THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1940 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1940—VOL. XXXII, NO. 131

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Labor Board Says Ford Violated Wagner Law; Strikes Show Decrease

The World's Day—At a Glance

April 30, 1940

In Washington: Wage-Hour Amendment

The Labor Board ruled that the Ford Motor Company had violated the Wagner Act at its St. Louis, Mo., plant, and ordered the Company to reinstate with back pay 94 employees who participated in a strike in 1937. The Board also ordered the Company to bargain upon request with the United Auto Workers Union and to disestablish the St. Louis Division of the Liberty Legion of America, Inc.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics announced a total of 2,613 strikes in 1939, a drop of 159 from the previous year. Last year's strikes involved 1,171,000 workers. The Bureau said that 41 per cent were settled by direct negotiations between employers and union officials, and that 38 per cent were settled with the assistance of Government officials and boards.

The Senate voted to give President Roosevelt specific statutory authority to regulate transactions in foreign investments in this country during war or other emergency. The measure, which now goes to the House, was passed on a voice vote after rejection of a series of Republican-sponsored amendments to limit the President's authority. [Details: Page 2.]

The Senate Committee policing this year's election has ordered a systematic check on funds being spent by all presidential candidates. This was announced by the Committee's Chairman, Guy M. Gillette.

The Commerce Department reported that the value of exports of trucks—essential equipment for warring nations—reached an all-time peak for a single month in March. Truck shipments totaled 15,606 units valued at $13,743,671. The February value was $8,967,086 for 10,286 units.

The American Red Cross cabled $10,000 to the Swedish Red Cross for relief of Norwegian refugees in Sweden.

Nahant Shows Gain in First Census Report

First population figure to be released in Eastern Massachusetts from the 1940 census was made public today by Patrick J. Murray, Area Manager of the Census Bureau. The figure came from Nahant and recorded the population of that town as 1,821, an increase of 167 over the 1930 census figure of 1,654. Mr. Murray emphasized that the figure is preliminary and subject to possible amendment later.

Rochester Factories to Run on May Day

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—For the first time in 21 years clothing factories here will work May Day, traditional workers' holiday. Rochester Joint Board, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, voted to abandon the holiday observance because the day is being used by European dictators as a time for demonstrations, Abraham D. Chatman, Board Manager, announced.

Cookingham Named Manager of Kansas City

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—L. P. Cookingham, President of the International Association of City Managers, has been appointed City Manager of Kansas City. Mr. Cookingham, now City Manager of Saginaw, Mich., was chosen by the City Council which was elected this month in a "clean-up" campaign.

Grau San Martin Re-enters Cuban Election

HAVANA (AP)—Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin, former President and chief opposition candidate for election July 14, has re-entered the race after withdrawing last week, political circles said. The Cuban Revolutionary Party re-nominated Señor Grau San Martin, announcing that "the reasons presented when he resigned last Thursday as a candidate have been satisfactorily solved."

War Summary: Anglo-Soviet Parley Hits Snag

Soviet-British trade negotiations appeared to be encountering heavy weather. Sources close to the British Foreign Office reported today that Russia insisted on regarding exports of goods to Germany as the Soviet's own affair. Britain had attempted to prevent re-export of British materials, through Russia, to the Reich. Negotiations, however, were continuing.

In Parliament, Prime Minister Chamberlain declined at this time to make a statement on the war in Norway. The Minister of Economic Warfare disclosed that Britain was attempting to block shipments reaching Germany by air via Spain and Portugal. He pleaded for American understanding of Britain's blockade efforts. [Details: Page 5.]

In Norway the Germans claim to have effected a junction between troops marching north from Oslo and those reported to have captured the railway center of Stoeren. Possession of the railway between Dombas and Stoeren would separate Allied troops based on Andalsnes from those based on Namsos. German troops also were reported to have pushed north to Dombas, leaving an Allied force north of that City in a difficult situation. Farther north at Namsos, the arrival of antiaircraft guns is said to have brought a sudden stop to German air raids. [Details: Page 1.]

On the Western Front there was practically no activity as Allied and German efforts were concentrated on the campaign in Norway.

At Sea Britain's blockade of German troop and supply ships to Norway was claimed by the Admiralty to have resulted in sinking of 28 German transport vessels and torpedoing and "probable" sinking of 10 other German ships since the Scandinavian invasion. Britain also announced that it would withhold names of merchant ship sinkings in the future. It admitted loss of two more submarines. [Details Page 5.]

The Finnish-Soviet frontier was defined in a protocol signed yesterday in Moscow. The action was in conformity with the treaty of March 12, ending the Soviet-Finnish war.

Inventor of Glass Akin to Silk Scheduled for New Medal Honor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 30—Games Slayter of Newark, Ohio, the man who transformed glass into silken fibers with countless important uses in the home and industry, is to receive the Edward Longstreth Medal of Franklin Institute at its annual Medal Day exercises on May 15.

The medal is given "in recognition of meritorious work in science and the industrial arts," according to Dr. Henry B. Allen, Director of the Institute. Mr. Slayter is Vice-President of Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation, Toledo, Ohio, and is in charge of research and development. He holds at least eight principal United States patents in the fiber-glass field.

The Longstreth medal will be the second outstanding honor he has received this year for his development. In February he was given an award as a Modern Pioneer, presented to leading inventors and research workers by the National Association of Manufacturers. The medal was established in 1890. Thomas A. Edison was one of the many illustrious inventors to have received it.

Wage for Miners In Alberta Based On Living Costs

DRUMHELLER, Alberta, April 30 (CP)—A wage agreement based on the official Dominion Government Cost of Living Index, believed to be the first of its kind in Canada, was in effect yesterday between steam and domestic coal operators and the United Mine Workers of America, District 18.

The agreement whereby wage adjustments for the duration of the war and for a year afterward will be made on the basis of the cost of living was announced over the week end.

Under the agreement, the cost of living as at March 31, 1938, has been accepted as the basis upon which future adjustments shall be made. Adjustments will be made every six months, and wage increases or decreases will be awarded should cost of living fluctuate 5 per cent or more during each period.

Criticizes New Deal

© Harris & Ewing

W. Gibson Carey, Jr.

President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Mr. Carey also heads the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company.

C. of C. Leader Maps Way To Business Gain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 30 — American business renewed its long feud with the New Deal today as the President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, W. Gibson Carey, Jr., charged that the depression of the last seven years "has been political," and disparaged the leadership of President Roosevelt.

In certain particulars—reciprocal trade, Social Security and trust-busting—Mr. Carey approved the New Deal. But these select points were outweighed by extensive criticisms replete in his address indicating deep distrust by American business in the policies, which Mr. Roosevelt has termed liberal.

Mr. Carey's speech, delivered at the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in its national headquarters here, included more than mere criticism of the New Deal. The Chamber's President outlined a concept of what should be the guiding principles of the Federal Government, which, he told the delegates, is "a true reflection of the concepts of your officers and directors."

These guiding principles are summarized as follows:

Reduce Federal Expenditures.
Balance your National budget.
Begin paying our debt.
Encourage productivity by reducing taxes.
Release present restrictions on business.
Substitute clear laws for the dictates of unrestrained administrative agencies.
Reinstate good will and cooperation.

If these policies are followed, the Chamber's National President predicted that "we shall develop new industry . . . give to our people, through lower prices, real purchasing power . . . and once again have good jobs for all those who want work."

Mr. Carey did not specifically associate his address today with

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

'Women Voters' Attain Goal In Good of Public

League's high purposes and successes recounted by President for anniversary meeting.

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 30—The National League of Women Voters was hailed here today by its President, Miss Marguerite M. Wells, as the first successful experiment in educating the electorate of a democracy to put public good ahead of special interest.

"No other organization has ever tried it. The League is doing it successfully," declared Miss Wells, looking back over 20 years of League effort to guide women in wise use of their ballot.

The League's 20th anniversary will be celebrated at its biennial convention, opening here today, with Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, its Founder and Honorary President as guest of honor.

Turning to the future, Miss Wells said the League would continue to "pump as many people as possible into the electorate who care about the general good of their country and community and not about special interests."

Resists All Pressures

Back in the early days of the League, pressure groups attempted to get its backing, but they have "gradually learned they can't do it," says Miss Wells. If the League itself is to be classed as a pressure group, the only "interest" it can be accused of is "government in behalf of everybody," she added.

An upward trend in the number of local Leagues, reported to the convention, was interpreted by Miss Wells as a sign that women are prizing their ballot more highly. Immediately after the enactment of the suffrage amendment and the founding of the League, "everyone joined who thought they wanted to find out how to mark a ballot. When they found that political education is a life-long and serious job, many of them dropped by the wayside," Miss Wells recounted. Now League membership is beginning to climb again, with 42 new local leagues organized during the last year in California, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Texas, Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Interested in Personnel

While the League's interests cover a wide variety of fields, there is no subject in which it is more "permanently interested," Miss Wells said, than in getting better qualified personnel in government service.

"Twenty years ago we discovered that our other reforms would fail unless we could get qualified persons, chosen on a merit basis, to carry them out," she explained.

"On no one subject has the League been so effective as it has on this," Miss Wells added, pointing to successful campaigns in Washington and at various State Capitols for extension of merit systems.

Secret of the League's success

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

An Executive Vote

By a Staff Photographer

Governor and Mrs. Saltonstall Cast Primary Ballots

The Governor and his wife were among the comparatively few residents of Massachusetts to vote in today's Presidential preference primary. They cast their ballots at the Hammond Street Episcopal Church. The polling place, which is a small hall on the church premises, is only a five-minute walk up Hammond Street from the Saltonstall home. When asked for comment, the Governor said: "I have none, except that Mrs. Saltonstall and I hope that we have done our duty."

Sirois Requests Police Drive On 'Repeaters' in Primary

Massachusetts State police, Boston police, and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston were asked by Edward D. Sirois, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, "to use every power at their command to apprehend voting repeaters" in the Tenth Congressional district today.

Mr. Sirois said that he was acting "on the amazing admission by William H. Burke, Jr., Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, that illegal voting by 'batches of repeaters' are the 'usual tactics' among Democratic voters of the tenth district."

Yesterday Mr. Burke wrote to Eugene M. McSweeney, State Commissioner of public safety, asking for State Police intervention to prevent repeating. Mr. McSweeney referred the matter to Boston police.

Today Mr. Sirois declared that "for the future protection of honest voters an example should be made of any 'repeaters' caught red-handed. A probe should be made also to reach the higher-ups," he added. "Mr. Burke as leader of the party must know who they are. It is his duty to tell what he knows."

The Sirois request was made in identical telegrams to Commissioner McSweeney, Joseph F. Timilty, Boston Police Commissioner, and Mayor Tobin.

Told of Mr. Sirois' action, Governor Saltonstall immediately stated, "I hope that Mr. McSweeney will go slow in using the State Police in elections, except where, in his opinion, it is necessary to obtain a proper vote."

In view of the Governor's statement, it was considered doubtful that Mr. McSweeney would accede to Mr. Sirois request.

Following a tour of some of the precincts this morning, Boston election officials reported the vote was extremely light.

Up to 11:30 a. m., they found that only 400 votes had been cast in ward 20 which is in the Tenth Congressional district where there has been a lively battle between the presidential slates chosen by Mr. Burke, and a rival slate which includes City Councillors Michael J. Ward and Theodore F. Lyons. This light turnout of 400 compares with a total of more than 20,000 voters in the ward.

Trondheim Open By Land to Oslo, Germans Claim

Norse case stirs Balkans to set aside disputes and get together on plans for defense.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, April 30—The Balkans have become determined to defend their own sovereignty more actively.

This emerges as a major reaction in Southeastern Europe to the German occupation of Denmark and Southern Norway.

It has made the Balkans more than ever alert to the dangers of "enemies from within."

And in the face of dangers of aggression, the Balkans have become more acutely aware of the need of setting aside local disputes in search of something approaching a united policy.

No study of the major Balkan Capitals can be made these days without appreciation of the increasing feeling that the best defense is readiness for counter-attack. And when the question is asked, "Defense against whom?" the reply is almost categorical:

"Against either Germany or Italy."

"Policy of Readiness"

Here are some of the current considerations:

In Rumania: Determination to pursue a "policy of readiness" has been marked, not only by increasing armed guards at strategic points, but also by action against suspected German residents.

German citizens suspected of anti-Rumanian activities have been expelled. Some 400 have already been ousted from the country. Some 25 more are now waiting expulsion despite protests from the German Embassy in Bucharest. This action followed intensive searches of homes of more than 2,000 suspect Nazis.

In this connection it is significant that not a single French or British citizen here has been requested to leave.

Rumania has also taken a stand against a new wave of cultural propaganda which started last week end from Berlin. The German Embassy at Bucharest, in common with other German diplomatic missions in the Balkans, received on Sunday last pamphlets justifying the Reich's "protection" of Norway and Denmark.

These were intended for wholesale distribution among the general population here, but the Rumanian authorities, acting on the new anti-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Norwegians say Allies have better position north of Steinkjer in Lake Snasen region.

BERLIN, April 30 (AP)—The capture of Dombas, vital railway junction 100 miles south of Trondheim, by the advancing German forces in Norway was officially announced today.

By the Associated Press

The German High Command announced April 30 that German forces in Norway had established land connections between their main bases at Oslo, the Capital, in the south, and the west coast port of Trondheim.

A brief communique said:

"German troops advancing north from Oslo by way of Tynset and south from Trondheim met today on the railroad southwest of Stoeren.

"Land connection between Oslo and Trondheim is thereby established."

Adolf Hitler today drafted a special order of the day, to be published tomorrow, addressed to the German Expeditionary Force in Norway, praising it for its new achievement.

German troops were also announced to be advancing in Central Norway on all roads in the direction of Trondheim and Dombas. The Germans claimed to be pursuing the Allies from Otta, where, they said, large supplies and stores of all kinds were taken.

"Movements and fights in the direction of Bergen also were rapidly progressing. Norwegian regiment number four in the strength of 2,500 men and a commander which was far behind the front was pursued into the mountains where it put down its arms northwest of Lillehammer.

Prisoners and Guns Taken

"German troops starting in pursuit from Voss east of Bergen took 260 prisoners and captured five guns. Enemy landings concentrations and movements in and around the region of Namsos and Andalsnes sustained most serious losses through attacks of our air force.

"Military barracks and storehouses and oil tanks were set afire. Six ships were sunk and a number of others severely damaged.

"One British airplane was shot down April 28 northwest of Kristiansand. In addition two or three enemy submarines fell victim to the German U-boat hunt in the Skagerrak and the Kattegat.

"No special developments on the west front."

A London military source reported that the Germans had captured the important railway junction of Stoeren 30 miles south of Trondheim and described the Allied position in the Dombas sector as "difficult."

British "Hard Pressed"

The report that Stoeren had been captured was not officially confirmed in London, although informants conceded the British were "hard pressed" in that sector.

Stoeren is strategically important because so long as it stays in British hands the German-held port of Trondheim, 35 miles north, remains cut off by rail from Southern Norway, on which the Nazis are gradually extending their hold.

Dombas, which is some 90 miles south of Stoeren and about 60 miles from the coast, is threatened from two directions.

Approximately 3[illegible] miles southeast of Dombas the British were reported fighting with a German force in the Gudbrandsdale valley.

Fighting also was reported 20 miles north of Dombas, where the Germans were attempting to cut the Dombas - Stoeren railway at Hjerkinn after pushing westward across mountainous country.

Swedish correspondents said increasing patrol operations were in progress on the Steinkjer front, 50 miles to the north.

The Stockholm newspaper Tidningen quoted Norwegian military headquarters as saying that British and French troops entrenched along the shores of Lake Snasen, a few miles north of Steinkjer, had scattered German patrols

Norwegians Encouraged

The Norwegians described the newly consolidated Allied positions as extremely favorable in this sector. Railway tracks along the south side of the lake have been ripped up to prevent the Germans from using this approach to Snasen, at the northern end of the lake.

The Norwegians said the Allied position in this area had been greatly strengthened recently by the arrival of British fighting planes, which lessened the pressure the Germans have been exerting from the air.

A Swedish correspondent asserted that the Germans had been making use of submarines to bring reinforcements through the British fleet guarding the approaches to Trondheim.

Reasons behind Norse invasion bear on Nazis' future: Page 4.

Spring Calls Back Kibitzer To Supervise Building Hole

Boston's "leisure class" is ready for Spring—if only someone will do something about insuring effortless recreation. At present, there's not a single gaping hole in the earth worthy of a professional sidewalk superintendent's notice. Take Boston's "Little World's Fair" on Boylston Street, for example; right now, a distinctly third rate show. The customers, the regulars of last summer, are coming in numbers—but not remaining. If the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company hopes to hold its "overseers," it will have to provide some sort of action, and that soon. A mere corporal's guard is doing sentry duty.

Pansies in the Public Garden are about a week away from turning velvety faces to the sun. Tulips have sent their lance-tipped leaves up about two inches. Forsythia and jonquils make a pleasing splash of gold across Beacon Street, but tree buds are still shy.

A professional survey at the Mutual Life diggings discloses a series of gray cellar walls, giving the appearance of drained swimming pools or squash or handball courts. Over on the left is a ramp running from street level at Newbury Street downhill toward Boylston. A handful of workmen tinker around with electric light wires strung along the divisional foundations.

Cessation of the snort of the big scoops, and of the cement pouring until the structural iron work begins, invites suggestions from the customers. Today's quota, taken for what it is worth, includes:

(1) A polarized glass roof, to deflect the sun's rays yet permit an overhead view when the big girders go up. (2) Lowering the fence to the left of the "observatory" to eye level. (3) Seeding the mud foreground between the "observatory" and first foundation wall for more restful vision. (4) Altering the distance between the back seats and the two rails behind the front row of seats so that (a) one's feet can reach the lower rail comfortably, and (b) the upper rail will be so close that those with less than Beacon Street manners will be unable to cock their heels on the top bar. But beyond these helpful suggestions, the gallery today agreed that what is needed to give the show zing is more activity.

Pursuit of Spring, in the direction of Boston Common, disclosed practically every bench along the walks occupied. The first touch of warm weather brought out entire families this afternoon.

The Monitor Index

Tuesday, April 30, 1940

Tourabouts	2
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom	3
Education Page	7
Home Building and Furnishing Page	8
Modern Home by Royal Barry Wills	8
Garden Column	9
The Home Forum	10
Security [With French Translation]	
Boston and New England News	11-12-13
Weather	11
Boston Events	11
Vermont Letter	12
Radio Timetable	12
Sports Pages	14-15
Behind the Microphone	16
Local Arts and Theater Page	16
Financial Pages	17-18-19
Aviation Column	20
Daily Features Page	21
Editorials	22

Intimate Message from Washington

Mature Economy Debate Started a Year Ago; It Has Gone Far, and Changed Oddly in Passage—Drifts Into Politics

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

It has been interesting to watch the amazing growth of the "mature economy" debate since it started just a year ago, in May, 1939, with the appearance of mild-mannered Dr. Alvin Hansen of Harvard in the darkened crystal-and-marble opulence of the Senate caucus room, before the Temporary National Economic Committee hearings on "savings and investment."

The dispatches covering Dr. Hansen's and later witnesses' testimony which were sent to the Monitor at the time were perhaps as complete as those sent to any other newspaper. In restrospect, a year later, their length seems justified in view of the argument that was stirred up, which was forecast as inevitable in the Monitor dispatches at the time. Only recently Raymond Moley, for example, has finished a series in the Saturday Evening Post bearing on the subject; the matter has got into politics, and into Glenn Frank's program for the Republicans; it has crossed the Atlantic; and the pro and con has been argued out in Harper's Magazine, to name only one, in at least five articles.

In the language of semantics, "mature economy" is becoming an opprobious phrase which politicians should avoid. It is becoming a synonym for discouragement and stagnation. In fact the issue is drifting out of the realm of economics where Dr. Hansen placed it last May, into the inevitable political arena.

England's Economy Cited

Emmett F. Connely, President of the Investment Bankers Association of America, in the current Harper's is the latest to couple "mature economy" with pessimism and attack it on that ground. A re-reading of Dr. Hansen's remarks shows that so far as he was concerned, he made no such gloomy association. Although America's population is certainly not leaping ahead as it once did, he saw nothing necessarily to weep over in the situation. In the same way, other profound changes have occurred in the national life, but Dr. Hansen was the first to emphasize that these might be only temporary, subject to reversal at any time, and connoting no disaster in themselves. For example, he pointed to England which has had a "mature economy," in his technical use of the word, for years.

At great length Dr. Hansen cited British experience as something which the United States might emulate. To make plain what follows, here are some typical quotations:

"England has become a high consumption economy, and on that basis—that and other matters which I wish I had time to go into—England has staged a full recovery in recent years."

And again:

"In large measure by reason of this shift to a high consumption economy and a lower saving economy, England has adjusted herself more successfully than we to the conditions of a less rapidly expanding society, a society which requires a smaller flow of savings than that required in the nineteenth century."

Alas for Dr. Hansen! In the year following, criticism has frequently been directed less against what he said than what he was rumored to have said. This does not gainsay that some of his implications were controversial enough, for he challenged the primary thesis that if we keep hands off, recovery will come all by itself. But right or wrong on this, he did not couple maturity with gloom, and he offered England as a hopeful guide to follow.

Rumor Rather Than Fact

Some critics of the mature economy school have unfortunately accepted rumors of what its spokesman contends, rather than his own words. A curious example of this came out in the London Economist on Dec. 2, 1939. The editors wrote:

"It is difficult to take this theory seriously—or to know whether its partisans themselves take it seriously. If the United States with its vast areas, its low debt, its inexhaustible natural resources, its rising population, is a mature economy, what is Great Britain? And yet our 'decadent' economy has contrived, during the decade when America was standing still, to go ahead as fast as on the average of the great Victorian era of expansion."

It is a queer circle of misinterpretation, and is worth noting now because Mr. Connely of the Investment Bankers Association approvingly reprints these Economist comments in the current Harper's, and underlines the same argument in retorting to Dr. Hansen "why not look at England?" The answer is, of course, as shown above that Dr. Hansen looked at England. In argumentative terms it is an impasse: one man declares, "that barn is red," and his disputant retorts, "No, you are wrong, the barn is red." Both men agree on the same thing.

The point of all this is simply that—a year later—it would help clear the air if the debaters on "mature economy" would refresh their memories as to what it is all about, and agree on the issue before knocking it, and each other, down. Another point seems to be that a "mature economy" is not necessarily something to weep over even if it is upon America (of which there is doubt). To help matters along, the transcript of what Dr. Hansen really said is now available. Those who want to argue about it can get it from the Government Printing Office for 75 cents, as "part 9 of the TNEC hearings" printed last week. Postage (like the debate) is free.

Richard L. Strout

Nova Scotia Scenery Allure to Thousands

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Nova Scotia, one of Canada's Maritime Provinces, has within its sea-swept regions one of the outstanding National Parks of Canada. Known as the Cape Breton Highlands National Park, this area is accessible to the motoring tourist over the famous Cabot Trail which climbs and winds for 180 miles around the northern part of Nova Scotia.

With travel confined to this hemisphere Nova Scotia looks for a banner season and is making preparations to welcome thousands of Americans this summer. Besides the many up-to-date hotels, there are now scores of comfortable and inexpensive inns, summer camps, and bungalow colonies over the entire province where experienced cooks provide excellent meals featuring fresh sea foods, native fruits, and home-grown vegetables.

While Nova Scotia is served by train, air, and steamship lines, 90 per cent of the visitors to the Province come by automobile. Motorists traveling to Cape Breton must first cross the Strait of Canso on a ferry. From the time the traveler reaches Cape Breton until he leaves there are many points to be explored. Its rugged shore and majestic highlands, together with peaceful rolling valleys, strongly suggest old Scotland. In the heart of the Island are the impressive Bras d'Or Lakes. On the east shore is a chain of little French-Acadian fishing villages. Spinning wheels and ox-drawn carts going to market are commonplace.

* * *

Persons interested in obtaining authentic and detailed information about the Republic of Haiti will be glad to learn that a National Tourist Bureau has been established at Port-au-Prince by the Government of Haiti. Plans are under way for a publicity campaign in the United States, Canada, and Latin America. Consisting of a committee of ten, members will contact travel bureaus and will function under the Haiti Chamber of Commerce.

* * *

The rail tour from the seaport of Vera Cruz to Mexico City runs through a land of historic and scenic beauty, enabling the traveler to see close at hand the old city of Cordoba, center of a rich coffee-growing region 2,713 feet above sea level, and the rugged peaks of the Mexican "Rockies." Leaving Vera Cruz on the trip which features more than 264 miles of daylight the route zigzags through rugged mountain passes and along mountain lakes. Available from Mexico City are a variety of nine all-expense side-trips over the Mexican Railway system.

* * *

Ernest W. Ruegg, President of the Metropolitan Travel Service, Inc., announces removal to new and larger offices in the National Shawmut Bank Building. Conditions in Europe have resulted in enthusiastic response to the "See America First" movement. Mr. Ruegg states that advance reservations point to a brisk season on tours to National Parks, California, and Mexico as well as South American cruises. Assisting Mr. Ruegg in the new office will be Wilfred E. Varieur, Theodore A. Bean, and Mrs. Margaret V. Grady Carey, widely known as travel advisers.

* * *

The country's leading railroads are setting their wheels rolling toward a series of "bigger and better" escorted tours for this summer. With the West headed for what appears to be the best travel year on record, an additional number of tours to this colorful region have been scheduled. Burlington Escorted Tours has arranged a galaxy of carefully planned, all-expense vacations for the 1940 season. Among the outstanding are trips to Colorado, Rocky Mountain National Park, Yellowstone, Glacier, the Black Hills of South Dakota, Canadian Rockies, and Pacific Northwest. Called "Vacations Without a Care," Burlington Escorted Tours range from six days up to several weeks and are offered in various types of train accommodations so as to fit the various purses.

In Acadia

Mandeville Press Bureau

'Province of Daisies'

A spring scene on the beautiful Isle Mallame

Auto for Traveler, New Railroad Plan

WASHINGTON, April 30 (AP)—Eastern and Western railroads join tomorrow in a novel plan whereby travelers may rent automobiles at their destinations or at stop-overs.

The Association of American Railroads said that the service, in which the carriers will co-operate with an association operating the cars, would be inaugurated in scores of cities.

Travelers desiring to rent autos may make reservations when they purchase their train tickets or arrange to rent them on reaching their destinations. Uniform rates have been established.

10-Ton Plaque Unveiled At A. P. Building

NEW YORK, April 30 (AP)—The 10-ton stainless steel plaque over the main entrance to the Associated Press Building in Rockefeller Center was unveiled yesterday by Kent Cooper, General Manager of the Associated Press.

"This plaque . . . ," said Mr. Cooper, "symbolizes the collection and distribution of news and news pictures.

"The things that implement the work are jointly portrayed: the teletype, a machine that transmits the words of the news report; the telephone, used so extensively in the oral collection of news; the typewriter, pad and pencil, basic necessities for reportorial transcription; a camera, which records the news photographically; and wirephoto, which transmits photos by wire simultaneously with news transmission.

"By superimposing these symbols on a background of radiating wires, the world-wide network of communications so necessary to news work is interpreted.

"The plaque portrays operations of the Associated Press, largest news-gathering organization in the world, which is operated on a mutual basis for its 1,400 member newspapers . . ."

The plaque is said to be the first heroic sculpture cast in stainless steel and was designed by Isamu Noguchi in a national competition two years ago.

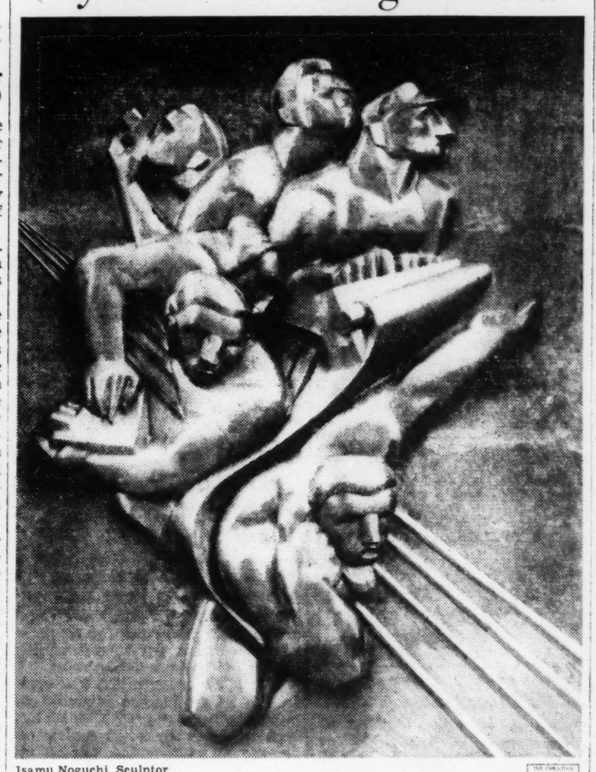
Among guests of honor were W. J. McCambridge, Byron Price, and O. S. Gramling, Associated Press executives; Mr. Noguchi, Hugh S. Robertson, Executive Manager of Rockefeller Center; H. H. Harris, President of the General Alloys Company, which cast the plaque; and Wallace K. Harrison, J. Andre Fouilhoux, L. Andrew Reinhard, and Henry Hofmeister, architects of the building.

Nelson A. Rockefeller, President of Rockefeller Center, who introduced Mr. Cooper, said the plaque was "a fitting panel."

Town of North Pole? No!

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—The Post Office Department has refused again—this time in the case of Cornucopia, Wis.—to change a town's name to North Pole.

Symbol for Newsgatherers



Isamu Noguchi, Sculptor

News Plaque of Associated Press Building

At Rockefeller Center, New York City. Figures represent the various phases of newsgathering including telephone, reporting, photography, and typewriting. All are superimposed upon radiating telegraph wires, so important in the rapid distribution of news. Plaque weighs 10 tons and was unveiled April 29.

Imposing War Burden Forecast for Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April 29—The blunt statement of Graham Towers, Governor of the Bank of Canada, that the sacrifices of Canadians "are still to come" was evidently planned to warn the people of this country to expect a Spartan budget when Parliament meets shortly.

Every Canadian expects high taxes, of course, to raise money needed to pay for Canada's war effort, but Mr. Towers' Montreal speech went much further than that in indicating the probable scope of Government wartime economic policy.

As foreshadowed in earlier dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Towers plainly stated that Canada must provide Canadian dollars to the United Kingdom so that it may buy war supplies here—in other words, the first important loans in history by the Dominion to the Mother Country. More than that, Canadians, said Mr. Towers, must save enough money to buy Canadian securities which Britain will ship back to this country and sell in order to raise funds to pay for some of its imports from Canada.

Must Think Twice

How, the ordinary Canadian has been asking himself, is this double process to be accomplished? Mr. Towers indicated it in rough but fairly definite outline when he said that "the people of this country are going to have to think twice before they make expenditures that are not essential. They are going to have to ask themselves—can I do without this article or this service, this cruise, or this imported luxury?"

The collective decision of the people on this question cannot be left to chance. The Government obviously will attempt to influence the answer—divert the people's spending by some definite mechanism away from ordinary goods so that money can be saved for taxes and for borrowing. Mr. Towers' statement thus is taken to indicate plainly that before the war is much older Canada will discourage undesirable purchases by various devices of taxation—luxury taxes not designed so much to raise revenue as to make people stop buying certain articles.

Mr. Towers' reference to the "imported luxury" is regarded as particularly significant. Canada's imported luxuries come largely from the United States. The Canadian Government will hardly seek to discourage imports from Britain since these are a great assistance to the British people and help to pay for Canada's exports to them. The only imported luxuries which Canada could discourage in any large measure would be those of the United States.

Delicate Problem

Canada annually runs a huge unfavorable trade balance with the United States, while piling up, in peace time, a similar large favorable balance with Britain. One of the basic questions before Canada today is how to remedy the unfavorable American balance — how, in fact, to secure enough American dollars to pay for the goods that Canadians buy from their neighbors and to cover interest on their securities held in the United States.

From Mr. Towers' speech thus arises the question whether the Canadian Government in the coming budget will take steps definitely to discourage American imports which are not essential. It is a delicate problem in the extreme, for Canada cannot afford to provoke retaliation from the United States, one of its two largest customers. And yet its old method of paying the unfavorable balance—the raising of cash in Britain—has disappeared, at least for the duration of the war.

Certainly, while Mr. Towers gave no indication of Canadian Government policy, Americans can look forward to the new budget with interest for it may well affect the sale of their goods in this market. In any case, it will be designed to cut down luxury purchases of the Canadian people, to reduce their living standard, so that more and more of their energies, more and more of their output and money, may go into the war.

How much can Canada spend on the war? An interesting controversy on that point has developed in this country. Where Canada is now budgeting to spend about $600,000,000 directly on the war this year, in addition to its ordinary peacetime budget of about $500,000,000 one Canadian economist has declared that this is far too small an expenditure, that the Nation can afford much more.

Rise in Income Expected

To this Government economists have given, unofficially, a flat denial. It all depends, they point out, on the size of the national income. The national income certainly have increased sharply since the war began. Canada is getting better prices for its goods and is selling more. On the other hand, it is buying more and at higher prices. How this balances no one knows exactly and no one is certain just what Canada's national income has been in any past year. Most Government economists consider private estimates of national income generally too high in the past and are inclined to place it at under $4,000,000,000 in 1939. They think it might go up by $500,000,000 in 1940 and perhaps reach $5,000,000,000 in 1941.

Some Canadians argue that if Britain can spend about 35 per cent of its national income on war, Canada should spend at least 25 per cent, or around $1,000,000,000. But Government economists say the parallel here is false.

Canada has to spend much more per capita than Britain for Government because of its vast extent and widely-spread population. It costs about $1,000,000,000 to operate the Federal, provincial and municipal governments of Canada. Out of the national income this leaves about $3,000,000,000 for other purposes. Out of this Canada proposes to spend $600,000,000 on the war in the current year and, if the past is any guide, that estimate will be exceeded.

Canada Has New Task

But in addition, Canada has now a new task, as clearly foreshadowed by Mr. Towers. It has to lend money to Britain and it has, starting immediately, to provide money to absorb the securities repatriated by Britain to pay for purchases here. No one knows what this drain will be. Some financiers feel it may run to about $250,000,000 in the course of the present year.

This may add up to a new drain on the national economy of something like $900,000,000 in the first year of the war and this must come out of an income of probably $3,000,000,000 after the cost of ordinary government has been deducted. This is considered here a high proportion, an enormous contribution by this country and it certainly cannot be accomplished without a drastic overhauling of the Canadian taxation system and the whole Canadian economy.

Canadian Farming

OTTAWA, April 30 (AP)—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, reviewing the wartime agricultural situation in Canada, said today that while there had been some improvement in the general economic condition, many production areas have been affected adversely by the European war.

In the seven months ended in March, $257,200,000 worth of farm products were exported compared with $202,100,000 in the comparable seven months of the year before. Practically all the gain was in shipments of wheat, flour, bacon and hams.

In comparing exports, production, and prices during that period with the period ended in March, 1939, the Bureau said that "not all of the changes which have occurred are attributable to the war.

"Some of the changes would have occurred even under peacetime conditions, but the extent of the changes probably has been accentuated by conditions arising out of the conflict."

Products adversely affected in the export trade are poultry, tobacco, fresh apples, and barley. Exports of vegetables, however, increased considerably due to heavy shipments of canned beans and tomatoes.

Chain Store Head Fights Bill; Says Methods Help Customer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 30—"It took me the first 30 years of my life to save one thousand dollars, having had about 30 jobs and having been hired and fired with great rapidity," began William T. Grant, head of the W. T. Grant Company chain of stores, in testimony opposing the Patman anti-chain store bill today.

"When I finally accumulated that first thousand dollars I went to my employers and told them my idea of starting what was then a 25-cent department store. They didn't think the idea was very good but my enthusiasm prevailed. I got them to put up $2,000 apiece and to finance me for another $1,000, making $6,000 in all. I spent $4,000 of that fitting up my store and had $2,000 left for merchandise.

"In the first year, as an independent, I sold approximately $100,000 worth of goods and made approximately $8,000, or the total of my investment."

Thus relating the story of his successful career, Mr. Grant said he opened a second store in Waterbury, Conn., in 1908, and a third in Bridgeport in 1909. Today, he said, his chain operates 492 stores in 38 states. The amended Patman bill would cost him $5,000,000 in taxes a year, he declared, or more than total annual earnings.

Hits Old Trade Practices

Reminiscing again, Mr. Grant said the public seemed to forget the shady practices of merchandising—"when I was a youngster."

"As a boy working in a so-called independent store, I was told to get as much as I could from the customer. In one place, they used to pay me five cents for every additional fifty cents I got over the regular marked price from the poor unsuspecting customers.

"One of the largest department stores in Boston at that time paid us from ten cents to fifty cents for selling shoes that were anything but what the customer wanted or should have had. These premiums were known as 'spiffs.'

"A customer who came in looking for slippers was sometimes persuaded to purchase high bicycle shoes; or a woman was fitted with 7 A's when she should have worn 4 E's. Shoes were stretched until they nearly burst in order to get them on and in order to earn that extra premium.

"My dad, who at one time was in the furniture business, would have been discharged if he had sold one of the bait specials that was advertised to drag customers in. These were only samples of the common practice of the day and maybe this is why the chains have prospered so well."

The chains, Mr. Grant argued, have turned matters around in the customers' interest. Digging back into his memory, he recalled that use of "loss leaders" was not initiated by chain stores.

Recalls Old Price War

"For example, I remember being employed by an independent who waged a price cutting battle with a competitor on women's 50-cent rubbers. They fought it out, each dropping the price a few cents at a time, until finally my employer offered the rubbers at one cent a pair. That was over forty years ago. Such practice was common occurrence amongst the independents in Boston in those days and probably existed in every other city."

Mr. Grant recalled that in early days "as a buyer at Almy, Bigelow & Washburn in Salem, Mass.," he bought lines in the department store that would be most affected by the "five and ten."

"Although the five and ten was the marvel of the time in attracting crowds, I had no difficulty in my store in holding up my sales from year to year to what was expected of me. It seemed that the business done by the five and ten was mostly extra business made possible by people being able to buy things they had not been able to enjoy before."

Attacking the anti-chain store tax bill, he added:

"If I were going to open a store today and I could have the choice of my location in any given city, I would move in between two active chain stores and I would make good too because they draw a lot of trade into any city and there is where I could get the most business."

What Does an Employer Expect? California Students Get Answer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.,—What various lines of business expect from employees was made clear recently to seniors at the University of California, as a result of annual job conferences held here between students and leading employers in the San Francisco Bay region.

For the most part, these meetings consisted of informal dinners held at International House. In order that students might become personally acquainted with employers, these sessions were divided into small groups, with 10 students occupying a table with an employer.

After the meal, students were privileged to go from table to table questioning employers. Following this, the group was addressed by speakers who gave a résumé of conditions and employment needs in the industry under discussion. Seven conferences were held. Employment fields represented included transportation, advertising, selling and sales management, and public service.

One meeting featured an address by a representative from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and another with "How to Apply for a Job." Personnel managers spoke at the latter.

Lower classmen as well as seniors attended. "We urge lower classmen to attend, because we feel they will get much practical advice about the kind of work they hope to do when they graduate," said Miss Vera Christie, Manager of the University's Bureau of Occupations.

"The purpose of the meetings is educational rather than to serve as a means of enabling students to apply for jobs. But of course many do find work because of contacts they make. Several already have been promised jobs upon graduation."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Circus Ends Biggest N. Y. Season Since 1926

NEW YORK, April 30 (AP)—The Ringling Brothers-Barnum and Bailey circus ends its most successful New York season since 1926 today with evidence that some long-hidden money came out of hiding.

Six old-style large dollar bills showed up in Sunday's receipts, said Press Chief Roland Butler. He added that the big show had played to approximately 680,000 people since its opening April 5, 30 per cent better than last year. The circus opens in Boston Thursday.

Senate Upholds President On Foreign Funds Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 30—President Roosevelt has won his fight in the Senate for control over all financial transactions undertaken by foreigners in this country, at the same time obtaining sanction of his April 10 executive order "freezing" Danish and Norwegian wealth in the United States.

In a bill, which must now go to the House for concurrence, the Chief Executive is empowered to regulate the liquidation of American securities held by foreign nations or citizens and to obtain full information on all "property" transactions in which a foreigner or a foreign nation is interested.

These powers, were conferred after the Senate had defeated amendments offered by Republican Senators John A. Danaher of Connecticut and Robert A. Taft of Ohio seeking to curtail part of the extraordinary financial powers granted the President under the 1933 Banking Act.

The power to regulate the liquidation of domestic securities held here by foreigners is seen as extremely important in the event that some large-scale foreign holder of such securities were forced by an international crisis, conceivably induced by the present war, to unload his holdings heavily upon the American market in an effort to obtain added dollar exchange.

Although recognizing that the new measures increase Presidential control over financial transactions here, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau declared yesterday that the Administration will "freeze" foreign credits here only when the owners of such credits are the victims of aggression as in the cases of Denmark and Norway.

The United States will remain "a free and open market for securities" and that there will be no misuse of the Chief Executive's broad powers, Secretary Morgenthau promised.

Attorney General Robert H. Jackson explained the bill as merely clarifying powers granted the President in the 1917 Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended in 1933. Others, however, felt that its purpose was to grant powers not included in the 1933 amendments.

The opposition of Senators Danaher and Taft did not center upon the present application of the President's powers in "freezing" Danish and Norwegian wealth so as to forestall its utilization by Germany, but rather upon the theory that the powers granted in 1933 might ultimately be used to circumvent the Johnson Act, which prohibits public or private loans to nations defaulting on their World War debts to the United States.

Travel

HAPPINESS Tours Travel Service — FOR REAL VACATION HAPPINESS

NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR TOURS

Going East — All Expense—Air Conditioned Trains
4 to 7 Days—Every Sat.-Sun. Streamliner Trail Blazer, from $35
7 Days—Lv. Every Sun.; 5 days in N.Y., hotel room, etc. $44.50
7 Days—Every night a comfortable bed; Niagara Falls; Pennsylvania Hotel, N. Y.; boat Buffalo to Detroit; lv. Sundays $65
8 Days—Every Sat.; Washington; 4 nights New York; Hudson River Trip; Niagara Falls; hotels, etc.; boat Buffalo to Detroit $67
8 Days—Every Sun.; Niagara Falls; 4 nights Pennsylvania Hotel, N. Y.; all sightseeing $71
Hotel Mayflower, Washington; Mt. Vernon
Two Weeks — OLD VIRGINIA — HISTORIC EAST—Washington; Mt. Vernon; Williamsburg; New York; Atlantic City; Niagara Falls; $115
Boat Buffalo to Detroit
Two Weeks—CANADA-EASTERN SEABOARD: Boat Detroit-Buffalo; Niagara Falls; Thousand Islands; Toronto; Montreal; Quebec; Portland; Boston; New York; Philadelphia; Washington; Best Hotels $140

CALIFORNIA—WORLD'S FAIR

Going West — Two Weeks—Lv. Saturdays June 15-29; July 13-27, Aug. 10-24: St. Louis; Carlsbad Caverns; El Paso; Old Mexico; Hollywood; 3 days Los Angeles; Biltmore Hotel; Yosemite Park; San Francisco World's Fair; Portland; Columbia River Highway; Seattle; Vancouver; Banff; Lake Louise $153
17 DAYS ALASKA, all expense; 9 day cruise; Canadian Rockies; a real thrill $239
Two Weeks Florida Summer Tour; Jacksonville; Silver Springs; Bok Tower; St. Petersburg; Miami; Palm Beach; St. Augustine; return via Washington (Include N. Y. Fair, 2 days, $18) $120

Escorted Tours—Independent Travel
SEE YOUR LOCAL TRAVEL AGENT or write Dept. J for FREE Booklet, indicating tour.

HAPPINESS TOURS 39 S. STATE ST., CHICAGO

WABASH — SERVING THE HEART OF AMERICA

Whenever you travel through the great Central States . . . through the Heart of America . . . go Wabash. Wabash serves this important section with travel that's swift, safe, comfortable and convenient . . . reaching Chicago, Des Moines, Detroit, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, Toledo and hundreds of points in between.

Those who know —

Go WABASH

SERVING SINCE 1838

FREE — The GIMLET, 260 pages, RESORT-TRAVEL MAGAZINE. Covers FLORIDA and en route W. Indies, So. Am. Road Maps. Send 15c stamps or coin to cover mailing. State Places of Interest, Mode Travel. Address GIMLET, Miami, Fla.

Regular Price One Dollar

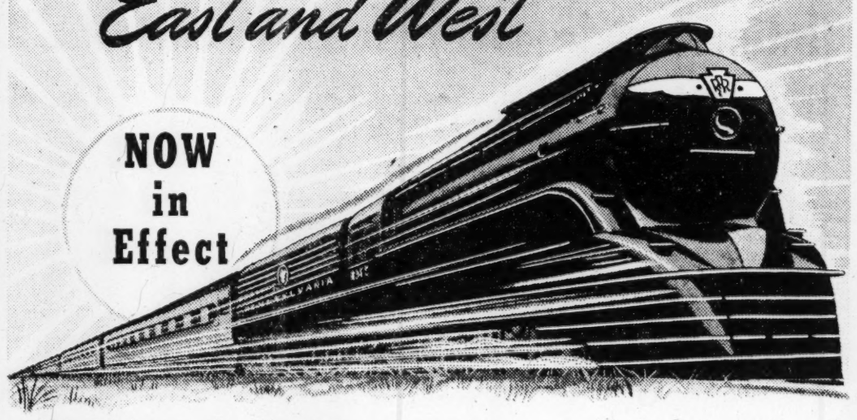
You Can Plan Your Trips and Tours from the Hotel, Resort and Travel Advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Brings New Faster Service on Time Saving Schedules between

East and West

NOW in Effect



Between New York and Chicago . . . A Fleet of 17 Trains Daily

Of this great fleet, 7 trains make the run in 17 hours or less. Such trains as those of the Luxury Fleet, the 16-hour all-room *Broadway Limited* and *The General;* that all-coach sensation, *The Trail Blazer,* and, eastbound, the popular *Golden Arrow.* And 10 other fast trains daily—between these points, timed for departure and arrival to suit your plans. Eastbound *Pennsylvania Limited* is 40 minutes faster, Chicago to New York.

Between New York and St. Louis

The famous *St. Louisan* now provides the fastest running time westbound between these points . . . 19 hours, 55 minutes. On an entirely new schedule (Lv. New York 1:45 P.M. . . . Lv. Washington 1:45 P.M. . . . Ar. St. Louis 8:40 A.M.), it is the only fast through train with early morning arrival in St. Louis. It also provides new, fast through sleeping car service to Louisville, with arrival at 7:25 A.M. Supplemented by the faster, new, 20-hour, 20-minute schedule of the famous *"Spirit of St. Louis"* and *The American* (also on faster schedule), these service improvements are sensational news to travelers to the West, Southwest and Pacific Coast via the St. Louis gateway. Eastbound, *"Spirit of St. Louis"* on its 20-hour schedule now includes, in addition to Pullman private rooms, Luxury Coaches and section sleepers. Three other trains from St. Louis include the popular 6:00 P. M. train . . . re-named *Pennsylvania Limited* . . . now quickened 1 hour, 40 minutes.

Between Washington, Chicago and St. Louis

LIBERTY LIMITED of the Luxury Fleet now cuts its running time by 20 minutes in each direction between Chicago and Washington. To St. Louis *The St. Louisan* provides the only fast through service with early morning arrival in St. Louis. Eastward this flyer now becomes an all-St. Louis-Washington train with Luxury Coaches, Pullman lounge cars, bedrooms, compartments, drawing rooms and modern section sleepers.

Other Service Improvements

To Cincinnati, the popular *Cincinnati Limited* from New York is speeded up, an hour westbound, 55 minutes eastbound. Its Pullman equipment includes "Roomettes", so popular on the Pennsylvania Luxury Fleet.

The Clevelander between New York and Cleveland is on a convenient new schedule. Between New York and Pittsburgh, many trains quickened.

HOW LITTLE IT COSTS TO GO NOW!

ONE-WAY FARES 2c a mile in coaches — ROUND-TRIP FARES as low as 1½c a mile in coaches

Round-Trip Tickets Good 60 Days

Save 20% now on 1-way tickets

On round-trip tickets, the farther you go, the more you save! The rate decreases with distance.

LOW PULLMAN FARES . . . both one-way and round-trip. And remember . . . it costs less to travel in a Pullman berth today than it did to travel in a coach just a few years ago! *Ask about the economy of upper berths.*

Go by train . . . enjoy the ride . . . enjoy the savings!

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

SHORTEST ROUTE BETWEEN EAST AND WEST

Chicago 'High' Graduates Are Trained to Get Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — When boys and girls leave high school here this June with diplomas under their arms, the exodus will not mark, as in the old days, the end of the relation of the youngsters to their school. For, back in the school file lies a very valuable card for each Mary, and Jim, and Katherine. It is an application for employment and contains extensive information about the applicant, what he can do, what he wants to do, what his school record has been, facts about his family, and conclusions as to where he might fit into employment.

A duplicate of the card is filed with the Illinois State Employment Service, which is co-operating with the Chicago Board of Education to help bridge high school students over into some kind of remunerative employment. Chicago is believed to be outstanding among large cities in developing this program which is a co-operative venture of the State with the schools and is not subsidized by any outside agency, according to Lester J. Schloerb, Director of the Department of Occupational Research for the Board of Education.

The program, which recently got into full swing, is beginning to show results. In the year ending April 1, 1940, more than 12,000 high school students, out of 35,000 applying, were placed in employment, Mr. Schloerb said. Of these almost 5,000 obtained clerical work, typing, bookkeeping, and other office work, the record shows. About 5,600 applicants found employment in technical lines in laboratories, or libraries, or workshops. More than 2,000 accepted work in institutions, doing general housework, cleaning, caring for children, and performing other similar duties.

How to Make Applications

One of the first valuable aids to the youngsters which this co-operative plan offers is teaching them how to fill out an application card for employment, Mr. Schloerb pointed out.

"Many employers have told us that every day they have people applying for jobs who cannot adequately fill out the information asked for," declared Mr. Schloerb. "This, then, becomes their first stumblingblock to employment.

"Furthermore, many of them are forced to find the answers. Many do not know, for instance, the nationality of their parents, the occupations of their brothers and sisters, the exact kind of work their father is doing. This information is required by public employment agencies, and when the student gets all of this down on the card with other pertinent facts, he has hurdled the first obstacle between him and employment."

In addition to the card required by public employment agencies, the school counselor attaches other information about the applicant's school record, how he ranked in his studies, what outside activities he participated in, facts about his general character and aptitudes, what he would like to do, and what he is apparently fitted to do. Several teachers write their opinion of his abilities and qualifications.

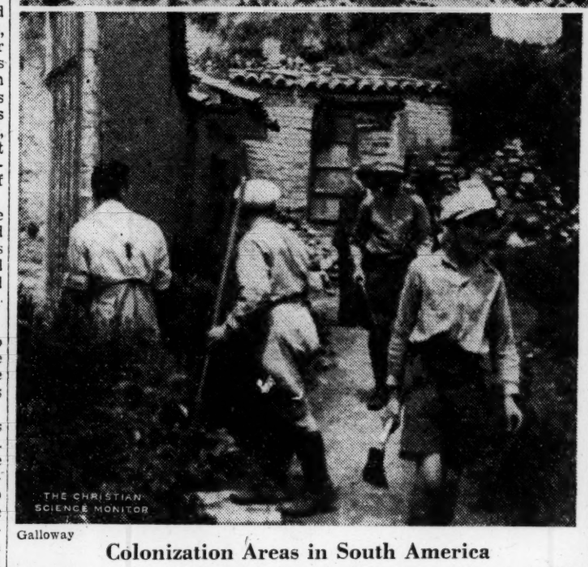
About all there is left for the employer to do is to have a good look at the applicant. Even this is hardly necessary for his personal appearance is also fully described on the application.

Are Getting Ready in Time

Counselors are now rounding up all students expecting to graduate or to leave high school in June and getting their applications ready, Mr. Schloerb said.

Besides aiding individual boys and girls to find employment, Mr. Schloerb sees in the co-operative plan a means of forecasting occupational information, a chance to revise curriculum to make it more nearly fit the needs of the students, and to provide co-operation of agencies necessary in any field of junior employment.

A Land of Promise for Refugees



Galloway

Colonization Areas in South America

Primitive native plowing at Sosua, Dominican Republic, where 500 young Jewish people from Europe are expected to settle, is shown in upper view. The lower picture is from Miraflores, Bolivia, where 100 families have already settled.

Stassen Declared Measuring To Mark as G. O. P. Keynoter

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 30—Big-limbed Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota has come to Washington and gone, leaving behind him an impression of energy, competence and genial alertness. Too young to be constitutionally eligible as a presidential candidate himself, he is to be the keynoter at the Republican Convention, and he came to Washington to practice up on his notes, in order to avoid any dissonance when he prompts the political orchestra at Philadelphia.

It became likely that one popular Republican note at Philadelphia will be isolationism. President Roosevelt will be defeated in the Mid-West if he becomes candidate for a third term, Gov. Stassen declared, very largely because farmers and the public oppose the Cordell Hull-Roosevelt foreign policy. Two of the notes Governor Stassen is going to strike, it appeared, are opposition to "meddling" in European affairs, and the proposed repeal, or modification of the reciprocal Trade Treaty Act.

The Glenn Frank program report will be utilized by the key-noter in part, it was indicated, who will urge turning relief back to the States, speedy budget-balancing and economy. The Republican farm plank, it was indicated, might turn into the path of the old McNary-Haugen bill, combined with an even broader soil conservation program.

Mr. Stassen met Republican leaders of Senate and House and chatted with newspapermen, with whom he proved amiable, but relatively uncommunicative. Observers given an opportunity of sizing him up with key-noters of the past felt that Governor Stassen measured well up in the list, in vigor and intellectual equipment.

On the Democratic side, a new effort is under way to save Vice-President Garner from the difficulty of a Texas row over Convention delegates. A strong pro-third term movement pledged to Roosevelt has emerged in Texas, which clashes with the Garner anti-third term slate. Mr. Roosevelt has heretofore failed to interfere, but now Roosevelt third-term supporters in the Texas house delegation have joined with Garnerites in an effort to prevent an open test of Texas sentiment. A compromise has been worked out under which a delegation would be sent to Chicago to support Mr. Garner as "the native son candidate," which would take no part in a "stop Roosevelt" movement.

'Defense' Tanker Launched

BALTIMORE, Md., April 30 (AP) —The Esso Albany, last of three tankers with defense features built for the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, was launched April 27 at the Sparrows Point yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company. The 553-foot boat, with a speed of 18 knots, was christened by Miss Ellen E. Klitgaard, daughter of Carl E. Klitgaard, Assistant General Manager of Standard Oil's Marine Department.

Pioneers in European Exodus Sail for Dominican Homes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 30—Thirty-five young European refugees, first settlers of what is hoped will become a vast new dominion, are today on the high seas en route from Genoa, Italy, to the Sosua area of the Dominican Republic, where they will test themselves in a new mode of living and do the spade work for less hardy refugees who will join them later. They represent the pioneer contingent of an initial group of 500 colonists who have been selected to launch one of the most significant experiments yet undertaken in organized migration of refugees to the New World.

A gift of 26,000 acres of subtropical soil awaits the pioneers as a result of negotiations by the President's Advisory Committee with the Dominican Republic, Dr. James Rosenberg, president of the Dominican Republic Settlement Association here, said. Recently incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, the association selected and trained the colonists, while agronomists, experienced in large-scale settlement on unoccupied land, surveyed and examined the territory.

If the undertaking succeeds, it is believed that 100,000 Europeans without a country will eventually make homes for themselves in the colony. Experts of the Commission gave encouraging reports of the sparsely settled, rapidly developing Dominican Republic, whose Government balances its budget and maintains friendly relations with the United States.

Legal and Economic Rights

"From what I've seen of the great progress in the Dominican Republic in the past 10 years in schools, roads, irrigation and bridge and harbor improvements, I am convinced that the settlers will not suffer and that they will have a just and equal opportunity to pursue their occupations and lives free from molestations and persecutions," Dr. Rosenberg said. The contract with the Dominican Government guaranteed the settlers full legal, civic and economic rights and complete freedom and exempted them from all entry taxes, he added.

While many of the first colonists will come from Germany, others will be from refugee camps in Norway, Sweden, and Holland, Dr. Rosenberg said.

"We know the immigrants can live satisfactorily," he continued. "The temperature is subtropical and soil conditions, generally speaking, are excellent, in some instances better than in the Ukraine, where 300,000 Jews were successfully settled between 1932 and 1936.

"The big question facing us is this: Can these new white people do the work before them? They must not hire native labor for their tasks. They must do 75 per cent of the work themselves."

Gift From Former President

The land was a personal gift of Gen. Raphael L. Trujillo, former President of the Dominican Republic. On a previous plantation of the United Fruit Company, the settlement association found 5,000 acres cleared, with 17 good houses, running water, electricity and telephone facilities, a spokesman said.

Two gifts of $10,000 and $5,000 recently received by the Association will be used to establish a refrigerating system and a research department.

Large-scale raising of cattle and the cultivation of bananas, cocoa, and coffee will be conducted on a co-operative basis. In addition, each family will have a plot of six to ten acres, with sheds for chickens and livestock and space for cultivation of garden vegetables and tropical fruits for personal use.

Dr. Frederick Pelstein, agronomist, who has been named resident director of the colony, looks toward the development of a dairy industry and possible cultivation of early vegetables for United States consumption, and of poultry for the Puerto Rican market, as sources of income for the colony.

More Land Available

One year will tell whether the Sosua colony is to succeed, officials of the association hold, and if it does, the Government has offered additional grants of fertile land along the Yasica River in the Puerto Plata region. Dr. Rosenberg voiced confidence that far-sighted men would come to the support of the colony.

"It will contribute to the Republic hard-working people who, as has been the case with refugees in other countries over and over again, will develop new industries, an extension of agriculture and science, all for the good of the country," he declared.

A spokesman of the Association held that where many private settlements had failed in Latin America, those supported by philanthropic funds, unneedful of showing a quick dividend, had flourished during the last 50 years.

Large colonies in the Argentine and Brazil, founded by Jews in flight from pogroms in Czarist Russia, are studied today by those who are supervising the retraining of refugees for an agricultural life. One such group is the Montefiore colony in the Argentine with 1,000 farmers and a village of 5,000 persons. Established by the Baron de Hirsch Fund for Overseas Colonization of Persecuted Jews, this colony has prospered through several generations and added to the wealth of the country.

The D'Vigdor Goldsmith Colony of 350 German professional persons, established three years ago in the Argentine, and the smaller Finca Miraflores group of 100 families, formed six months ago in Bolivia, report good adjustment of former urban dwellers to farm life, according to a spokesman of the National Refugee Service here.

Make Good Farmers

"We had the task of getting lawyers, doctors and business people to think and act as farmers," the spokesman said. "This involved retraining of the body and mind. Recent reports indicate that these pioneers, and in particular those 30 years of age or younger, have found fulfillment in their new way of life."

Infiltration and subsequent aid by private agencies rather than planned migration has characterized the colonization of a large portion of the hundreds of thousands of Jews and Gentiles, including thousands of Spanish refugees, whose flight out of Europe since 1933 has made the greatest exodus in history.

Uruguay, named the "Switzerland of South America," by virtue of its liberal Constitution, admitted 3,000 refugees and Paraguay 1,000. Bolivia's Jewish population alone during period of panicky flight grew from 100 to 6,000 persons, and 3,000 Spanish destitute fled to the Dominican Republic, while approximately 6,000 now are in Mexico.

San Francisco Hastens Plan For Housing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—With one project nearly completed, two projects expected to be finished within a year, and two approved by the United States Housing Authority, which, altogether, will take care of 1,857 families, the San Francisco Housing Authority is well on the way to achieving its purpose to provide homes for 3,600 families of substandard income.

The green light has flashed on for two new housing areas in the Mission district of the city—one known as the Valencia project. to contain 278 units and costing $1,255,000; and the other, the Cogswell Houses, with room for 220 families and costing $1,040,000.

Popularity of the homes, which occupy only 35 per cent of the land on which they are built, thus providing spacious play courts, lawns, and a garden area for each individual family, is shown by the 1,500 applications for the 118 dwelling units available in Holly Courts, the $550,000 block now nearly ready for occupancy. This first housing development under USHA program here is attracting wide attention, both for its inexpensive rental and its architectural features.

Composed of 3½-room, 4½-room and 5½-room units, renting at $17.95, $19.70, $21.20, including gas, water, electricity, and garbage collection, Holly Courts is available to families of three, four, five, and six persons with maximum monthly incomes of $72, $82, $85, $88, and $90, respectively. The limit to the 5½-room home is six persons, and the Authority prefers this six be parents and four children.

Equipment

Each apartment is equipped with a kitchen stove, individual gas heating furnace, and a "cooler" which serves as a refrigerator, although it is chilled simply by the flow of outside air. The development has eight courts; and in one of them illustration is given to prospective tenants of how inexpensively and attractively a home can be furnished with used or home-made things.

Under construction are the $1,600,000 Potrero Terrace for 469 families, and the $2,400,000 Sunnydale development for 772 families. The Sunnydale group is in Visitacion Valley, overlooking San Francisco Bay. In all of the San Francisco Housing Authority's developments the bids are let to private architects. Each development, concrete, fireproof, and earthquake-proof, contains apartments or row houses.

In Holly Courts, a kindergarten is provided for, in addition to equipped courts; and in Potrero Terrace and Sunnydale, space is being built for kindergartens, nursery schools, and health centers, all to be operated by city agencies. None of the projects provide garage space, a survey of the Holly Courts applicants having shown that only 8 per cent were able to afford automobiles.

Problem of Races

The Housing Authority has met the question of mixture of races in a development in such a way that a minimum of criticism has been aroused. It is selecting tenants for its projects who have dwelt together for a period of years. For instance, with 200 to 250 eligible Negro families would be placed 100 eligible white families at present residing in a so-called Negro district.

Women Ask Congress to Stay in Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 30—Calling upon Congress to remain in session throughout the summer, "to sustain the will of the people to keep this country out of war," the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom closed its twenty-fifth annual convention here today upon a platform which asks a conference of American neutrals to assist in re-establishing world tranquillity.

The crisis of war on two continents transcends the exigencies of the political campaign, the League declared in a resolution adopted without a dissenting vote to memorialize Congress to stay on the job as a safeguard against involvement in Europe's affairs.

Part of the League's official statement of policy, the demand for a neutral conference in the Western Hemisphere suggested that the President of the United States invite representatives of other nations to "sit permanently offering terms of mediation to both sides looking toward a negotiated peace."

"We vigorously oppose the nationalistic, intolerant spirit now prevalent in the world, especially persecutions on grounds of race, religion and political opinion, and we urge the United States to demonstrate genuine democracy to aid in every possible way the victims of these policies," the statement declared.

United States Must Avoid War

But such assistance, it was emphasized throughout the four-day convention, should not extend to participation in the European war, on the ground that only by remaining neutral could the United States exert its greatest influence for good.

Summing up this apparent conviction among delegates from all parts of the nation, Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, declared at the anniversary banquet last night that by making democracy work at home, America might help Europe to save itself.

"We can be more helpful out of war than in war through efforts to relieve distress, mediate peace and by exerting our influence as a neutral," Mr. Thomas said.

Representing the two major parties, Representatives Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, and C. Arthur Anderson (D) of Missouri, agreed with Mr. Thomas that it was of paramount importance that the United States avoid becoming involved in the European disturbance.

Cite Powerful Influences

Yet both voiced fear that America was being led toward war through pressure of powerful interventionists, demands for relief of unemployment and profits from trade with the belligerent countries.

Mr. Anderson, who spoke before the League only because 41 other Democrats had refused the task, saw repeal of the Johnson Act as an irrevocable move toward participation in the war.

A spokesman for the League said the entire majority membership of the House Foreign Affairs and Senate Foreign Relations Committees has been canvassed, as was the State Department and even Mrs. Roosevelt, for a speaker who would give the official Democratic viewpoint on keeping out of war. All refused.

Finally Mr. Anderson, a member of the House Military Affairs Committee, was persuaded to come, but admitted that his statements were not those of party leaders, and that he might be "purged" as a result of the stand.

Anti-Conscript Measure

Mr. Fish, charging President Roosevelt with leading the United States into war, urged support of peace organizations for resolution Number 24, now in Congress, to prevent conscription of American youths for service in an overseas war, and proposed a strong Republican party plank in support of peace.

Pledges signed at the session last night assured the League of $2,250 to aid the fight for support of civil liberties, opposition to military and naval expansion and strict adherence to neutrality.

Earlier the organization adopted resolutions asking the Committees of Insular Affairs of both houses of Congress to take "definite and immediate steps toward determining and establishing the permanent political status of Puerto Rico in accordance with the wishes of its inhabitants."

Puerto Rico Resolution

A similar resolution addressed to the President urged greater freedom of expression in Puerto Rico and encouragement for the cultivation of the island's Spanish inheritance. Likewise, the League urged administrative reorganization, and a pardon for Julio H. Velasquez, 19, held in the Atlanta Federal Prison on conspiracy charges.

By a substantial majority, the League defeated a motion to eliminate the word "Women's" from its official title. The next annual meeting will be held in Washington, D. C., in April, 1941, on a date to be set later.

Nine new members elected this morning to the board of directors include Mrs. Adelaide N. Baker, of Westport, Conn.; Mrs. Helen M. Beardsley, of Los Angeles, Calif.; Mrs. Caroline L. Burlingame, of Birmingham, Mich.; Mrs. Caroline B. Day, of Durham, N. C.; Mrs. Bessie Kind, of Jenkintown, Pa.; Miss Bertha McNeill, of Washington, D. C.; Miss Grace M. Rhoads, of Moorestown, N. J., and Mrs. Dorothy M. Robinson, of Washington, D. C.

AND NOW A QUIZ FOR COWS

LOOK your brightest, Elsie . . . that Borden Man is here again. And unless you have the right answers to his purity quiz you simply won't be permitted to continue supplying milk for Borden's big family. What do our expert quizzers want to know? Lots of things. What kind of food you eat — how often do you take a bath—where do you sleep—how are you milked—how much milk do you give — its butterfat content. Yes, we want to know lots of things because lots of folks depend upon the thoroughness with which we make these periodic cow check-ups. And if you pass your health exams, we'll reward you with the highest mark of milk merit we know of — the Golden Crest seal of purity. Borden's Farm Products.

IF IT'S BORDEN'S, IT'S GOT TO BE GOOD!

CRABMEAT AT ITS BEST

THREE DIAMONDS CRABMEAT

for GRAVIES, SOUPS, STEWS, POT ROAST

You can easily and quickly add new zest to these dishes by adding to them one or two tablespoonfuls of MADONNA *Pure Tomato Paste*. 6-oz. can contains 2 lbs. of fresh, luscious, sun-ripened California tomatoes. Economical because it's a concentrate. No artificial coloring. No preservatives. Rich in flavor. Low priced. For 52 FREE recipes, write Riverbank Canning Co., 99 Hudson St., New York City.

MADONNA Tomato Paste

DUCKY DRAKE SAYS

DRAKE'S CAKES GUARANTEED FRESH

Crossword Quiz Answers

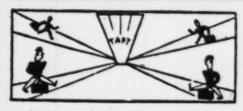
C	H	O	P	I	N		B	R	U	G	E	S		
A		T	E	N		C		O	R	E		H		
C	O	H	A	N		L	O	C	A	R	N	O		
H	I	N	T		P	A	N		N	A	A	B		
E	L	I		I	O	W	A	N		R	Y	E		
U		E	A	S	T		M	A	N			K		
	E	L	B	E				H	U	O	N			
B			O	R	C		A	U	N	T		F		
R	I	G		E	L	A	N	D		H	U	R		
O	L	L	A		A	R	A		B	E	R	I		
A	L	A	B	A	M	A		D	E	L	I	A		
C		T	I	P		D		A	L	L		K		
H	A	Z	A	R	D			A	N	T	O	N	S	

You'll like it as a Cereal and in Muffins, too!

Made by Kellogg's in Battle Creek

COPYRIGHT, 1940, BY KELLOGG COMPANY

DESTINATION



Experienced travelers bound for The Taft know they are headed for welcome economy!

2000 ROOMS, BATH AND RADIO FROM $2.50

HOTEL TAFT Alfred Lewis, Mgr. 7th Ave. at 50th St. NEW YORK TIMES SQUARE AT RADIO CITY

BING & BING MANAGEMENT

A WEEK OF WEDDING SILVER AT SHREVE'S

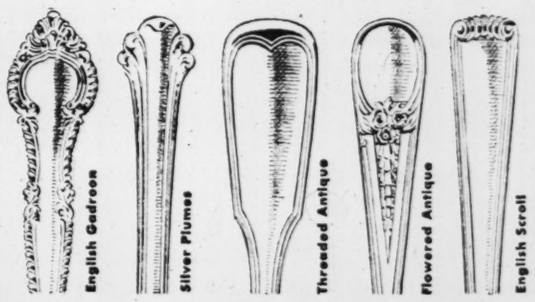
Once again Shreve has gathered together the largest choice of fine sterling you will find anywhere. From Shreve's reproductions of the old masterpieces famous the country over to pieces as modern in design as you could wish—all are in the good taste and expert craftsmanship that always distinguish Shreve silver. May we expect a visit from you soon?

Colonial design sterling candlesticks. Height 9 inches. Weighted bases. $45 the pair. Others, $6 the pair up.

Reproduction of early Irish period, circa 1690, creamer and sugar in sterling silver. $23 the pair.

Reproduced from a George I design. Sterling silver five-piece tea set, $200. Hot water kettle, $190. Other services from $130.

Small modern design matching peppers and salts in sterling. Peppers, height 3 inches, $7.50 the pair. Salts, $10 the pair.



Georg Jensen salad dressing bowl in sterling silver, glass lined. Diameter, 6¼ inches. $55.

Shreve presents the finest and largest selection of sterling table silver — more than one hundred individual patterns.

Shreve CRUMP & LOW COMPANY ESTABLISHED 1860 BOYLSTON AT ARLINGTON STREET, BOSTON

China's Anti-Japanese Writers Organized in Major Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING—War has brought an unprecedented measure of unity to China's writers, a class of people who, like intellectual groups everywhere, have suffered from dissension and schism. As soon as the war began, all disagreement—though not removed—was subordinated to the essential task of beating the Japanese.

On April 27, 1938, a mass meeting of poets, dramatists, and novelists was held at Hankow, and a resolution was passed for the immediate formation of a writers' union. Thus the Federation of All-China Anti-Japanese Writers came into existence. Now the Federation has branches in all major cities, and nearly all writers belong to it. The Federation is the institutional manifestation of writers' unity, and it serves as a means of directing and organizing their activities. The headquarters are in Chungking, China's Capital.

The only literary institution before the war was the Chinese Left-Wing Writers' League, which was dissolved as soon as it became apparent that a union of all writers, regardless of political opinion, was necessary in the face of Japanese invasion.

China's literary battles reflected not only ideological difference but also the extreme youth of modern Chinese literature. For it was not until after the Revolution of 1911, which overthrew the Manchu dynasty, that the literary reformation began. The new movement was led by Hu Shih, present Chinese Ambassador to the United States.

Composition Restricted

Before 1911, Chinese literature was written in Mandarin Chinese, a language as different from spoken Chinese as Latin is from Italian. Hard-and-fast rules governed composition, and original expression was impossible. What was written could be understood only by a few scholars. In short, a classical literature had outlived the conditions of its early flowering, and now was hampering the growth of new modes of expression.

Dr. Hu and his followers demanded a written language which could be more easily comprehended. Writing, they thought, should be the recording of plain and sincere speech rather than intellectual exercises. Dr. Hu himself produced a group of poems called "Trial" in the new idiom.

As the new written language was taking hold, the acute political and economic problems of the post World War impressed themselves upon China's young writers. The ideological controversies of Europe and America were discussed in China, and considered against the background of Chinese society and of China's position in the world of nations.

Something of the present status of literature in China is outlined by Lieut. Gen. Kuo Mo-jo, one of China's most famous writers and now Director of the Propaganda Section of the Political Training Department. General Kuo, a Leftist, has participated in most of the literary quarrels of the past two decades, and in his present position has kept in close touch with wartime developments.

New Conditions Accepted

"China's writers," General Kuo said, "have been brought together by the war. Older writers have adapted themselves to the new conditions, and new writers have developed. Before the war many writers were too self-centered, narrow-minded, and ivory-towerish. Now many are at the front, and those at the rear are more in contact with the actual world."

A large quantity of writing is being produced. Realism dominates the technique, and the need for rousing the masses to resist their invader governs the content. Most of what is written is intended to be propaganda of one sort or another—simple or subtle. At the beginning of the war poetry and reportage—short essays describing current events—were the most popular genres. Now short-stories and dramas are predominant. One interesting literary development is so-called collective writing. In order to cover a subject with the greatest speed, a number of writers work on it together, the result being a sort of symposium. According to General Kuo, collective writing and reportage are the two foremost literary products of the war.

The two foremost literary magazines are the Literary Front, published in Yenan, and the Literary Monthly, the organ of the Federation of All-China Anti-Japanese Writers. A popular publishing medium is the newspapers, which daily print many poems, plays, and short stories.

A certain number of books are published—usually collections of essays, dramas, or poetry. According to General Kuo, about 10 books a month are published in Chungking. Chinese editions, however, are very small, ordinarily running from 500 to 3,000 copies. The most widely read literary work is not likely to exceed 30,000 copies.

Few novels are written in present-day China, but, according to Kuo Mo-jo, conditions are working for a great realistic novel.

By a Staff Artist

Gen. Kuo Mo-jo
Director of Propaganda Section of Political Training Department

Chinese Dramatics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING—"Chinese drama has progressed more in the last two years than would have been possible in 10 years of peace," recently declared Ma Yen-hsiang, one of China's most famous playwrights and directors.

The number of dramatic troupes has increased tremendously, even within the last few months. Several hundred units have been sent to the various war fronts by the Political Training Board alone, and travelers from Shansi report that more than 200 troupes are on the road in that province. In the whole of free China there are over 1,000 such troupes.

Most of the members of the dramatic companies are educated young men and women, but few ever attended dramatic schools. They are all enthusiastic, in love with acting, and ready to "eat bitterness."

Emancipated from old-fashioned Chinese dramatic orthodoxy, these wartime actors have been able to show a greater freedom and informality in their roles. Either at street corners, in tea shops, or in barracks, they unpack and give their numbers as readily as if they were in expensive theaters. For lighting, kerosene lamps often have to be used instead of electricity.

China's wartime drama is certainly effective propaganda, but both technique and content must be improved before it can rise to greater heights. The pitfall of stereotypy lies before it. Already too many plays have been staged with similar themes and endings. A need exists for greater originality in approach.

Ford in National Show In '40 for First Time

DETROIT, April 30 (AP)—The Ford Motor Company announced today that it would participate, for the first time, in the National Automobile Show at New York Oct. 12-20.

The company is not a member of the Automobile Manufacturers' Association, which sponsors the show. Heretofore, Ford has held an independent showing at about the same time.

SENSIBLE HOTEL RATES

SINGLE ROOMS $2.25 to $5
DOUBLE ROOMS $4.50 to $7

Breakfast 25c to 75c
Luncheon . . 60c
Dinner . . . $1.00

These rates include the FREE use of our famous swimming pool, gymnasium, solarium and open air terrace

18 minutes from The Shelton to the Fair Grounds

SHELTON HOTEL
LEXINGTON AVE., at 49th ST.
NEW YORK
Under KNOTT Management
A. R. WALTY, Manager

FLORIDA FOR Spring VACATIONS

Glorious sunshine and flowers . . . pearl white beaches . . . sparkling surf . . . golf . . . fishing . . . every vacation thrill. Go the "Cruise-way" from New York on a big Clyde-Mallory liner—get more for your money in comfort and pleasure.

Minimum fares including meals, stateroom accommodations, entertainment	ONE WAY	ROUND TRIP
JACKSONVILLE (Every Sat.; also May 7)	$32	$50
MIAMI (Sats. & alternate Weds.)	45.50	65
CHARLESTON (May 7, 18)	24	40

Apply authorized TRAVEL AGENTS or

CLYDE-MALLORY LINES
J. A. Collins, Gen. Agt., 50 Franklin St., Boston

Nazi Disguise Fails to Fool Norwegians

ON THE STEINKJER FRONT, Norway, April 30 (AP)—German troops have tried all manner of ruses to get through the Norwegian lines, sometimes dressing themselves in Norwegian peasant costumes in attempts to slip past Allied guards.

A few, but not many, have been captured, according to Allied officers here. On the way to the front there was a little prison camp where several German Alpine troops and three aviators were under guard.

Altogether, it was stated, about 30 German fliers from planes which had been shot or forced down now have been interned in this region. The young Germans fighting here seem to be remarkably well armed and well trained soldiers.

Experienced Alpine troops traveling on skis are now having their innings on this unusual fighting front, and the first impression is that the German soldiers must be regarded as individual arsenals, so well are they equipped.

At the moment only sharp patrol activity occurs here, but the rough forested area of the so-called Steinkjer front is being gradually developed into a battle area.

Valuable silver foxes occasionally can be seen fleeing the sound of rifle fire. They are from farms abandoned after their caretakers had turned the animals loose to forage for themselves.

The majority of the troops at Namsos are British, from Yorkshire. They were brought here from the Western Front in France. Namsos now looks like a Western Front town itself, with streams of troops and ambulances coming and going.

Utah Looks Ahead To Centennial And Sets Many Trees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Spring planting in Utah up to late April had brought about one of the most extensive setting of trees and shrubs the State has ever experienced; and this is only a beginning.

The reason for this State-wide beautification is that a definite program is under way to make Utah an area of great scenic, home and civic attractiveness by 1947, the centennial year.

Although the sponsors of the movement are not attempting to make it a national exposition, it will nevertheless be the largest and most important celebration in Utah's history.

Since "all the world" will be invited to see Utah at that time, the plan is to give visitors something well worth seeing. Hence the years of preparation.

The centennial will feature the anniversary of the Mormon movement into Utah in 1847, but other church organizations, civic groups and improvement organizations are supporting it.

Already under way is a general landscape improvement program for schools, churches, homes, public grounds and parks, to insure uniform and wise landscaping. A state-wide committee appointed by Gov. Henry H. Blood prepared a 14-point program in this regard, covering a wide variety of improvements to make a "beautiful Utah" by 1947.

Marcus Appointed To Correction Post

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 29—David Marcus, acting Commissioner of Correction, today had been appointed Commissioner by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of Austin H. McCormick last December.

Mr. Marcus was named because of his excellent record as acting head of the Department, the Mayor said in announcing the appointment of the $11,000 a year post yesterday. Mr. Marcus is a graduate of the United States Military Academy and from 1930 to 1934 was assistant United States Attorney in the Southern District of New York.

'Rain On the Marsh' New Rutledge Poems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—An attractive volume of Archibald Rutledge's poems carrying the title, "Rain on the Marsh," was released by the publishers here recently. The author made a special visit to Columbia in order to celebrate what he considers a selection of the best of his work.

Dr. Rutledge, poet laureate of South Carolina, has written books on many subjects, including fiction and nature study. However, of all that he has contributed to modern literature, he says his favorite works are his poems.

Debt Moratorium Decreed in Norway

By the Associated Press

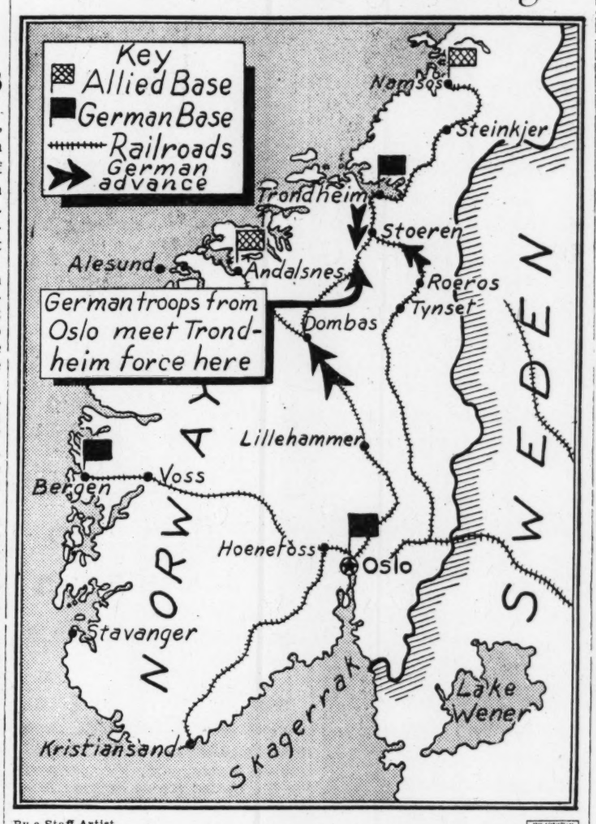
Stockholm, April 30

The Norwegian Government has announced a moratorium on all debts from April 16, 1940, to May 19, 1940.

By Royal resolution the Government announced that English and French money to be legal tender in Norway, setting the British pound sterling at 17.50 kroner.

The rate for French money was set at 10 kroner for 100 francs.

German Marches Converge



By a Staff Artist

Nazis Claim Allies Separated

Point at which the Germans claim to have effected a junction between troops marching north from Oslo and those proceeding south from the capture of the railway center of Stoeren. This move would separate the Allied troops based at Andalsnes from those at Namsos.

Norway's Case Stirs Balkans To Search Plan of Defense

Continued from Page 1

propaganda laws, impounded the whole supply.

That these acts are deliberately a part of Rumanian resistance to German aggression in one form or another and receive general support is evidenced by the Rumanian press today. One organ writes:

"All menaced countries must declare their intentions to resist, and to the extent that resistance is afforded will the menace be reduced."

In Yugoslavia: Uncertainty as to possible action directed by outside powers is even stronger in Yugoslavia. Informed opinion there maintains that but for strong and speedy action in interning Ex-Premier Milan Stoyadinovitch and expelling a large number of German "tourists" either Germany or Italy or both might have attempted to intervene so as to maintain "order in the Balkans," or even to "protect" Yugoslavia from possible Allied attacks.

Today, Yugoslavia further strengthened its hand with police action in Ljubljana where the discovery of a secret store of firearms in a German cardboard factory was claimed. It was reported that not only arms, but uniforms as well were seized by the police who placed the factory manager under arrest.

[The Yugoslavia Foreign Office today denied Italian and German allegations that anti-German and anti-Italian leaflets had been distributed in Ljubljana. Diplomatic sources expressed the belief the axis powers made a fuss over the alleged incident to warn Yugoslavia of the danger of pushing its new friendship with Russia too far, the Associated Press reported.

Il Giornale d'Italia, influential Fascist newspaper in Rome, published a dispatch from Ljubljana, on April 26 saying leaflets had been circulated demanding the return to Yugoslavia of Trieste and the coastline of Istria, belonging to Italy, and Carinthia, now a part of Germany.]

In Bulgaria: The improvement in the situation, which has followed the vigorous action in Yugoslavia, has been most clearly echoed in Bulgaria. Statesmen there are busy today carefully pointing out that Balkan unity is of outstanding importance just now. Thus Foreign Minister Ivan Popoff in a press interview declares: "If danger should appear in the future, Bulgaria as a loyal member of the Balkan family would do nothing to aggravate the situation."

Undoubtedly this new attitude cannot be separated from recent rapprochements between Yugoslavia and Soviet Russia as indicated in the move to open new trade discussions after two decades of complete isolation.

In Hungary: It is evident that the German pressure to the southeast is using Hungary as its spearhead. It was through Hungary that Germany made its recent proposal for international policing of the Danube. But neither Yugoslavia nor Rumania fell in with this proposal under which German police would co-operate in the supervision of the river near the strategic Iron Gate.

The reaction appears to have been to stiffen somewhat the attitude of Hungary toward Germany. Today Hungary actually issued a warning to the German protectorate of Slovakia.

Hungary "will not hesitate to act in defense of her national honor" if the rights of Hungarian minorities in Slovakia are not respected. This was the burden of the declaration read to the Upper House of Parliament by Count Stefan Csaky, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

To be sure, he emphasized the stability of the German-Hungarian friendship. But he warned Slovakia against hiding behind the guarantee of the Reich.

The Foreign Minister's phrase that Hungary has reached "the limit of its patience" was directed specifically to Slovakia. But clearly a measure of this warning is intended to be read in Berlin, as well as in Slovakia itself.

Red May Day Call

MOSCOW, April 30 (AP)—The annual May Day appeal of the Communist International issued today warned workers of the world that the European war threatens to spread to the Balkans, the Near East, and the Pacific.

The lengthy appeal, which occupied nearly four columns on the front page of the Communist Party newspaper Pravda, urged workers of all countries to unite under the banner of Communism against capitalism and against war.

Richmond Likes Parking Meters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Richmond's parking meters ended their first year's service here after more than 500,000 nickels had been deposited in return for parking privileges in the city's metered zones.

To be exact, the mechanical policemen have brought in $33,089.24. The extra cents represent pennies which persons not familiar with the meters' operation dropped into the slots. This figure, however, does not represent a whole year's collections, since the meters were out of operation for more than a month early last fall, while the decision as to whether they would be finally purchased or not was being awaited.

As the meters passed their first birthday, plans were being formulated to extend the meterd zones to other sections of the city.

War Memorial Group Gets Report Extension

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The House Library Committee has approved a resolution to extend for two years the final date for the Virginia (Merrimac - Monitor) Commission to file its report with Congress, it has been learned here. The Commission, established last year under a resolution by Representative Schuyler Otis Bland, of Virginia, was named to make recommendations to Congress on the establishment of a memorial in or near Hampton Roads to the battle of the Merrimac and Monitor, first ironclad fighting ships.

The original resolution called for a report to Congress by April 15, 1940.

French Barges Leave Danube for Turkey

By the Associated Press

Bucharest, Rumania, April 30

The Allied campaign to cripple Germany's Danube trade was advanced a step further today when 27 French-owned barges and tugs left the river en route to Istanbul.

Other river craft under Allied control were concentrated at Sulina, Rumania, ready to leave the Danube at a moment's notice.

More than 300 barges and tugs leased or purchased by Allied agents during the winter to keep them out of the Nazi service were reported sent to Istanbul in recent weeks.

Trade Unions in Britain Ask Freer Action

By John Allan May
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Already increased in stature as a result of wartime developments, giving organized labor the right of consultation in industrial policy and administration, the Trade Union movement is now pressing strongly for new legislation to give it greater freedom of action in trade disputes and still wider membership.

What is desired by the Labor movement is complete repeal of the Trade Disputes Act, passed after the General Strike of 1926.

This act severely limits picketing during disputes, bans civil servants and local government employees from affiliating their organizations to the Trades Union Congress, central union authority, and regulates levies for political funds.

At this time when the great proportion of industrial output is regulated by civil servants, the Unions feel that the clauses relating to the relations of government employees with unions are particularly unfortunate.

Premier Resists Changes Now

A number of requests for repeal of what is called a "punitive Act" has already been made to Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Prime Minister, but so far Mr. Chamberlain has been adamant in refusing to make any alteration in trade-union legislation during the war.

These refusals have stung union leaders to open expressions of protest. The manner in which they have been made makes them feel unions "are on a kind of probation during the war" and that the suggestion is they will only have their way if they behave as Mr. Chamberlain wishes during hostilities.

Taking a strong line, the General Council of the Trades Union Congress in an official statement, declares that "when the country is staking its whole resources in a war for freedom and democracy, the Council feels that the retention of the Act upon the Statute Book is a mockery of the ideals for which the nation is fighting."

The Council is also pressing for recognition of the need for complete establishment of collective bargaining in industries where it is now only partly effective.

Higher Benefits Urged

A further demand is for all-round increases in benefit paid to jobless under the unemployment insurance scheme. The insurance fund is many millions of pounds in pocket, more having been paid in contributions than has been taken out in benefit. The Committee, under Economist Sir William Beveridge, which controls the fund, has recommended the use of £37,000,000 to pay back a loan made to it from the Government during the slump, when it was "in the red." The interest saved is to be used for a small increase in benefit to married men with children, but the remainder of the surplus, some £30,000,000, is to be reserved to build up a fund against unemployment after the war.

Trade unions maintain that, as the Government foresees a war-time period of full employment, the fund is going to have a greatly increased surplus as long as the war lasts. They wish a percentage of the surplus, now and in future, to be paid out in the form of an all-round increase in jobless insurance benefit.

As a result of the war, and the organization which has been built up to administrate the industrial effort, the Trade Union Movement in Britain has already made big gains, of a political nature. Most important is the recognition of the right it has long claimed of consultation in matters of planning and control of industry and in major questions of economic policy, as well as in the "routine" union affairs of wages and employment.

Series of Advisory Boards

An influential "brains trust," representing employers and labor, has been established to advise the Government on wide industrial issues. A whole series of labor advisory committees, composed solely of trade unionists nominated by the T. U. C. have been attached to Government departments, including the Ministry of Supply, the Board of Trade, the Air Ministry, the Exports Council, the Ministry of Food. District advisory committees have been formed in the 12 "Defense Areas" which the Government has established in case of a breakdown in communications between local and central governments.

The Government has also conceded an important point to the workers' representatives in making it legally essential for consultation with trade unions before Government departments can make any new regulations—"orders in council"—concerning labor. Unless the unions concur such departmental regulations cannot become law.

The war, in fact, is accelerating the progress of trade unionism to an unprecedented extent. The unions can almost claim to be more influential in the administration of this country than can the political Labor Party in the Houses of Parliament.

Reasons Behind Norse Invasion Bear on Nazis' Future Course

By a Naval Expert
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As the campaign in Norway develops with breath-taking rapidity, it becomes necessary to estimate precisely what Reichsführer Hitler's purpose was in striking for control of Scandinavia.

What did the Führer hope to gain by this hazardous coup?

This assessment, indeed, may prove important to the Allies in estimating the fields in which German activity may next be felt.

The need for iron ore from the Swedish ore fields is the most generally accepted reason, but was this motive the only, or even the primary consideration?

If the need of iron ore were the only consideration, it would seem that Germany could have waited a few weeks until an ice-free Gulf of Bothnia would have provided a safe route for ore ships.

However, there is some uncertainty about the ability of Lulea, the port at the head of the gulf, to handle ore in sufficient volume. Under normal conditions, about 60 per cent of the ore from the Swedish mines is shipped from Narvik, which has facilities for handling more than 1,000,000 tons a month.

So it is possible that Herr Hitler, foreseeing the supply from Narvik being shut off by blockade, and that from Lulea encroached on by Allied purchases, decided to strike.

Other Considerations Possible

But there may be other considerations than Swedish ore that prompted the campaign. Very conflicting accounts of internal conditions in Germany have been received. Even if the regimented Nazi population, inured to a rigorous mode of living, is not undergoing actual hardship, it must be subjected to a great deal of discomfort, and discomfort breeds discontent.

Furthermore, German reverses at sea, the failure of the submarine and mine campaigns, and the comparatively minor successes attained by the vaunted power of the Air Force, must have contributed to dissatisfaction among the people.

And dissatisfaction and discontent at home, passed on to soldiers away from home, is no help to army morale.

It is no secret that Herr Hitler and his army chiefs do not always see eye to eye on matters of public policy. In fact, their relations are said to have been badly strained at times when the Führer insisted on carrying out his plans regardless of possible consequences.

It is also rumored that the Army does not take kindly to the espionage imposed upon it by Heinrich Himmler, head of the German police.

After the Gestapo and the Black Shirt organization took over the "pacification" of Poland, the huge German Army had little to occupy its attention, and every officer who has had to deal with large bodies of troops knows how seriously their morale can be affected by continued inactivity, especially should it be accompanied by disquieting complaints from home.

Old Dream of Conquest

According to Dr. Hermann Rauschning's "The Voice of Destruction," Herr Hitler has entertained the dream of a Scandinavian conquest since 1934, when he voiced his intention of eventually making vassal states of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. In all probability he has had agents in those countries for several years, who have been preparing the way for invasion by infiltration and sowing the seeds of treachery.

It is possible that Herr Hitler may have received reports that the morale of the Army was being affected by inactivity, and that the minor skirmishes along the West Front could not suffice to keep the men keyed up. He may therefore have improved the opportunity to provide action for the Army by bringing out the dormant dream of the Scandinavian conquest.

Such a proposal must have astounded all except the rashest of his generals, and the White Book issued April 27, justifying the campaign as a check to an expected British invasion of Norway, may well have been intended to quiet the scruples of some of these officers.

What, then, does Hitler stand to gain by overrunning Norway?

A great many answers may be given to this question, among them:

A firmer hold on the German people, because if the campaign succeeds he will have again demonstrated his capacity as a successful leader and proved the apparent invincibility of German arms.

A heightened morale in the Army and the Air Force.

Control of the resources of Scandinavia and Denmark, with resultant denial to the Allies of the products of those countries.

The securing of air and submarine bases favorably located for attacks on Britain and its seaborne traffic.

Denial of Scandinavia to Allied occupation.

Distraction of Allied attention and effort from other strategical areas.

The possible effect of discouragement on Allied morale.

Lessening the severity of the blockade.

The enhanced prestige of Germany, resulting from the demonstration of Nazi power, which will exert a tremendous influence upon the decisions made by the other small nations in Europe, and by Italy.

Failure Has Potentialities

If incipient unrest in Germany was in any degree responsible for the decision to invade Norway, failure to achieve success may have far-reaching consequences.

Herr Hitler will have sustained his first major setback, and his reputation for infallibleness, regarded by many in Germany as approaching prescience, in leading his people to certain victory, will be greatly impaired. What effect such a loss of personal prestige would have on his relations with the German people, remains to be seen.

However, the colossal egotism of Hitler and his absolute belief in the preternaturalism of his decisions, will, quite apart from any potential effect a failure of the effort in Norway might have on the morale of the German nation, make him throw every scintilla of Nazi power into the prosecution of the campaign. Already, he has sacrificed a considerable part of the German Navy with the prospect of still further losses being incurred.

The Allies, served by an inept intelligence service, were completely surprised by the lightning thrust the Germans made into Norway. Their prestige has suffered, and much depends upon their success in driving the Germans out.

Allied Prestige at Stake

Failure to do so will encourage several countries, nominally neutral, but holding latent aspirations, to press demands on the Allies for concessions. Rumania, Greece, and Turkey will no longer consider Allied guarantees to have value.

Aside from the matter of prestige, it is essential that the Allies obtain control of the Norwegian Coast, otherwise the North Sea blockade becomes a farce, and their own lines of communication are threatened.

In particular, a German air base at Stravanger presents possibilities that are disquieting to Britain. By the same token, however, a base at this place is equally subject to damage by British plan[illegible].

Exports Increase At Hampton Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Virginia State Port Authority, in its annual report reveals that exports through Hampton Roads in 1938, showed an increase of 14 per cent over the previous year, while the exports of the nation as a whole decreased 10 per cent.

Exports last year amounted to $156,467,000, as compared with $137,431,000 the previous year, and $119,235,000 in 1934. Imports through the Virginia harbor fell off in the same period to the extent of 18 per cent, and this compared with a nationwide decline of 36 per cent.

McReynolds Helps Negroes See Circus

WASHINGTON, April 30 (AP)—Thanks to Justice James C. McReynolds, the bootblack and the check boy at the Supreme Court will see the circus soon.

Smiling happily, the Negro employees told today how the Justice had given them each a dollar and admonished them to conduct themselves properly.

While getting a haircut in the barber shop, Mr. McReynolds recalled (or was reminded) that the circus would be here in a few days.

John Warner, the check boy, was not surprised when he got $1, for he has gone to the circus three years on the McReynolds pocketbook.

Albert Grimes, who recently became the bootblack, was overjoyed also when the Justice handed him a dollar bill.

The TOWERS HOTEL
Aristocrat of Brooklyn Hotels

1 TO 3 ROOM APARTMENTS
with serving pantries, refrigeration — reasonable rates— by day, week or under lease.

GRAND VIEW OF N. Y. HARBOR
CARL LETSCH, General Manager
CLARK & WILLOW STREETS
Take 7th Ave. IRT Express to Clark St.

NEW OCEAN HOUSE
SWAMPSCOTT·MASSACHUSETTS
OPEN MAY 11
Where the New England Coast is most picturesque Ideal seaside and country environment Every recreational feature Private bathing beach Cuisine includes many sea food specialties Booklet.
CLEMENT KENNEDY President

SCOFIELD REFERENCE BIBLE
Edited by Rev. C. I. Scofield, D. D.
Assisted by Eminent Scholars
HELPS ON THE PAGES WHERE NEEDED
Ministers, Sunday School teachers and Bible students of all churches rely on The Scofield Reference Bible for sound teaching of Bible truth. You, too, will understand the Bible better and read it with new interest if you use this famous edition
50 Styles from $1.95 up
Send for circular of Bible Questions
AT ALL BOOKSELLERS OR FROM THE PUBLISHERS
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS, 114 Fifth Ave., New York

British Call on America To 'Understand' Blockade

LONDON, April 30 (AP)—Mr. Ronald H. Cross, Minister directing Britain's blockade of Germany, pleaded today for American "understanding" of economic warfare—the weapon which he said would shorten the war in which "we are fighting for our lives."

Speaking at an American Chamber of Commerce luncheon, the Minister of Economic Warfare declared it to be: "Our hope that measures which have been forced upon us will not in the long run be to the economic disadvantage of the United States.

"In the long months of seeming inaction with which this war has begun, many may have doubted whether our hearts were in this war. The last few weeks must have made it clear to all that we are in grim earnest."

Britain's choice, averred Mr. Cross, was between "hardship and loss to our neutral friends" or seeing "our economic weapon blunted in our hand."

Gap at Russian Port

The Minister said that one "undoubtedly serious" leak in the blockade was the passage of copper, rubber, tin, and other materials through Vladivostok, Russian Pacific port. He added that the "United States has been a source of much of these raw materials and we wonder sometimes how far it is generally realized in your country that important supplies of key war materials have reached Germany in this way."

Mr. Cross declared there was no foundation for tales that Britain used the examination of mails to divert orders from American to British exporters.

Appealing for greater use of the "navicert" (naval certificates) system under which shippers tell the British exactly what the ships are carrying before they sail, Mr. Cross said complaints about the delays are "largely a thing of the past."

Ships Clear Quickly

Of 10 American vessels which passed inward through Gibraltar since March 30, eight were cleared on the day they arrived and two which arrived late in the evening were cleared the next day, he reported.

The continuance of that rate of progress depends on the "extent to which American shipowners cooperate," he said, explaining that "navicerted" vessels need not enter the control base.

Mr. Cross estimated that Britain would purchase £16,000,000 worth of American foodstuffs as compared with £20,000,000 during a normal year. However, he added, "there is no doubt that our total imports from the states will for a long time to come be very much greater than they have been in recent years," the Minister said.

Premier Speaks

LONDON, April 30 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told the House of Commons today, "I do not think it would be in the public interest" to make any statement as to measures adopted by Britain in Norway.

The Prime Minister reiterated that the Allies have "no vindictive designs against the German people."

This was his answer when he was asked if he would take steps to avoid complete identification between Germans and the Nazi Government in all statements of British Government policy.

The German people, he said, "must realize their responsibilities for prolonging the war and the suffering that it would bring to them."

The Prime Minister asserted that was the attitude of the British Government and declined amplification when a questioner asked if word had gone forth that Government spokesmen should endeavor to impress the British people with "the fact that the German people are as vile as their Nazi leaders."

The War Secretary, Mr. Oliver Stanley, told a questioner that a small group of correspondents was ready to go to Norway on short notice and that facilities for publicity on the Scandinavian campaign would be given as soon as circumstances permitted.

Mr. Ronald H. Cross, Minister directing the British blockade, told the House that efforts were being made to check air traffic linking Portugal and Spain with Germany.

The Economic Warfare Ministry, Mr. Cross said, is doing its utmost in the face of difficulties arising from the fact that aircraft connecting with trans-Atlantic air lines do not land in Allied territory.

Another questioner, who wanted to know whether United States citizens who enlisted in Britain's armed services could retain their American citizenship, was told by Mr. Stanley that "no alien who enlists in the British Army is required by us to forfeit his nationality."

Double Honors for Twins

WOODHULL, Ill. (AP) — George and Edward Shetler have succeeded in getting equal billing until the very last day of their high school career.

Twin athletes and scholars, they co-starred in track, baseball and basketball for four years. Then, to top it off, they were named co-valedictorians of the June graduation class, their four-year classroom rating being the same.

Mayor Busy at Knitting Bee

© International

All England Makes Warm Things for Men in the Services

When the ladies of Barking, England, get together to knit socks, sweaters and helmets for the men at the front, Mayor W. H. Howe contributes his bit by holding the yarn while one of the ladies makes up a ball. Such bees are the rule now all over England.

Britain Keeps Close Watch Against 'Fifth Column' Peril

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 29—Despite the stress of war Britain is determined to maintain as far as is humanly possible its toleration of minority opinions, and to refuse to be stampeded into the prosecution of innocent aliens enjoying British hospitality.

But, although this is the conclusion to be drawn from the recent parliamentary discussion on possible dangers to the nation from Fascist-Communist "Fifth Column" activities among Britishers and possible pro-German activities of the 74,000 refugees who were formerly inhabitants of Germany or of its annexed territories, a strengthening of the regulations on the subject is being considered.

Sterner Tone Taken

Sir John Anderson, British Minister of Home Defense, who spoke for the Government, struck a somewhat sterner note in stressing a determination not to relax watchfulness in dealing with cases where minorities abuse liberty in order to hinder prosecution of the war on moral or material sides.

He adopted a cautious approach to the issue, however, thus showing that he does not intend to take any hasty or ruthless countermeasures. This attitude of tolerance in the discussion was clearly shown to be shared by a great majority of the House of Commons and was new corroboration of the general agreement reached when defense regulations were debated on Oct. 31 last, namely, "Every effort should be made even in time of war, to avoid interference with the propagation of opinions held by small minorities."

Full Vigilance Promised

This standpoint is undoubtedly strengthened by the general opinion that such freedom of expression will gradually make these minorities ineffectual.

It was expressed by Sir John when he said the resolution "that war must be waged with all our strength" is such that these actions have little practical effect.

Some parliamentarians were, however, particularly concerned about the activities of certain individuals, like those British subjects who had been members of "The Link" and other former agencies of Nazi propaganda in this country. They were informed that "vigilance on the part of responsible authorities will not be relaxed."

Though little direct reference was made to Communist activities, this does not mean that their activities are not kept under careful observation. Special attention is being paid to co-operation between elements of the Extreme Left and Extreme Right, since it is generally accepted that since the German-Soviet treaty world-scale Nazi-Communist activities are now directed from Berlin.

Few Aliens Interned

Less than 1 per cent of German "enemy aliens" here have been interned by the 112 Tribunals established to try each of the 74,000 cases separately. The remainder have been allowed their freedom, some on conditions, most almost without restrictions.

Now, as a result of the Government's review of the problem, in the 12 Regional Defense Areas into which wartime Britain has been divided special legal committees are busy reconsidering the cases of several thousand "enemy aliens" who only a few months or even weeks ago were given conditional freedom by the Aliens Tribunals.

Took Picture of Plane

These committees have power to override the "conditional freedom" verdicts of the Tribunals, and, if they see fit, to send the Germans concerned to internment in prisons or camps along with 2,000 other German internees.

The decision to review all cases of "enemy aliens" given conditional freedom follows swift on the heels of the case of Wilhelm Solf, "enemy alien" allowed restricted liberty, who was recently sentenced to prison for taking a motion picture of a wrecked military airplane.

It is a significant move. But, to British eyes, its significance lies not so much in the number of Germans whose cases are to be retried as in the number whose cases are not to be retried.

For fewer than 10 per cent of Germans in Britain have abnormal restrictions placed upon their personal liberty. Altogether only 6,782 cases are to be reviewed. Meanwhile, 64,244 "enemy aliens" are to go on enjoying unconditional freedom awarded them by the Tribunals, the same freedom as that enjoyed by any American visitor to Britain, provided they do not bring themselves to the notice of the police as objects of suspicion.

Artificial Earthquakes Used in Search for Oil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia — The making of artificial earthquakes as a means of locating possible oil deposits has been employed in some of the most inaccessible parts of the mandated territory of New Guinea. By exploding dynamite, a clue to the kind of rock in a given area is afforded by the duration and magnitude of the tremors at various distances. These tremors are measured by the seismometer.

Exploration by geophysics has been employed to trace with gravimetric instruments the formations below the surface. The magnetometer is used to detect and measure the magnetic attraction of underground bodies.

Australia's lack of a domestic oil supply has caused the Dominion to interest itself particularly in these investigations. Shell and the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company have spent large amounts on prospecting. Some 140 whites and 1,400 Papuan natives are regularly employed on the investigation. The Australasian Petroleum Company, a group backed by the Vacuum Oil Company, the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company have spent large sums on prospecting. The Shell company spent £430,000 before abandoning the search last year.

The Australasian concern spent £150,000 on an aerial survey, in which 28,000 square miles of country were photographed. It took seven geologists and six draftsmen more than a year to prepare maps from the aerial photographs. On its drilling rig for boring, it has spent £200,000. The equipment has to be taken some 80 miles inland. About 2,000 tons of drilling and other equipment have been landed at Port Moresby, the capital of Papua, and a third of it is now 25 miles up the Vailala River. As no crane at Port Moresby could lift more than five tons, a heavy crane had to be imported from Sydney, and river transport had to be provided at an expense of £30,000. The gear had to be taken 25 miles up the river. Then a road had to be built through the jungle, over which it will be hauled by tractor and trailer. The drilling rig, 136 feet high, will be capable of boring to a depth of 10,000 feet, and boring is expected to begin this year.

Saskatchewan Aids Wheat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—A new Government wheat exchange plan has given Saskatchewan farmers promise of a purer and more durable crop this year than in previous years.

Under the exchange plan, the government gives a bushel of pure wheat seed for a bushel of commercial grade seed. In this way the Government is aiding in bettering the quality of wheat and helps distribution of such drought-resistant varieties as Apex, Renown and Thatcher to farmers who require it. This distribution is expected to total more than 150,000 bushels.

This pure seed distribution is not to be confused with supplying relief seed. The relief seed was distributed in past years when farmers harvested none or little crop. Owing to the plentiful harvest of 1939, the drain on Governmental resources, the supplying of millions of dollars of relief seed, will not be necessary in 1940.

The Provincial Government is adamant in its attitude that conditions do not require relief seed distribution and that only bona fide farmers, who are really in need, will get any assistance. Applicants will be thoroughly checked before they get any seed.

The new Apex wheat, which is to be distributed, is reported to be higher in weight per bushel, a better yielder and is one to two days earlier in maturing than the original strain of Apex, which was released in 1937.

About 5,000 pounds, the entire foundation stock of the new strain, Saskatchewan 1789, will be distributed to wheat growers this spring for field cultivation.

Meanwhile Saskatchewan farmers are looking forward to the 1940 crop season with a good deal of fresh confidence, a confidence they did not have six weeks ago.

For early spring snows have brought much-needed moisture to most of the wheat-growing country of the prairies.

Last fall and all winter, moisture was scarce. The fall was exceptionally dry, and statistics said it was the worst fall in more than 50 years from the viewpoint of moisture. Winter brought little snow, it being mild, open and dry. Agricultural officials and farmers worried considerably as moisture of fall and snowfall of winter play a considerable part in getting the crop away to a good beginning in the following spring.

I. C. C. Chairman Urges Co-operation Between Various Types of Carriers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — "Railroads have now realized that other kinds of carriers are not an unmitigated evil and can be used to much advantage in combination with rail activities," Joseph B. Eastman, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, told a group of 500 leaders in various highly competitive transportation fields, assembled for the Western Transportation Conference at the University of Southern California, April 11.

Finding in the Conference a common ground on which they could discuss their problems, representatives of various major carrier systems discovered that they were in reality "only an arm's length apart in working out their joint problems"—a phrase which keynoted the all-day meeting.

"The number of busses and trucks which are now operated by or in behalf of railroads is large and continually growing larger," Mr. Eastman declared, in a talk which summarized problems of rival transportation fields and hopeful suggestions for the solution of those problems.

"Trucks are particularly useful in providing expeditious, flexible and economical substitute for the old way-freight train and also in terminal operations," Mr. Eastman said. "Busses also have uses as a supplement to or substitute for rail passenger service.

"There is much waste in the way the railroads and other carriers are now operated. The opportunities are very great for an integration and co-ordination of the transportation system, which will reduce costs and help to give the public the kind of service which it is anxious to buy in great volume and at a price which it is willing and able to pay.

"The essential thing is that the Government shall undertake an active, aggressive and continuing leadership in promoting such a long range program," declared Mr. Eastman, in describing what he termed his "pet obsession."

He expressed the opinion that conflicting interests among the carriers are much too numerous to permit the development of such leadership in their own ranks, and that "the Government is the sole agency which represents only the general public interest and is in a position to deal impartially with all the carriers."

There was optimism in Mr. Eastman's closing remark, "You and I have seen wonderful changes in motive power, equipment, facilities and service, but there are many more in store. We shall be astonished by what the future will produce."

J. L. Van Norman, President of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, presided over the evening session, and Dr. R. B. von Klein-Smid, President of the University of Southern California, welcomed Conference delegates.

Rounding out the day's discussions of transportation regulation problems, were talks by Ray C. Wakefield, California Railroad Commissioner, Hilbert W. Peterson, district sales manager of Pan American Airways, Inc., and Prof. Hampton K. Snell, Associate Professor of Transportation at Southern California and chairman of the executive committee in charge of the Conference.

Allied Anti-Aircraft Units Reach Namsos

By the Associated Press

Namsos, Norway, April 30

German air raids on the Allied troops at Namsos, which have turned parts of that Norwegian coastal town into wreckage, took a sharp decline yesterday when British anti-aircraft guns opened up full blast and drove a surprised German bomber high into the upper air.

After that blast the air alarms which have kept the entire Namsos area anxious since the first days of Germany's invasion of Norway lessened by 80 per cent.

U. S. Families Leaving War Areas Abroad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 30—A general exodus of families of United States diplomatic and consular officials in Scandinavia and eastern and central Europe is being effected with all possible speed, Lynn W. Franklin, United States Consul at Stockholm, said today, following his arrival here aboard the Washington of the United States Lines, from Genoa, Italy, yesterday. Mr. Franklin, who has been in the consular service 28 years, will return to Stockholm after bringing his wife and their four children to the family home at Fredericksburg, Va.

Mr. Franklin said he had escorted the wives and children of seven other consular officials from Sweden through Germany to Genoa with his own family party and that they had experienced a number of delays, but had been treated courteously in Germany. The group traveled across the Baltic by German rail ferry from Traelleberg to Sassinitz, thence by train to Berlin for an overnight stop. Changing trains four times, they traveled through Munich and into Italy by way of the Brenner Pass, reaching Genoa on April 17, four days after leaving Stockholm.

Prior to leaving Stockholm, Mr. Franklin said word came from Swedish Government officials that the Germans had given their assurance they would not invade Sweden unless Britain entered first. He added that Americans in Sweden seemed doubtful, but not fearful, of developments.

Of the 1,300 American citizens still in Sweden, about 15 per cent are expected to leave the country, Mr. Franklin said.

He added that 987 Americans were enabled to leave Stockholm during September and October without difficulty because transportation facilities were normal.

Brig. Gen. Sherman Miles, Military Attaché at the United States Embassy in London since last September, also returned here aboard the Washington to be Assistant Chief of the General Staff, in charge of military intelligence, at Washington.

Others of the United States diplomatic and Consular Service who were passengers aboard the Washington were Mrs. Lilian Alfsen, wife of a Vice-Consul at Stockholm; Mrs. Ethel M. Snow, wife of a Vice-Consul at Stockholm, and her two children; Mrs. Helen B. Jenkins, wife of the Third Secretary of the United States Embassy at Stockholm, and one child; Mrs. William Phillips, wife of the United States Ambassador at Rome, and Bertel E. Kuniholm, United States Consul at Zurich, Switzerland, Mrs. Kuniholm, and their young son.

Also William B. Norton, United States Vice-Consul at Warsaw; Commander Gorson W. Nelson, Assistant United States Naval Attaché in London, Mrs. Nelson, and their family; Mrs. Max S. Johnson, wife of the Assistant United States Military Attaché in Paris, and her children, and Mrs. Katherine P. Griffith, wife of a United States consular official in London.

Older Canadians Return to Yards To Build Ships

OTTAWA, April 30 (CP)—Many a veteran of Canadian shipyards has emerged from retirement to help build Canada a fleet of smaller naval vessels for wartime use.

"It has been gratifying the way older men have come back to jobs they held years ago," says D. B. Carswell, Director of Shipbuilding for the Munitions and Supply Department. "Men 65 and 70 years old, now unable to do heavy work but with a wealth of experience to direct the less experienced men, are back on the job." The veterans, known to the trade as "dug-outs," free younger men for other war service.

The $50,000,000 auxiliary fleet embraces antisubmarine vessels of the whale-catcher type, mine sweepers, and a variety of boats to tend aircraft defending Canadian coasts. The present program should be completed in two years.

Postal Job 'Sale' Trial Proceeding

GAINESVILLE, Ga., April 30 (AP)—Government attorneys worked today on the foundation evidence in the Federal Court trial of Representative B. Frank Whelchel (D) of Georgia, charged with selling letter carrier and postmaster jobs in his rural North Georgia district.

Postal Inspector M. H. Ackerman, in charge of the Atlanta division, testified yesterday that the Congressman told him he had collected $3,200 in "Campaign contributions" from persons he helped get government jobs. Mr. Whelchel, the inspector said, insisted the contributions were voluntary and offered to show his records.

The defendant, serving his third term in Congress, is charged with accepting $2,700 for three postal appointments and agreeing to accept $1,500 for an appointment which failed to materialize.

Sinking of 28 Nazi Ships Claimed in British Report

LONDON, April 30 (AP) — A British statement yesterday reported that 28 German transports and supply ships had been sunk since April 8.

In addition, the statement said, 10 German ships were "hit by torpedoes and probably sunk" and one named the Maine was scuttled.

It added:

"The German expeditionary force also suffered losses due to mines since the Nazis embarked upon their Scandinavian adventure."

The Air Ministry coincidently reported that a Sunderland flying boat had bombed and sunk a German submarine trapped close to the Norwegian coast. The date of the encounter was not given.

Meanwhile the newspaper Handels Tidingnen of Göteborg, Sweden, was quoted by Exchange Telegraph, British news agency, yesterday, as saying that five German ships had been sunk off the Swedish coast in the last few days, presumably by British submarines. Two of four German transports traveling north off the west coast of Sweden on April 28 "disappeared" after explosions were heard, the newspaper said. The other two turned around and headed south.

Five other transports escorted by seven warships and three planes were observed from Marstrand, Sweden, traveling north.

A Reuters, British news agency, dispatch from "somewhere in Norway" quoted the Norwegian Telegraph Agency yesterday as saying a Norwegian hospital ship was heavily bombed by German planes off Alesund, 150 miles north of Bergen, with several fatalities.

Britain Bans Lists Of Shipping Losses

By the Associated Press

London, April 30

Lists of names and tonnages of merchant ships lost in the war will be banned from now on in Great Britain on the ground that such statements give the enemy valuable information, it was learned today.

Lists giving the number of ships and the total tonnage sunk, but without names, will be issued weekly.

Failure to publish a list of merchant losses this week was not an attempt to hide any heavy British shipping losses, it was stated emphatically. On the contrary, said one source, "our losses have been small."

Two 'Subs' Lost

LONDON, April 30 (AP)—The British Admiralty announced today that two submarines, the Sterlet and the Tarpon, were overdue and must be presumed lost.

This raised Britain's announced loss of undersea craft to seven of the 57 with which it entered the war last September, and the known fatalities to 188.

China Seen Gaining Strength, Preparing to Evict Invader

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A statistical picture of China as husbanding its strength and awaiting the moment of Japan's growing weakness to launch a victorious counter offensive, is given by Mousheng Hsitien Lin, Research Associate of the China Institute in America.

Frankly prefacing his compilation with the admission that, as a Chinese, he "can be neutral neither in thought nor in feeling regarding the Sino-Japanese conflict," the editor says he has "tried to be as fair and objective as possible."

Of the 1,033 districts "occupied" by Japanese troops in 13 provinces of China, by far the greater portion are under complete Chinese administration today, according to the booklet, "Facts and Figures Concerning the Far Eastern Situation."

Chinese Administration

Only about 9 per cent of the districts are admitted to be under complete Japanese administration, 19 per cent are under partial Chinese administration, and fully 72 per cent are under complete Chinese administration. These figures do not include districts in western provinces which have not been touched by Japanese troops.

China's economic strength is shown in figures concerning the development of agriculture, natural resources, transportation, and factories. Since the beginning of the war, 472 factories have been moved from coastal provinces to the interior. Already 8,474 kilometers (about 5,300 miles) of new highway have been built, and 6,000 kilometers of railways are under construction at present. Despite reduction in acreage, China's farm products increased 7 per cent in 1939 over 1938.

Regarding the war, Dr. Lin says, "the major counteroffensive will come when Japanese forces have spent their power in China. Japan has won many battles, but she has not won the war. It is the last battle that counts!"

Economic strength of China is contrasted favorably with that of Japan. Since 1931, when Japan began the invasion of China in Manchuria, Japanese budgets have increased by almost five times, and the national debt nearly threefold. China, too, has borrowed heavily, but the author believes the danger of inflation in Japan may become acute while China is constantly developing new sources of wealth in the hinterland.

Materials From U. S.

American and British supply of war materials to Japan, amounting to 57.07 per cent and 20.69 per cent respectively of total war imports in 1938, is found to be even heavier in certain commodities. In scrap iron and steel, for instance, America supplied 90.39 per cent of imports during 1938, and 90.89 per cent of copper.

The American Committee for Non-Participation in Japanese Aggression meanwhile reports that more than 12,000 Americans are on the Committee's active list as supporters of measures to stop war exports to Japan. Nearly 1,000,000 copies of various booklets, pamphlets, and leaflets have been circulated.

Virginia Tax Ruling For Norfolk Navy Yard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Virginia State Tax Commissioner C. H. Morrissett said that naval and civil personnel living inside the Norfolk Navy Yard would not be required to make returns and pay the State income tax unless they were domiciled in Virginia, claimed a legal residence in the State or maintained a place of abode in Virginia for more than six months of 1939.

The ruling was contained in replies drafted by the Commissioner to questions raised by Navy Yard and Portsmouth and Norfolk County officials.

Near the British Museum

Kingsley Hotel

Bloomsbury Way, London, W. C. 1

Hot and cold water telephones and free electric heating in all bedrooms. Numerous private bathrooms.

Bedroom Bath and Breakfast from 9/6 per night or with private bathroom from 11/6

Inclusive Terms and Illustrated Booklet on application.

Telegrams: Bookcraft London

A Service

TO YOU

The advertisements of private schools in The Christian Science Monitor are a definite help to you in choosing a school. They bring you information about schools in many localities throughout the United States and Canada, also in England and Continental Europe. Look for the school advertisements on the Education Page, Tuesdays and Saturdays.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND

George Henry Lee & Co Ltd

We are proud to sponsor the New Rodex Coats. Models for Spring 1940, and invite you to see the New Season's Designs—Superb Fashions — Distinctive Materials, including Gorslan and Orkney Tweeds.

BASNETT ST. ROYAL 7070

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND

FOR A. 1. GROCERIES SHOP AT IRWINS

75 Years' Experience and 180 Branches in: Liverpool, Birkenhead, Wallasey, Oswestry, Chester, Colwyn Bay, Southport, Lytham-St. Annes, etc.

WEDDINGS

This House of Fashion specialises in Trousseaux. The resources of the House are at the entire disposal of Ladies and their Daughters—and estimates will be gladly given. Wedding Gowns from Seven Guineas. Trousseaux from Twenty Guineas.

Meet in the Chintz Tea Room

DARLING'S

Princes Street, Edinburgh

Back to Bright Cheerful Rooms

and Keep the Black-Out Outside

There is no reason why your rooms should look dark and dismal—let Schofields help to make your rooms every bit as cheerful and livable as they used to be. Choose a bright and cheerful Spring material and let us make it lightproof by means of a suitable lining. If you bought black material in the first emergency this can probably be used for the purpose. Estimates and suggestions quite without obligation.

SCHOFIELDS

Schofields (Leeds) Ltd., The Headrow, Leeds 1.

ENGLAND

TORBAY HOTEL TORQUAY

SOUTH DEVON

100 Bedrooms

Private Suites

Lifts all floors

Apply for Brochure "M"

Tel. 2218

Quality footwear costs you less at . . .

FREEMAN HARDY & WILLIS LTD.

Footwear manufacturers with nearly 600 shops

Methodists Hear Briton Criticize U. S. Neutrality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 30—Implied criticism of America's remaining out of the war was expressed by the Rev. Benjamin B. Gregory, fraternal delegate from British Methodism, in his address to the Methodist General Conference here last night. Dr. Gregory, an Editor of the Methodist Recorder, was one of several fraternal delegates from other branches of Methodism to be heard. The British cleric said: "It is difficult for me to see how neutrality and isolation are among the Christian virtues, but we in England are confident that you will do the right thing, not only in your own interests but in the interests of humanity. The churches of Britain are not blind or deaf to the action or inaction, the speech or the silence of the American Republic.

"What I plead for tonight is that the churches in all Christian communities shall get together to lay plans, set the foundations, design the superstructure for a Christian communal. We believe that to a work of this kind the Methodists of America can make a unique contribution."

Increase in Japan

Dr. Robert B. Spencer of Jukuka, Japan, a missionary, representing the Japan Methodist Church, reported great difficulties in church work, although he stated that the number of churches was increasing and the giving had not dropped. While he felt it out of place to treat the war from a political standpoint, he described an increasing prejudice against Christianity which the current situation has aroused. Formerly, he said, the prejudice came from other religions, but now there is a general prejudice which is far more subtle. He quoted the Japanese Bishop, for whom he was the spokesman, Yoshima Abe, "we must find common cause with sincere Buddhists and Shintoists because the enemies of one religion are the enemies of all religions." He accounted for the difficulties of Christians in Japan as due to two causes: the increased demands of war and the decrease of missionaries from Christian churches.

Equal Rights Defeated

A test vote on the question of granting women complete professional status as ministers in the Methodist Church was taken in the Committee on the Ministry and Temporal Economy yesterday afternoon when by a nearly three to one majority the pleas of women for equal rights in Methodism were again refused. There is being formulated a minority report to be presented to the conference session concurrently with this report of disapproval. No subject has elicited more memorials to the General Conference than this one, 30 different organizations or individuals having petitioned the Methodist law-makers to grant women enlarged ministerial rights. At present it is possible for women, under certain conditions, to receive ordination, but acceptance into annual conference membership under Methodist polity constitutes an obligation upon the part of the Conference to provide the minister at all times with a pastoral appointment.

No retrenchment seems likely on the part of the General Conference in the trend of recent years toward the relaxation of its once severe regulations regarding divorce. The Committee on State of the Church, dealing with a memorial seeking return to the "one ground" basis for divorce, voted 53 to 17 in favor of retaining the present law. The discipline now permits Methodist ministers to remarry "the innocent person when it is clearly established by competent testimony that the true cause for divorce was adultery or other vicious condition which through mental or physical cruelty or physical peril invalidated the marriage vow." The entire body will act upon this report within a few days.

Boards Are Combining

The location of church boards and agencies entrusted to expend annually approximately $11,000,000 for missions and other benevolences was determined yesterday by the adoption of a report of a commission appointed to investigate and make recommendations. The several agencies involved are responsible for the expenditure of approximately $11,000,000 for the several services rendered by the three merged denominations. The newly created Board of Missions and Church Extension which is to be located in New York after the consummation of its organization July 26-28, will include numerous board of the three former independent denominations. Among these will be the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension (Philadelphia), Women's Foreign Missionary Society (Boston), Woman's Home Missionary Society (Cincinnati), Board of Foreign Missions (New York), all related to the former Methodist Episcopal Church. Uniting their activities and holdings with the above boards will be the Board of Missions of the former Methodist Episcopal Church, South, located at Nashville, Tenn., and the Board of Missions of the former Methodist Protestant Church (Baltimore). Similarly consolidation of the Boards of Education of the several denominations involve moving to Nashville, Tenn., from Chicago and Pittsburgh, respectively, the Boards of Education of the former Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Protestant Churches.

Locations Assigned

Other newly merged boards and their assigned locations are as follows: Board of Hospitals and Homes, Columbus, Ohio; Board of Pensions, Chicago and St Louis, Mo.; Board of Lay Activities, Chicago; Board of Temperance, Washington, D. C.; Commission on World Service and Finance, Chicago; Commission on Evangelism, Nashville, Tenn.; Commission on World Peace, Chicago; Commission on Courses of Study, Nashville, Tenn.; Board of Trustees of the Methodist Church, Cincinnati, Ohio. Ineffective opposition was voiced to the neglect of the West in locating of boards.

Figures were given by Dr. George W. Henson of Philadelphia concerning the cost of the present quadrennial session. Travel expense for the 711 American delegates will total $40,000, while the 65 representatives from foreign conferences will cost the Church $55,000 for transportation. The total expense of the General Conference he estimated at $167,000. This is met by apportionment among the 45,432 Methodist churches.

U. S. Has Sweet Tooth

WASHINGTON (AP)—The average American ate 15.9 pounds of confectionery and chocolate products last year. The Commerce Department said this was four fifths of a pound more than in 1938, and only one tenth of a pound less than the 1936 record.

New Building Dedicated To Street Boys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 30 — Wider privileges in guided recreation are opened to 3,000 boys here today as the new Madison Square Boys' Club Building, dedicated by Herbert Hoover "to the broad purpose of giving youth a fair chance," starts a fresh chapter in the Club's fifty-sixth year.

This modern $450,000 building, with its roomy workshops, gymnasium, swimming pool, theater, and other improvements, is the gift of the Charles Hayden Foundation. It is at 301 East Twenty-Ninth Street, one block south of the old headquarters from which 1,500 boys who are members have moved to take up new "residence," after having manfully graduated from a local "sidewalk superintendents' club," which, for one year, has scarcely missed a single detail of the most important building operation of their district.

Mr. Hoover was the "first" guest at the dedication ceremonies last night. In a speech radiocast over the Columbia Broadcasting System network, he spoke of the Madison Square Boys' Club in its contribution to a "classless America," which, he said, rightfully guarantees a happy future for every boy.

Friend of Pavement Boys

Of Mr. Hoover, who was introduced by William Edwin Hall, President of the Boys' Clubs of America, it was said at the beginning of the program:

"His heart has always gone out to Tony, Mike, and the gang—the pavement boys. Mr. Hoover is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Boys' Clubs of America."

Mr. Hoover held that there are two jobs for boys—that of being a boy and that of growing up to be a man.

"The department of being a boy is or should be one of unadulterated glee," he declared. "That is the time of life when joys can rise to rapture It never comes again, for long. Here is a whole new world to be discovered over again. All the corners must be explored over again and much of it taken apart. Here are adventures and conquests."

The "man" department, he continued, brings its problems, including that of "keeping clean behind the ears and not troubling the police." Responsibility of parents and the community fits into this scene, he said, and the foundation for a "fluid, classless country" as laid by the Nation's forefathers.

"Our forefathers believed that if this great ideal were held to, then every individual boy could rise as far as his ambition, character, and ability could take him," he continued.

View of Nation's Founders

"They knew that these sparks of ability, character and ambition lie in the boys of the log cabin equally with the city home. By this opening of all the windows of hope they assured that skill and leadership of the Nation would be refreshed from all the people instead of a privileged group. It would give to the Nation the whole strength of the race.

"But the industrial revolution with its intense specialization in callings, the building of great cities, their slums and the growth of the agricultural slums also have introduced some new obstructions and new barriers to this free rise of some part of our youngsters."

Here Mr. Hoover called attention to the responsibility of society toward the unfortunate, stressing that there was not equal opportunity for "pavement boys." The only hope, he concluded, lies in carrying out American ideals, since neither the Communist nor Fascist forms of government "propose that men shall be free."

Tributes were paid to Albert Hines, Director of activities of the club for 28 years. Medals were given to workmen considered to have done the best work on the new building and also to two "ideal neighbors"—Mrs. P. F. Kelly and A. Gottlieb, both living in the block.

Woman's College Opens Job Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GAFFNEY, S. C. — Limestone College has established a placement service for its students and alumnae, Dr. J. F. Bozard, Dean of Instruction, announces.

The office is working on the theory that a college should not only do its best in training students for a vocation, but should assist them to find a place after graduation. It endeavors to help each student discover her capacities and aptitudes and to decide upon a career. The office also provides the student with materials and information relative to the several vocations and explains the demands and opportunities offered by them.

Efforts are made to find vacancies in various occupations and to arrange opportunities for employers to meet prospective employees.

Gift Provides Library For Davidson College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAVIDSON, N. C.—A new $150,000 library building will be erected on the campus of Davidson College, an institution once attended by Woodrow Wilson, from the proceeds of a gift just announced by Walter E. Lingle, President. The gift marked the achievement of another goal in connection with the college's Centennial Building Fund movement. The name of the donor was withheld.

Active in Vote Education

Deacon Studio; Bachrach

Directors of National League of Women Voters

(1) Mrs. Elliott Corbett, Portland, Ore.; (2) Mrs. LaRue Brown, Boston, Mass.; (3) Mrs. George Gellhorn, St. Louis, Mo.; (4) Mrs. Ruric N. Smith, Tulsa, Okla., taking part in the 20th anniversary sessions of the League.

'Women Voters'' Aims Told

Continued from Page 1

in many legislative campaigns, Miss Wells believes, lies in its adherence to educational rather than high pressure methods of lobbying. "Our lobbyists," said the League President, "are what I call 'grass-roots lobbyists.' Before they approach their Congressmen they make perfectly sure they understand what they are talking about. Then they present their case individually, not in form letters or telegrams.

"When they speak honestly, presenting the facts, then a congressman or legislator thinks, 'Here's somebody who knows what she's talking about.'

Support With Facts

"A lot of Congressmen, I think, are inhibited from voting according to their best belief by the fact that nobody back home knows enough about it to encourage them to do so."

In the case of the new Food and Drug Act, Miss Wells pointed out, the League after its success in Congress has followed the law through the regulation-making stage in the Department of Agriculture and is now working to have the Food and Drug Administration exempted from provisions of the Logan-Walter bill "which would throw its regulatory powers into confusion without compensating benefits either to consumers or producers."

Sometimes, as in the case of the reciprocal trade agreement extension, local and national interests seem to clash, but further study will show that the community's interest in the long run is the same as the Nation's, Miss Wells declared. "Our job," she said, "is to keep up the flow of education so our members do not get stampeded by local spokesmen with special interests."

Departments in Session

The League's convention, for which 1,200 women from 31 states have assembled, was to open formally this afternoon with a call to order by Miss Wells and greetings extended by Miss Anna Lord Strauss, President of the New York City League of Women Voters. Later the women will listen to the first of three economic symposia on "Principles Behind the Issues."

The convention opening was preceded yesterday by executive meetings of League departments of education, social welfare, economic welfare, foreign policy, governmental operation, and legal status of women, presided over by Mrs. Roscoe Anderson, of St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. James T. Hoffman of Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Marion A. Cheek, of Snyder, N. Y.; Mrs. Louise Leonard Wright, of Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Edith Valet Cook, of New Haven, Conn., and Mrs. Paul Eliel, of Palo Alto, Calif., respectively.

Montana Congressman's Name Appears in 'Front' Testimony

NEW YORK, April 30 (AP)—William Gerald Bishop, one of 16 men on trial for conspiring to overthrow the Government, is represented today as having named Representative J. Thorkelson (R) of Montana as among the members of his "action committee."

This accusation was made indirectly, and not at first hand, in this manner:

The Government offered in evidence a statement attributed to Macklin Boettger in which that defendant was quoted as having said of his accused co-conspirator:

"Bishop stated that (certain) members of the action committee, because of their being an integral part of the Army, would necessarily assist the Army in quelling any Communist revolution; that after quelling the Communist revolution they would put action committeemen into Congress and the Senate.

Mentioned Senators

"And he claimed that Congressman Thorkelson is already an action committeeman whom he stumped for in Montana. And he also claimed a personal friendship with Senator Reynolds; (claimed that) he knows Senator Vandenberg very intimately and that he is on intimate terms with Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana."

[In Washington, Representative Thorkelson denounced as "pure fabrication" the statement attributed to Bishop concerning him. "I don't know anything about this action committee," said Mr. Thorkelson, "and I don't care anything about it. I'd like to see anybody prove any such statement."]

Cited "Boulder Dam Strike"

This picture of Bishop as having made expansive claims to friendship with nationally-known figures was contained in a manuscript whose every page bore Boettger's purported signature.

In it, Bishop likewise was represented as having sought to "inspire" Brooklyn members of the action committee by stating to them these things:

That Boulder Dam once had been "taken over by the Communist-controlled Congress of Industrial Organizations and that here . . . groups of citizen-soldiery formed an A. C. unit and forced the C. I. O. men at gun point to reopen the water supply dam for the city and held the C. I. O. men until the National Guard arrived to take over."

[Gov. E. P. Carville of Nevada said today he "had no knowledge of any incident at any time" at Boulder Dam such as was described in the New York sedition trial. "I do not believe such an incident ever occurred. Certainly the National Guard was never called upon in any situation like the one mentioned."]

The statement attributed to Bishop also said that a strike at Hershey, Pa. (nature not identified), was a "Communist strike" which was "broken up by a group of A. C. citizen soldiers."

Also that a cement mill in Maryland once was "closed down by the Communists."

Curricula Survey To Broaden Scope

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The curriculum study, which has been carried on for three years in 33 southern high schools by a commission of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, will be continued and the scope of its work enlarged, it was reported by Dean Kremer J. Hoke, head of the Education Department of the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg. Dean Hoke was re-elected Chairman of the Commission on Cirricular Problems and Research at the annual meeting of the Association in Atlanta recently.

New members elected to the Commission for one-year terms were Lawrence G. Derthick, Assistant Superintendent of schools of Nashville, Tenn., also appointed Secretary; William S. Taylor, Dean of the College of Education, University of Kentucky, and H. V. Cooper, Superintendent of schools of Vicksburg, Miss.

11 Brooklyn Contracting Firms Indicted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 29—A Kings County extraordinary grand jury, with which Assistant Attorney General John Harlan Amen is investigating charges of official corruption in Brooklyn, today handed up a 32-page indictment against 11 contracting firms and eight of their officers and directors charging conspiracy to control city contracts for highway paving in Brooklyn. The indictment charges that as a result of price fixing by the contractors the city "has been cheated out of more than $500,000 during the last three years."

The defendants organized a "slush fund" of approximately $40,000 "created to pay public officials in at least four public agencies," the indictment alleges, adding that the bribes ranged from $10 to $5,000 paid to public officials not named in the indictment.

The indictment also charges that the contracting firms and the officers named "jointly and collectively submitted successful bids for paving highways in Kings County to the office of the Borough President of Brooklyn and for the sale of highway paving materials for use in Kings County to the office of the procurement division of the Treasury Department in which the total amount paid by the City of New York in excess of the fair, competitive, and reasonable value of all of the materials sold or all of the work done was in excess of one half million dollars."

Defendants named were the Mill Basin Asphalt Corporation, B. Turecamo Contracting Co., Inc.; the Highway Improvement and Repair Co., Inc., the Cranford Company, the Cranford Material Corporation, the Brooklyn Alcatraz Asphalt Co., the Pomonok Asphalt Paving and Material Corporation, the Borough Asphalt Co., the D. J. McCoy Asphalt Corporation, M. J. O'Hara, Inc. the M. J. O'Hara Contracting Co., Inc., and, as individuals, Vito Pecone, Batholdi Turecamo, Margaret Becker, John Consalus, Clifton E. Turner, Frank Morse, Sr., Joseph Farrell, and William T. Kelly.

Pendergastism Has Seat On Third-Term Bandwagon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Whatever his own desires, the President's third-term candidacy is continuing to attract the queerest political bedfellows.

While the draft-Roosevelt campaign is not without support within the rank and file of the Democratic Party, it was first inaugurated and is being most vigorously pushed by the country's most notorious political machines.

And now Missouri Democracy formally contributes Boss Tom Pendergast's still evident influence to the third-term crusade, or rather Pendergastism is seeking to contribute Missouri to the third-term crusade.

The result may well be unsatisfactory and unwelcome to President Roosevelt, but the fact is that his candidacy is being increasingly used to maintain boss rule in a number of important States and it is this fact which gives national meaning to the present boiling-over of Missouri politics.

Started in Illinois

It was the Kelly-Nash machine in Illinois which first, publicly and energetically, launched the third-term campaign and entered Mr. Roosevelt's name in the Illinois primary. Then Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City quickly proclaimed that the New Deal must go on. New York's Tammany was, perhaps less vocally, effectively in line. And now Pendergastism, whose municipal regime in Kansas City was crushed by the combined force of the Democratic Governor, Lloyd Stark, and the Republican members of the Legislature, is seeking to retain its hold in the State by rallying to the third-term banner of the White House.

This link between Democratic machine politics and Democratic national politics played a conspicuous role in both the Democratic and Republican State conventions which were held here during the past 10 days.

To get the full picture it is necessary to remember that as a means of coping with the corrupt machine politics against which the people of Kansas City were so valiantly fighting, 51 Republican members of the Missouri House of Representatives lined up solidly in support of Governor Stark's bill to switch Kansas City's police control from the machine to that of the Governor's office, and that this came at a time when many Democratic members of the House were so vigorously resisting this step in the cleanup as to make it virtually impossible to enact the law without Republican support.

Stark Repudiated

Came the Democratic state convention this month, and Governor Stark was so bitterly resented by those who controlled the convention, so vigorously repudiated, so publicly insulted—Stark banners and posters were literally torn from the convention hall by Democratic partisans—that the Governor was almost read out of the Party. As the Post-Dispatch colorfully puts it:

"Operating as a Democratic convention, the Pendergast-Clark-Courthouse combine (the middle reference is to United States Senator Bennett Clark) virtually hanged their Governor in effigy. They shouted from the housetops that Lloyd Stark was a traitor to the Democratic Party for blowing up the Pendergast machine, and they clamped the great seal of their disapproval upon him forever and ever.

"If the Pendergast-Clark-Courthouse carousal were a Democratic convention, correctly voicing the sentiments of the Democratic Party, there could be no hesitancy as to which Party the people of Missouri would have to choose.

"Standing as they do for the sanctity of the ballot, and honest government, the people of Missouri are righteously against Pendergastism, with its crooked election returns, its endless streams of graft, its underworld lawlessness. . . . The people of Missouri are against any part or party element that wears the Pendergast label."

How, then, will Missouri's Democratic Party leadership, which put on the Pendergast label by repudiating its leading Pendergast opponent, lay aside this inconvenient label in the fall elections? It is already burying it in the folds of the third-term movement and thus again President Roosevelt's candidacy becomes the instrument by which boss rule is seeking to retain its dominance, however much this may be against the President's own wishes.

The Republican State Convention which concluded here last week with the election of an uninstructed delegation to Philadelphia, found its hopes cheered and its prospects slightly brightened by the spectacle which marked the Democratic meeting. Republicans filed vigorous claim to their part in the Pendergast defeat in Kansas City and pointed both gleefully and gravely at the Democratic repudiation of its own Governor Stark.

The Republican Party in Missouri will gain prestige and strength because of its contribution to decent citizenship. No objective observer, however, yet sees evidence to suggest that its gains will be sufficient to win either in the State or national elections this fall.

National C. of C. Head Outlines Way to Purchasing Power, Jobs

Continued from Page 1

the coming presidential campaign, but the connection was implied when he expressed the hope "that every man and woman here will be guided in his words, his thoughts and his actions by these principles."

At the previous session last night the 1,500 American business leaders were advised by Paul Van Zeeland, former Prime Minister of Belgium, that the United States must play a positive and decisive role in the post-war economic reorganization of the world.

"No country, no matter how large, can believe itself safe from disorder, if disorder should spread out over the rest of the world," Dr. Van Zeeland said. "The shadow of war finds the oceans no barriers; it reaches the two hemispheres."

"The greatness of the United States, their wealth, the importance of their interests all over the world, their preponderance in all the fields of technology, all this leads to the conclusion that their role in the coming reorganization of the economic world after the war will be the highest, and may be of a decisive importance," he continued. "Their collaboration will be required as much by their own interest as by the preoccupation of collaborating in the recovery of others."

Speaking of the practical economic reorganization to come in the world following the war, Belgium's former Prime Minister outlined a conception of a "world of vast economic groups." Already, he said, this has been accomplished to some extent by the "intimate union of the French and British Empires."

Dr. Van Zeeland called for the free circulation of capital, the orderly migrations of peoples, a broad program of "great public works" to be carried out by "big companies of international character."

"By meeting material conditions for this better life; by increasing wealth to be distributed; by extending to new races the possibilities of material progress; by creating new centers of development and civilization; just by such action will capitalism find again the better chances of keeping its balance in moving," Dr. Van Zeeland said.

In his New Deal attack Mr. Carey charged "slow dissipation of resources, gradual undermining of our institutions and the encouragement of class feeling." He lumped the combined "failures" as a whole into what he described as a severe crisis, adding:

"This situation has been engendered by the policies of a Federal Government which has itself, error after error, continued the so-called 'emergency' which long since should have passed."

At another point he declared that "our governmental institutions, though somewhat perverted, are still intact"; that the United States "still has free speech for the unintimidated"; and that "we have untrammeled religious observance."

In his reference to the leadership of Mr. Roosevelt and his aides, the Chamber's President said:

Leadership-Character Needs

We have faltered badly in two particulars which are, however, in every generation and every Nation prime essentials. The first is leadership; the second is character.

In our case, the two are for all intents and purposes one and the same. Perhaps my point is most clearly made if I say we have lacked in the character of those in places of responsibility.

Some of this has undoubtedly exhibited itself in every phase of our system. The default which has, however, undermined the Country has been chiefly in public life. For a decade we have had either depression or near depression. The major cause for this for seven years has been political and still is.

Continuing in greater detail to reflect both his own and the attitude of the Directors of the national Chamber toward the New Deal, President Carey asked a series of mostly rhetorical questions.

"What of commissions which investigate, prosecute, and judge?

"Can we be dreaming as we recall the partisanship, the inefficiency and the utterly disgraceful conduct of some of these?

"What of Government monopoly and Government competition with its citizens?

"What of sneers, threats and attacks for those who opposed because they honestly disagreed?

"What of punitive taxation? Of the political use of relief? Of telling citizens now long they may work? Of the so-called pump priming? This is but half the list, but it is enough."

The answer to these questions, Mr. Carey said, is that the Federal Government's objective is to spread the national income more fairly and thus sustain purchasing power. Actually, Mr. Carey declared, what has been accomplished is "distress, labor disturbance, general bewilderment."

If the New Deal is unseated in November and a program adopted by a new Administration on the guiding principles laid down by the Chamber of Commerce, an improvement in the American economy will be achieved, President Carey asserted. He warned, nevertheless, that "if we do these things we shall occasionally have difficult times as in the past."

But, he continued—and this passage contained a note of approval for a New Deal measure—"with reasonably long periods of prosperity in which to save, with Social Security and with an unimpaired Federal credit, we shall have little to fear."

Virginia Protecting Civil War Trenches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—To serve the twofold purpose of beautification and prevention of erosion which threaten to damage Civil war trenches, thousands of blossoming periwinkle are to be planted soon in the Fredericksburg-Spotsylvania National Military Park.

Since the matting of underbrush, which for more than 80 years held the earth in place and made a wilderness of the historic battlefields, has been removed, National Park Service officials have been combating the menace of erosion.

Branch Spalding, co-ordinating superintendent of the Virginia battlefields, said the periwinkle was a little evergreen that produces tiny white blossoms in late April. Mr. Spalding said that through the co-operation of park neighbors, hundreds of roots are being gathered for planting soon.

NLRB Inquirer Acknowledges 'Influence' Memo About Court

WASHINGTON, April 30 (AP)—A Labor Board investigator acknowledged yesterday that he was the author of a declaration that the Supreme Court, when upholding the Wagner Act, followed, not the election returns as "Mr. Dooley" once suggested, but the decisions of big business.

Heber Blankenhorn testified before the House committee investigating the Board that he wrote a memorandum which expressed the opinion that when the United States Steel Corporation signed a Congress of Industrial Orangizations contract Justice Owen Roberts was influenced to cast the deciding vote for the Wagner Act.

The Court upheld the Wagner Act's constitutionality on April 12, 1937, in a 5-4 decision. Mr. Blankenhorn's memorandum, dated a week later, said:

"When Lewis (John L. Lewis, C. I. O. President) in January convinced Morgan's he cast Roberts' vote."

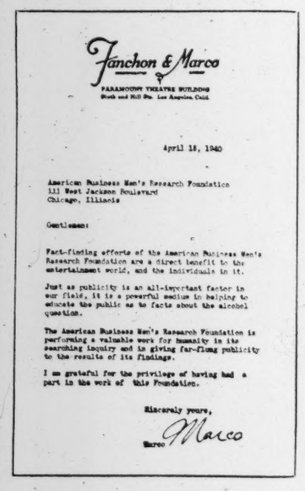
Orally, Mr. Blankenhorn added that the reference to "Morgan's" (presumably J. P. Morgan & Company) alluded to United States Steel.

His memorandum asserted that the Court's opinion had depended "essentially" on Mr. Roberts and noted that General Motors "signed up" with the C. I. O. on Feb. 10 and United States Steel on March 2.

Mr. Blankenhorn declared that he wrote the memorandum for his own benefit and did not distribute it to the Board. After he had testified, the Board issued a statement saying that it "disassociates itself from the suppositions" made by Mr. Blankenhorn, regretted their publication, and "was unaware of them."

While Mr. Blankenhorn said he did not send the memo to the Board, he identified a letter to NLRB Chairman J. Warren Madden in which he suggested Jan. 4, 1937, that strike threats might influence the Court to vote for the Act.

FROM OUR 10th ANNIVERSARY LETTERS*



Fanchon & Marco
PARAMOUNT THEATRE BUILDING
Bush and Hill Sts. Los Angeles, Calif.

April 15, 1940

American Business Men's Research Foundation
111 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois

Gentlemen:

Fact-finding efforts of the American Business Men's Research Foundation are a direct benefit to the entertainment world, and the individuals in it.

Just as publicity is an all-important factor in our field, it is a powerful medium in helping to educate the public as to facts about the alcohol question.

The American Business Men's Research Foundation is performing a valuable work for humanity in its searching inquiry and in giving far-flung publicity to the results of its findings.

I am grateful for the privilege of having had a part in the work of this Foundation.

Sincerely yours,
Marco Marco

Fact-finding efforts of the American Business Men's Research Foundation are a direct benefit to the entertainment world, and the individuals in it.

Just as publicity is an all-important factor in our field, it is a powerful medium in helping to educate the public as to facts about the alcohol question.

The American Business Men's Research Foundation is performing a valuable work for humanity in its searching inquiry and in giving far-flung publicity to the results of its findings.

I am grateful for the privilege of having had a part in the work of this Foundation.

Marco

*Fanchon and Marco is the internationally famous "Brother and Sister" agency of the Theatrical World. Marco Wolff, as well as his sister Fanchon, is noted not only for success in the entertainment field, but for devotion to their church and his extensive benefactions.

THE AMERICAN BUSINESS MEN'S RESEARCH FOUNDATION
111 W. JACKSON BOULEVARD
CHICAGO

Schools—Colleges Home Study

Do Most 'Educated' People Need to Learn How to Read?

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Reading Is as Active a Job as Playing Catcher In a Big League Baseball Game

In 'How to Read a Book' Dr. Mortimer Adler Shows Why and Points a Sturdy Worthwhile Way to Self-Education as Well

Through the Editor's Window

By Millicent J. Taylor
Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Catching a ball is as active a process as pitching or batting it. No, this has not turned into a sports column. It illustrates the process of reading, and Mortimer J. Adler uses it in his recent volume, "How to Read a Book." (Simon & Schuster, New York. $2.50.)

The fact that Dr. Adler's "how-to-do-it" book is topping the non-fiction lists indicates that he must be right in concluding from his own teaching experiences that the average person has an "uneasy suspicion that he does not know how to read." College students, he finds, for example, too often know how to read only for information; and of course there are many different types of reading, into any of which the skilled reader is able to shift at will.

Being "well read" is a phrase that usually describes the person who has read a quantity of books. Dr. Adler submits that it should apply rather to those who read "quality" and read it well. His provocative volume is full of arresting ideas like this.

Three Parts To the Book

The first section of "How to Read a Book" discusses reading in relation to learning and thinking, whether in school or out. The second part gives actual rules for reading, building them up out of vigorous discussion, then summing them up by way of review. Dr. Adler as a teacher stands up well in this section. The "average reader" who will go over these rules with persistence, testing them out in actual practice, should, we think, vastly improve his reading ability. The section also discusses what to read. The third and last part of the book, called "The Rest of the Reader's Life," deals with basic reasons for true literary or reading ability, discussing reading as a tool of democratic citizenship, the liberal arts as the "liberating arts," and the premise that ability to read well can help us to achieve freedom of the mind.

Dr. Adler, you may remember, is a professor at the University of Chicago, where he has worked closely with President Hutchins, carrying out the academic concepts and plans launched in Dr. Hutchins' book, "The Higher Learning in America" (1936). Although a professor of the philosophy of law, Dr. Adler has done much teaching in the field of reading books with students in the University High School and college, and in the graduate school; and has since 1937 been a visiting lecturer at St. John's College, Annapolis, where President Hutchins' plan was set up.

At the end of "How to Read a Book" Dr. Adler appends "A List of the Great Books"—a list based on similar lists used at the University of Chicago, at Columbia College, at St. John's and elsewhere where this plan of education through active reading and discussion is pursued. In giving the list Dr. Adler reminds his readers that such a grouping of titles should not be regarded as a challenge which can be met only by trying to read every book on the list; but rather as an invitation which can be graciously accepted by beginning wherever one feels most at home. Again that emphasis on thinking, which many eager persons who confuse quantity with quality seem to need!

No Short Cuts Offered

It wouldn't be fair to give you any of the "rules" for reading which are developed and defined in "How to Read a Book." Each one is built up with care, so that you may understand rather than merely memorize it. You are, however—to give a few high lights—helped to think of reading as an active, not a passive, thing. You are taught that there are different kinds of reading for different kinds of writing, depending on the author's purpose; and that the skillful reader may use several in turn on even a single page. You are helped, also, to learn to "spot the important words" your author is using, and urged to seek to understand the ways he is using them. Discovering and following your author's arguments is another step in reading that you are helped to learn to take. "Talking back" to your author as you read, is yet another; for you must not only understand what you are reading, but actively criticize or evaluate it as you do so, and bring your own experience to bear in testing it. Then, too, you are helped to learn to read a book "with X-ray eyes"—that is, see its structure, see the author's purpose, find out what the author's problems were. These high lights are not given here in the order Dr. Adler uses, but more or less at random.

Every good book deserves three readings, Dr. Adler maintains. But don't be dismayed. While they have to be done separately and consciously when one is "learning to read," they may be done together and unconsciously when one is expert. The first is analytical reading—seeing the structure, the author's problems, etc.; the second is more in the nature of understanding the author's meaning; and the third, "coming to terms" with the author, as in the case of closing a sale of goods—testing and evaluating. Yet, even this is only touching upon the subject as Dr. Adler introduces it, for the three readings are not necessarily the same for all kinds of books. Practical books, imaginative literature, fiction—may call for somewhat different treatment.

Further Self-Education

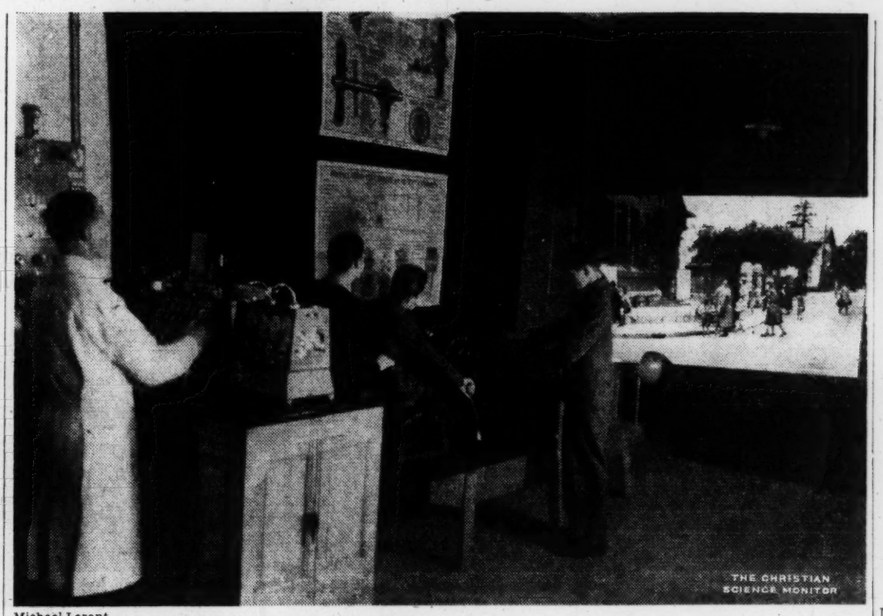
One of the most encouraging things about "How to Read a Book"—and it is as a whole a most stimulating and encouraging book in itself—is the author's expressed conviction that those who will actually learn to read have within their grasp unlimited opportunities for self-education. The great books of all time are available to them. They do not need to wait for teachers and universities. "Get together," says Dr. Adler, "read the great books, and discuss them. Just as you will learn to read by reading, so you will learn to discuss by discussing."

Such a group of mature men and women in Chicago organized for this purpose 10 years ago and is still meeting. They are all busy people, so they decided upon one book a month. At first, the books they chose had to be only a step above the current best seller, for their reading had long been adjusted only to the daily paper and current magazines. But they went on, until as a group they were reading volumes like Dante's "Divine Comedy," and Plato's "Republic." They were all friends when they started, but now their friendship has flowered and deepened. Said Dr. Adler of them significantly: "They have experienced the pleasure of talking about serious problems intelligently." And meditating upon the hours sometimes frittered in average social activities, many of us will probably give them more than one lingering thought.

There are things about "How to Read a Book" that you may dislike or disagree with—especially if you dislike the "how-to-do-it" kind of book. There is a certain drive about it that may seem tiresome. This may perhaps stem from the typical approach of human psychology so often found in this sort of book. Too, if you are an able reader, you may feel that familiar and natural educational processes are presented here as if personally discovered, and presented in such a way as to make the process of reading highly intense and unnecessarily full of effort. These minor points are, however, easily submerged by the major worth of a well organized and very clear presentation of important, nay, essential matters.

"How to Read a Book" has for its subtitle, "The Art of Getting a Liberal Education." Not exactly a modest claim. Yet it is sincerely made; and, we should say, not entirely unjustified.

A Tuesday Column



Michael Lorant

Swiss schoolboys getting wheel practice as part of their training in automobile driving. On the screen in front of the stationary car is a projected street scene, in which all kinds of traffic problems are shown—traffic jams, darting pedestrians, sudden stops, changing lights—and the student at the wheel meets these as if he were really driving among them. His movements and reactions are registered on the dial of the electrical apparatus behind the pupil where the tutor alone can see it.

Having Really Begun at Home 'Charity' Bound to Go Beyond

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Our first speaker wonders if being a "Mrs." would by any chance keep her from becoming a member of The Youth Round Table. By all means, no! The Round Table is a world-wide discussion group, that begins where the Young Folks' Mail Bag ends, and keeps all interested young people in their twenties together for mutual benefit, for the good of this newspaper, and for the good of the world. We have many guests, too, who are beyond their twenties, and most welcome; and occasionally a more youthful guest, not yet beyond Mail Bag age. We meet every Tuesday when you give us something to say that seems worth saying.—Chairman.

* * *

Ohio

Dear Chairman:

Mr. R. P. M.'s comment on the adage "charity begins at home" provoked considerable thought on the subject in this quarter, since it has always been a matter of firm conviction with me that not only charity, but all virtues, must take root in one's own consciousness before one can be his brother's keeper. He who preaches abroad without practicing at home never fails to incur sharp resentment. In like manner, he who is charitable abroad, generous and forgiving, and is harsh and unloving at home, is obviously a hypocrite.

Perhaps Mr. R. P. M.'s difficulty lies in too narrow a definition of the virtues, and of charity in particular—generosity toward one's kin, sharing with one's own. The expression of true charity can no more confine itself to one's individual experience than can, for instance, the "perfume of happiness." The love that is an expression of the divine love; the charity that is an expression of the divine compassion and understanding; can these be confined only to the home and individual striving to express them? And are not these divine qualities the ones we should strive to cultivate "at home"?

Without this individual growth and development "international interdependence" would be forever a matter of the blind leading the blind, for it is merely individual interdependence multiplied many, many times. Man's first need, after an understanding of God, is charity and love for his brother man. Mr. R. P. M. need not be anxious that it will stop there—nor, indeed, can it. For then will follow, "as the night the day," the charity of nation toward nation.

(Mrs.) A. L. P.

* * *

Ohio

Dear Chairman:

Although I am past the age for membership in the Youth Round Table, I am one of its most interested readers. I have been fortunate in having had the opportunity to travel widely in our own country and Canada and have had one memorable European trip. Two summers ago I went to Alaska, and this year I hope to motor to Mexico.

Aside from the enjoyment of beautiful scenery and different customs is the understanding I have gained, as well as patience and tolerance. I feel that as we know each other better, the seeming distresses of the world will diminish and in time disappear.

I would welcome correspondence in English from any part of the world.

(Miss) J. E. G.

* * *

It might be interesting to hear from Round Tablers concerning your plans for making the summer, or your vacation, amount to something worth while in your lives. You must be thinking about it, we should judge. Any courses? Any Youth Hostel trips? Self-education of any sort? Word from some of us may help inspire others of us to do more than merely vegetate.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

Michael Lorant

On a large experimental table the pupils of this Swiss School can clearly see the plan of all the main streets of Geneva. By moving about the little model cars, pedestrians, lights, etc., they can study in miniature the more frequently faced traffic problems of a large city and solve them in theory.

Young Drivers Taught in Swiss Schools by Ingenious System

Traffic Problems Studied; Wheel Practice Given

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva, Switzerland

A school in Geneva has devised an ingenious system for teaching in a classroom prospective young Swiss automobile drivers how to handle a car under all sorts of traffic conditions. Thus obviating any danger during the probationary period either to themselves or to other road-users The method is having great practical success, and young Swiss drivers are being turned out capable of driving faultlessly in any circumstances likely to arise.

Learning to drive is great fun for the boys who experience all the excitement of driving a car in really difficult conditions while actually remaining at rest the whole time. The streets which are the scene of their adventures being projected on a cine-screen in front of them.

A preliminary lesson tests in various ways the reaction of the would-be drivers by means of an electric apparatus. And according to the results shown the tutor can decide whether or not the pupils are likely to make efficient drivers

On a large experimental table the pupils learn the plan of the main streets in Geneva and become familiar with the different traffic problems likely to be encountered. Little wooden figures, representing cars, bicycles, motorcycles, and other vehicles have to be manipulated on the table by the pupils in response to the directions of the tutor.

From the experimental table the pupils go to the experimental car, which is built up on a table in the instruction room, and fitted with steering wheel, gearbox and dashboard, just like an ordinary car, but without the engine Taking his place at the steering wheel, the boy learns to drive while actually remaining stationary

The illusion of driving in streets and in traffic being provided by means of a cine-screen on which appropriate street scenes are flashed which provide different problems in driving for the learner The boys are required, for instance, to drive in normal traffic, in heavy traffic jams and with pedestrians making dangerous crossings. Every movement of the driver is registered on the dial of an electric apparatus behind the pupil. These are all noted by the tutor who, after the lesson, shows the driver his faults on paper, and corrects them.

Finally the student has to sit in a small box where holding the positive and negative ends of an electric circuit, he imitates, on demand of the tutor, the driving movements he would use if he were actually at the wheel of a real car in motion in any given circumstance, such as on an overcrowded road, at a dangerous curve, and so on. By checking up the prospective driver's movements, which are recorded on the electric control board, the tutor decides whether the pupil is ready or not to apply for a driving license.

Before You Go Out After That First Job

You May Need to Go Into Executive Session With Yourself

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you're a college senior, are you going out cold, in June, to look for a job, or are you going to look at yourself in the mirror beforehand, ask the question, "Why should anybody hire me?" and find out all the answers?

Deans of college charged with finding as many jobs for their graduates as may be, vocational guidance experts, personnel managers and all the others who figure in the flow of employment are earnestly counseling students to save time—everybody's time—by taking the second course. Few of them say there are going to be any fewer available jobs this year, but most of them are of the opinion that there aren't going to be a great many more. And they seem to be of the unanimous opinion that, in employment matters, the world doesn't change very much. The chief requisites for success are still what are called "the old-fashioned virtues" of accuracy, promptness, fidelity, willingness to accept responsibility.

A visiting lecturer in a metropolitan college stood before a class the other day and said, "Before you have to go out and look for a job anywhere, give yourself a good going-over. Analyze yourself. If for an hour you could become two people—employer and prospective employee—would **you** hire **you?** Can you say with academic honesty, 'Yes, I would.' Or, just 'Well—' or, must you own up, 'No, I wouldn't'? If the answer is anything below the first, you'll want to go into executive session with yourself at once and on the minute. Prepare an evaluation chart on yourself. Take time and care with it. When you've got it done, type it or mimeograph it. Then when you go to see a personnel manager, or write applying for a job, give him a copy. You'll have a head start on applicants who just present themselves with no clues.

"It's the 'profile' technique, made so popular through use in informative articles for the leading magazines. These profiles all do the same thing. They tell what differentiates a particular man from the next—what, in short, makes him interesting from whatever point of view. What he has done, what he is like, what he likes. Does he like athletics or is he book-ish and a lone-er? Is his temperament individualistic or cog-in-the-wheel? Does he like to show initiative or sit back and only take direction? Is he neat or just so-so. Do his pockets look like Egyptian antiquarian caches, and does his hat look as if a family of robbins spent last summer in it? Some of these details may seem, on the surface, good for a laugh, but they may also prove cause for a "Sorry—no opening."

In colleges all over the country the remaining weeks of the college year are going to see series of "employment interviews" put on for student practice, with instructors to help out in the demonstration of the prevailing types of examinations and interviews. The general idea seems to be that the elevator to success is not running just now, and that graduates must kindly take the stairs.

College administrators are not the only thinkers of thoughts along this line. Editorials in the student papers are emphasizing student opinion that if a senior's life after he has his sheepskin is as important to the college as it has been implied all along it should be, more initiative should be shown by the colleges in placement work. That a placement bureau should be as important a part of the college as admissions because students, falling from graduation into a $15 or $18-a-week rut, are a blight on the prestige of their college as well as a nuisance to themselves.

The consensus seems to be that jobs are to be had, in this year of 1940, but they will only be had by active campaigning. Letters and interviews between employers and potential employers are emphatically the way to begin. A considerable proportion of jobs will come as always—whether you like it or not—out of contacts, wire-pulling, influence. But students are being strongly advised to bear in mind that a good job can still easily peter out after a year unless the employee bears down hard on the leading employee assets—that is, on promptness, reliability, character, energy.

How do you look in **your** mirror?

John Eden

Adult Study of Latin America Furthered by Rollins Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Winter Park, Fla.

Under the leadership of its president, Dr. Hamilton Holt, Rollins College has been supporting the Good Neighbor Policy of our government by helping to make its students, the townspeople and visitors in Winter Park better acquainted with the United States' Hispanic American neighbors.

In the catalogue of Rollins are listed three courses in Hispanic American history given by Dr. Alfred Hasbrouck entitled "Colonial Hispanic America," "Our Hispanic American Neighbors and the United States," and "The Republics of Hispanic America." The second of these courses, given during the winter term, forms part of the Adult Education Program, and is therefore open to adults, either residents of Winter Park or visitors who desire to register for attendance at weekly lectures.

Also, Good Neighbor Forum

The instructor of these courses, Dr. Hasbrouck, has had a wide experience in Central and South America, having served as Military Attaché at the American Legations in the five Republics of Central America. After his retirement as a Colonel for physical disability, he has devoted himself to travel in South America, to historical research, and to the teaching and writing of Latin American history.

In addition to his college duties, Professor Hasbrouck has established at his home near the Rollins campus his "Good Neighbor Forum" where all who are interested in these countries are welcome to use his books, examine the maps, pamphlets and pictures which he has gathered during his South American visits and to consult with him about conditions in these neighboring republics. Here in rooms decorated with the flags of the twenty-one Pan-American nations, Dr. Hasbrouck meets his classes, delivers his lectures, and welcomes those coming for specialized knowledge. He also provides space for the library of the Spanish Institute of Florida of which he is the librarian.

Although this is the first year of the Good Neighbor Forum, people in Winter Park and Orlando are spreading news about it among their friends, and many of them come in either to read or to borrow books for use at home. During the season just closing the availability of these books has materially helped the International Relations Section of the Woman's Club of Winter Park in its study of Latin American problems.

It Is Expected

As time goes on, it is expected that Rollins College will become increasingly important as a center for disseminating useful information about the Central and South American countries. Dr. Hasbrouck's work is regarded by education authorities to mark a notable beginning in making residents and visitors in Central Florida more conscious of the true significance of the close ties and strengthened relationships existing between the Americas.

PBK Travels West

Phi Beta Kappa's triennial Council will meet for the first time west of the Mississippi when it goes to San Francisco this year for its twentieth session. The Council will convene on Thursday, Aug. 29 and will adjourn the following Saturday. Senate, committee, district, and other group meetings will be held on the afternoon and evening preceding the opening of the Council.

Under the leadership of Dean Charles B. Lipman of the University of California at Berkeley, the chapters and associations on the west coast have joined in raising funds totaling $2,500 to make a meeting in the Far West financially possible.

The Council is composed of three delegates from each of the 132 chapters, one from each of the chartered associations, and the 27 Senators. It meets triennially, grants charters for new chapters, elects officers and Senators, and legislates for the general Society

—The Key Reporter

'Neilson of Smith'

I thought at the beginning what I think now with experience behind me: that even from the financial point of view, in the long run it does not pay to use up a college president for money canvassing....

The reason for the faith I have that this is not the best way to use up a president is my definite belief that the quality of the product, in the long run, will bring the necessary financial support for an institution like this. What Smith College does to the students entrusted to its care, and what these students do after they come out of college, what they make of their own lives as persons, and what they do for their communities—it is these things that will prove to this country whether this college is worth its keep or not. Nothing else will. No commercial methods of drumming up trade, no mere reliance on publicity, are of any avail if the product is not of such a nature as to command public confidence and to justify more of the kind.

—President Emeritus William Allan Neilson, in the "Smith Alumnae Quarterly," reprinted in Ginn and Company's "What the Colleges Are Doing."

COEDUCATIONAL

Your Attention

is invited to a new series of pictorial advertisements showing student life at The Principia. This series will begin next Saturday and continue during the summer in the Weekly Magazine Section of the Monitor. Other Principia advertisements appear every Tuesday and Saturday, throughout the year, on the Educational Page.

The PRINCIPIA
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Upper School Senior College
Lower School Junior College
Coeducational

DRAMATIC ARTS

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS
Founded 1884 by Franklin H. Sargent
The Foremost Institution for dramatic training.
Catalog from Secretary, Room 250
Carnegie Hall, New York

See Also
SATURDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE
for
Advertising of Schools

SCHOOLS—British Isles

FAN COURT
Longcross, Surrey, England
Prepares Boys 7-14 for Public Schools
60 acres park lands and playing fields
20 miles from London
Experienced Staff Individual Attention
Apply Headmaster Tel. Longcross 326

Look for
Camp Advertisements on the Children's and Young Folks' Pages Each MONDAY and THURSDAY

Why Don't You Write?

It's much simpler than you think!

SO MANY people with the "germ" of writing in them simply can't get started. They suffer from inertia. Or they set up imaginary barriers to taking the first step.

Many are convinced the field is confined to persons gifted with a genius for writing.

Few realize that the great bulk of commercial writing is done by so-called "unknowns." Not only do these thousands of men and women produce most of the fiction published, but countless articles on business affairs, social matters, domestic science, etc., as well.

Such material is in constant demand. Every week thousands of checks for $25, $50 and $100 go out to writers whose latent ability was perhaps no greater than yours.

Had Never Written a Line—Sells Article Before Completing Course

"Before completing the N. I. A. course, I sold a feature to Screenland Magazine for $50. That resulted in an immediate assignment to do another for the same magazine. After gaining confidence with successive feature stories, I am now working into the fiction field. Previous to enrolling in the N. I. A. I had never written a line for publication, nor seriously expected to do so. —Gene E. Levant, Broadmoor Hotel, San Francisco, Calif.

The Practical Method

Newspaper work demonstrates that the way to learn to write is by writing! Newspaper copy-desk editors waste no time on theories or ancient classics. The *story* is the thing. Every copy "cub" goes through the course of practical criticism—a training that turns out more successful authors than any other experience.

That is why Newspaper Institute of America bases its writing instruction on the Copy-Desk Method. It starts and keeps you writing in your own home, on your own time. And upon the very same kind of *actual assignments* given daily to metropolitan reporters. Thus you learn *by doing*, not by studying the individual styles of model authors.

Each week your work is analyzed constructively by practical newspaper men. Gradually they help to clarify your own *distinctive style*. Writing soon becomes easy absorbing. Profitable, too, as you gain the "professional" touch that gets your material accepted by editors. Above all, you can see constant progress week by week as your faults are corrected and your writing ability grows.

Let us tell you more about the New York Copy Desk Method. Send today for a fascinating FREE booklet, "Journalism, Your Future and You." The coupon brings it to you by return mail—without cost or obligation. Mail it TODAY! Newspaper Institute of America, One Park Avenue, New York.

Free

Newspaper Institute of America, One Park Ave., New York

Send me, without cost or obligation, your explanatory booklet, "Journalism, Your Future and You," as promised in The Christian Science Monitor, April 30, 1940.

Miss }
Mrs. }
Mr. } .....
Address .....

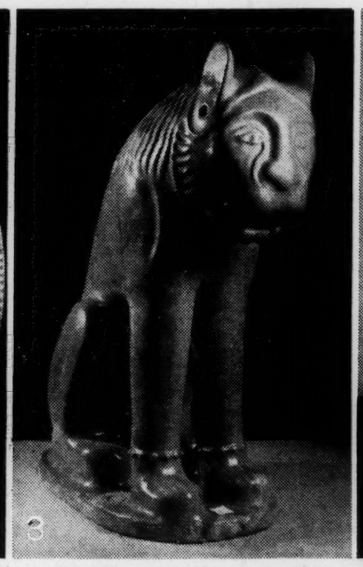
(All correspondence confidential. No salesmen will call on you.) 6PD810

Decorative Arts Antiques

A Persian Art Exhibition. A Modern Five-Room House

Home Planning and Furnishing

A Tuesday Page



John Mills, Jr., New York

These examples of pottery and bronze objects are typical of the design and decoration practiced in Persia between 4000 B. C. and 1700, and are included in the current Exhibition of Persian Art in New York.

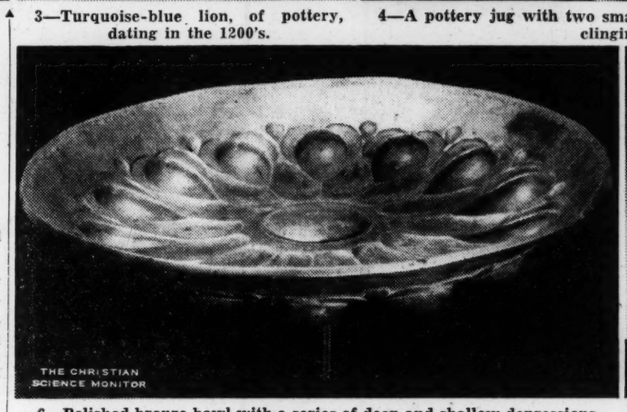
1—A pottery flower holder in bull form, 17 inches high, carrying a vase, the whole decorated with copper luster and made in the 1200's.

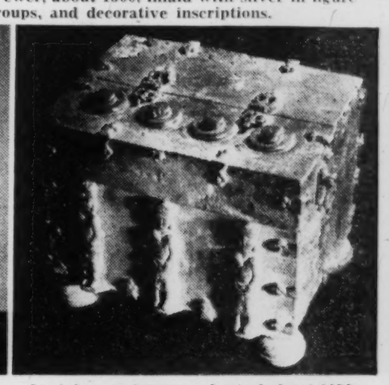
2—Pottery decorations are often scenes from popular stories; here an early king's harpist insisted on attending a hunt. Polo players circle the center. Painted in many colors, on an ivory white ground, about 1200.

3—Turquoise-blue lion, of pottery, dating in the 1200's.

4—A pottery jug with two small spouts, the handles formed by lions clinging to its sides.

5—A bronze ewer, about 1300, inlaid with silver in figure groups, and decorative inscriptions.





6—Polished bronze bowl with a series of deep and shallow depressions, arranged as a design. Around the edge is an inscription stating that it was used at the court banquets of Artaxerxes. Perhaps used when Queen Esther was present, Ahasuerus being the Biblical name for this Persian king. (See Book of Esther.)

7—Saucer, bowl, and jar probably dating 3000 to 3500 B. C. The pottery is extremely thin and the pieces are among the earliest examples of this ware so far discovered. Symbols of water, the moon, and ibex horns are in the decorations.

8—A bronze treasure chest of about 1150, decorated with three figures of courtiers elaborately costumed. Four dials and knobs on the lid operate a combination lock, thus proved an ancient device.

Decorative Arts of Persia, From 4000 B. C.

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

New York

It is a sight of astonishing Oriental beauty that meets the visitor entering galleries that occupy the entire building of the former Union League Club, Fifth Avenue and 51st Street, where an exhibition of Persian Art which may be the finest the world has seen, just opened to remain until mid-June.

Great carpets that are poems of design and color, and are masterpieces of weaving, hang from walls and are laid on floors. Many of them are more than twenty feet long, and their lower portions spread over broad steps to exhibit their whole patterns. Here are five of the twelve of the world's most precious examples of this art, in which Persia excelled and stimulated all others.

The high ceilings of this building, luxurious in its day, allow display that is extraordinary, particularly in the great hall overlooking Fifth Avenue. The difficult problem of lighting has been fully overcome, and both the details and the unity of each one as a whole, are revealed completely. The lighting is in itself a notable part of the exhibition, which is under the direction of Prof. Arthur Upham Pope. He is Director of the Iranian Institute which is putting on the show, one hundred or so lenders, including 36 museums, of United States and Canada.

While such great works of design and handiwork hold qualities that are of themselves sufficient to absorb our attention and admiration, they all become even more important and significant when thought of against the background of their sources, of people and periods. The richest and strongest nation of its time, the monarchs of Persia had a passion for beauty and were lavish in their patronage of its various forms through many centuries. So craftsmanship and design were encouraged to reach the degree of perfection found here, expressed in the finest known materials. Carpets are the supreme form, but others are shown, handiwork from before 3500 B. C. to the 1700s A. D. There are pottery, glass, tiles, articles of gold, silver and bronze; mosaic faience, carved stucco and sculpture; miniature paintings, manuscripts and book covers—over 2,500 pieces in the twenty galleries.

Those who knotted Persian carpets so long ago had companions expert with loom and shuttle, as proven by the cloths of gold and silver, brocades, satins, and velvets. It is almost beyond belief that such designs and technique could be produced then, particularly the velvets; for this was in the time of Shah Abbas I, contemporary of Queen Elizabeth. The most perishable of all materials, fabrics of earlier centuries are few, but those that have survived and are shown here are rich in hints to modern designers, as well as marvels of weavers' skill and of design. Garment silks, embroideries, wax prints and cotton prints, all excite admiration for their modernity of pattern character, and seem sure to find eager adapters or imitators among American producers.

If only splendid carpets and weavings were exhibited, one would have a feeling of remoteness and only partial acquaintance, mixed with his esteem for high accomplishments of Persian design and crafts. But in the same galleries these are complemented with examples of other forms—carvings of stucco or stone: and in cases, glass, pottery and miniature paintings—many hundreds altogether.

Professor Pope says in the catalogue introduction, "Art in Iran (Persia) was normal and ubiquitous, not something apart, but of the fabric of daily life. . . . The artist was for the most part anonymous, a humble member of an honored calling. . . . This art derives its value and significance not from the literal representation of objects, but rather from the creation of beautiful and intricate forms.

"It conceived an architecture of expressive power that gave solemn utterance to the claims of eternity, and at the same time evoked the hilarious little princes who race, with staccato gallop, around the walls of the medieval pottery. It devised the incredibly intricate compositions of illuminations and carpets—masterpieces of thinking; logic made manifest, but logic on fire."

Pottery of wide variety and date numbers nearly 500 pieces, of which the two-spouted cup and the bowl pictured here are examples, some of these things being shown for the first time. The light green glazed pottery lion is from a group of like ware representing animals.

There are ensembles of intense turquoise, of turquoise and black; and vessels of deep lapis lazuli, proof of the beauty of plain color. Bowls are decorated with rapid and precise strokes, yet of utmost delicacy; or sometimes with broad sweeps of color, depicting ancient fables, poets' stories, gay scenes of court life. A typical one appears in the above group.

Lustre decoration reached its highest development in Persia and was applied not only to domestic pottery but to tiles and architecture. The most sensational of all exhibits is a partial façade from a mausoleum bearing the date 1485. The tile work of the arch is in strong tones of lapis lazuli, turquoise green, milk white and mirror black, cut into intricate arabesques and lines to frame the arch. Through this is seen a golden lustre prayer arch dated 1264, relieved by designs of inscriptions. This is considered one of the greatest masterpieces of ceramic art of all time.

Whatever the decoration, or the object, inscriptions in the flowing script of the Persians become rhythmic elements of the whole, or, at other times constitute the entire ornament. Calligraphy was an art of itself and centuries before books were printed, those who produced and illustrated for Persian rulers and the wealthy employed the most honored artists.

Over 300 manuscripts and miniatures are shown here, the art of the book being perfected in Persia as nowhere else in the world. There are book covers that took years to make, and single-page illuminations that occupied craftsmen year after year. Calligraphy was given the character of the words expressed—smooth rhythm, sharp emphasis, or delicate sentiment. Indeed, Persians of the 1300's esteemed calligraphy as their chief art.

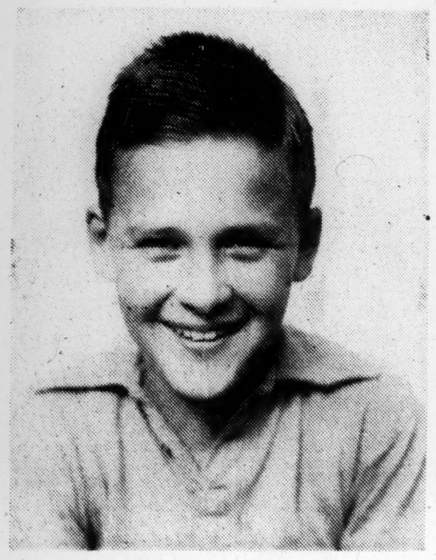
The bronzes here are said to surpass anything yet shown in this field, some sculptural and many domestic or ornamental. Other pieces are remarkable for a mirror-like polish, such as is achievable by means not known, we are told.

A dramatic arrangement of the excavations fom Tete Gawra, 14 miles from Mosul, brings acquaintance with the world's oldest civilized site. It was peopled before 4000 B. C. and was occupied for 3,500 years by successive towns, each leaving their records in strata after strata, as wars or famines depopulated it.

FLOOR COVERINGS
for
HOMES, CHURCHES, HOTELS, INSTITUTIONS
Large stock and wide selection at attractive prices.
GOTHAM CARPET CO.
515 Madison Ave. (53rd St.)
NEW YORK PHONE EL 5-1660

BRING ROMANCE AND COLOR INTO YOUR HOME
WALLPAPER
Visit a Lloyd showroom where you will find the newest creations in fine wall decorations.
W. H. S. Lloyd CO., INC.
NEW YORK: 48 W. 48th St.
BOSTON: 420 Boylston St.
NEWARK: 45 Central Ave.

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.
WILLIAMS
OIL-O-MATIC DEALER
LUTHER PAUL CO.
Models On Display
Free Heating Survey
81 Union St. Cen. New. 0590



"I WISH CAMP WOULD START TOMORROW"

Bob has been to camp for three summers—and how eager he is to return for another season! He enjoys living out-doors, learning to be expert at swimming, canoeing, tennis and riding. He likes to make model boats in the craft shop—and he's one of the best climbers at camp! Each summer he has gained a lot in manhood and experience.

Benefits such as Bob enjoys are available to your son at the summer camps advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. Write to them for catalogs and rates. Camp advertisements appear on the Children's Page, Mondays, and on the Young Folks' Page, Thursdays.

Camping leads to achievement

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC
is the thrifty oil burner!
...because it alone gives you the added economy of Measured HEAT

INSTALL OIL-O-MATIC NOW!
Nothing to pay until October!

THE Williams Oil-O-Matic "Thrift Meter" now makes it possible for families on the most modest budgets to enjoy the world's finest oil heat.

This patented device measures out the precise amount of oil needed for your heating plant. Enables you to get every possible unit of heat out of every drop of oil!

That's *Measured Heat*—and it's saving money for home owners everywhere! And because the Williams Oil-O-Matic is engineered to burn the *low price* domestic fuel, your dollar savings are large.

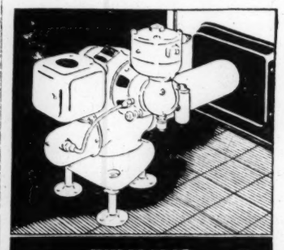
Remember, too, the Williams Oil-O-Matic is not an assembled oil burner. It's completely engineered and built in one great plant. That accounts for its long life and efficiency. No wonder Williams Oil-O-Matics are heating more than a quarter million homes—far more than any other oil burner!

If you install an Oil-O-Matic now you need pay nothing—not even a down payment until October! And then on easy FHA terms. See or call a Williams Oil-O-Matic dealer right away. Ask also about the money-saving Williams Oil-O-Matic water heater.

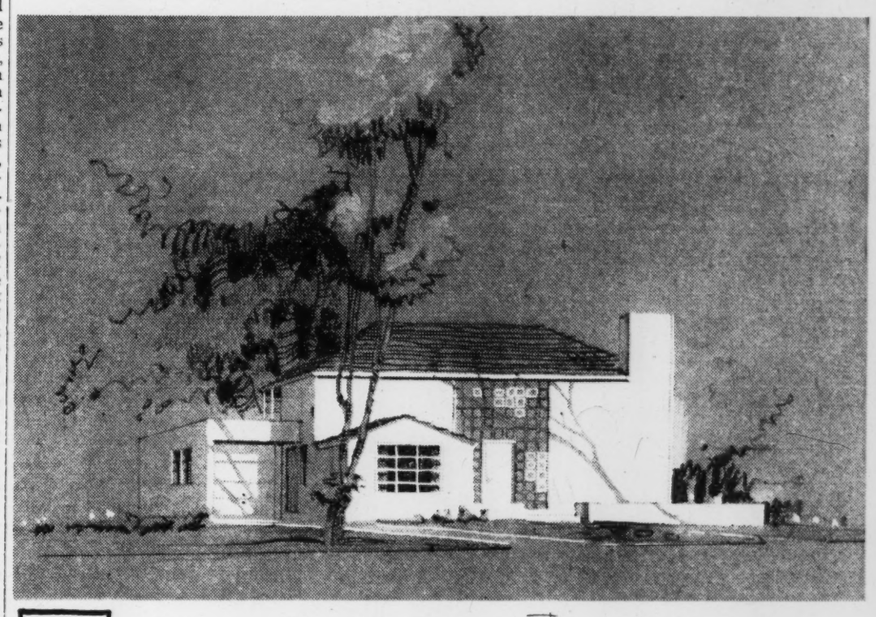
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING CORPORATION, Bloomington, Illinois
Manufacturers of
Oil-O-Matic—Ice-O-Matic—Air-O-Matic

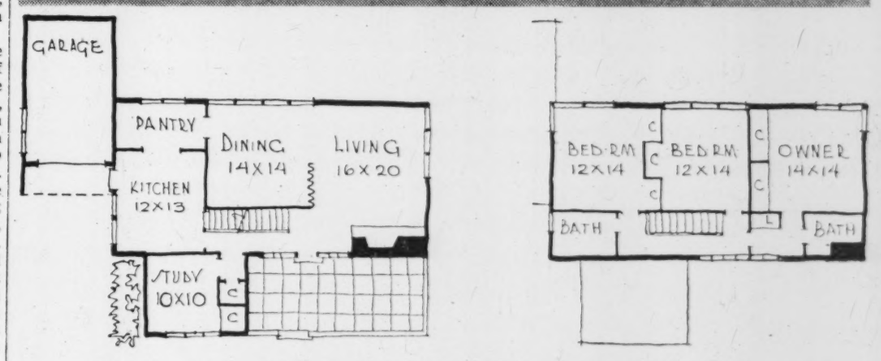
WIN $1,000.00
or Packard 110 Sedan
See your nearest Oil-O-Matic dealer

MAIL COUPON TODAY
Williams Oil-O-Matic Heating Corp., Bloomington, Ill.
Please send me your *free* booklet on "Measured Heat."
Name.....
Address.....
City.....*State*.....
584



WILLIAMS
OIL-O-MATIC
HEATING





Homes Planned for Modern Living

A Six-Room Maidless House for Five People

By Royal Barry Wills

Eighth of Twelve Daily Articles

The house shown today is designed for a family of five people. It must fit a flat lot and face to the north. Fortunately, in this particular case the view is to the rear of the house and to the south. The house has been designed around the use of a particular material: that material is glass block, a large panel of which surrounds the front door, throwing a pleasant light through the upper hall and down the hallway into the living room.

Glass block is a rather new material and some experimenting has been necessary in its erection. Each block is now laid in a metal frame, so that there is no difficulty about cracking when handling. Glass block is not like window glass. It has definite decorative features and permits large quantities of light to enter. It is particularly good for stairs and halls which might otherwise be dark. The chief material for the house walls may be whitewashed brick or concrete block.

The plan provides good circulation and is open enough to furnish space for rather lavish entertaining. Circulation is good, the access from room to room, from kitchen to front door and from door to stairs being quite satisfactory. Child play is provided for in the end of the kitchen which is otherwise a breakfast room. There are three bedrooms with two baths, and ample closet space.

I had written so much, when I was interrupted by a caller who had a rather common problem. Since it is common, it seems timely for me to tell you about it and to show it can be avoided, as it should be.

He had purchased a set of stock plans of a house purported to cost him about $6,000, which was what he had planned to spend. By the time all his figures were in, the total ran over $11,000. In this particular case it may have been that the plan was simply too large for the gentleman's pocketbook, but in many cases a mistake of this sort is merely one of poor budgeting.

Household budgets worked out by experts, show the ideal percentage that should be spent for each family need, such as recreation, rent, education and insurance, and the rest.

Now, a house that you wish to build will pose this same problem of budgeting. There is the identical need for distributing its costs sensibly among many details. The house-building budget will tend to get out of line just as the household budget will. Your yearning for expensive fittings and finishing, for gadgets and fancy appointments, will often throw out of line the budget for the entire cost of your building project. Bitter experience has shown that a man with a given income can spend about so much on his house and no more, if he wants to own it indefinitely.

The use of a budget does not necessarily prevent an excessive allowance for non-essentials such as chromium fittings and a peach and lavender bath, instead of good brass pipe behind the walls. Budgeting merely enables you to achieve your building program and have these things.

It is best to sit down with your architect and builder as soon as you have your plans approximated, and make a budget of the various materials and sub-contract costs which may go into a house. Your contractor or architect should know the various percentage allocations for each trade in a certain cost house. If you are stepping well beyond the line of reason on any one of the budget items, it will be easily seen by comparing it with the normal percentage allotted for that particular purpose.

Many years of experience have shown me that no fairy godfather is going to provide the extra dollars for any one particular item, but it may be possible for you to take them from some other item. In the small house, invariably, each item has all it can do to take care of itself.

N. Y. School Inquiries in Sight, Including the Russell Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 30—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman had today signed a measure appropriating $30,000 to set up a legislative committee to consider revision of the formula under which the State aid for schools is distributed and to inquire into charges of subversive activities in the New York City educational system.

This bill was one of the final measures of the 1,000 dumped on the Governor's desk when the 1940 Legislature adjourned on March 31. The Governor completed action on the last bill at 6 o'clock last night, six hours before the constitutional deadline of midnight.

The schools investigating committee will be headed by Assemblyman Herbert A. Rapp (R) of Genesee, and Senator Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., of Manhattan, will head a subcommittee to inquire into the New York City school system, including the background of the Bertrand Russell case. Legislative leaders said that should the appropriation for these investigations be found inadequate, the deficit would be made up next year.

Simultaneously Governor Lehman signed a measure appropriating $25,000 to the committee headed by Assemblyman Irving M. Ives (R) of Chenango for an investigation of the causes of the flight of industry from New York State. The committee has studied labor relations for two years and in the investigation of this subject raised the question of the present inquiry, for which the same committee will be continued.

Pari-Mutuel Inquiry

Mr. Lehman's approval was given to a bill appropriating $15,000 for setting up of committee to investigate pari-mutuel race track gambling in the State this year.

Other committees approved by the Governor were the Hampton committee for a State highway survey, $10,000; the Piper committee on insurance law codification, $10,000; the Ostertag committee on interstate co-operation, $25,000; the Swartz committee on village home rule, $5,000; the Young committee on juvenile delinquency, $12,000, and the Williamson committee to investigate the interest rates on small loans, $15,000.

The Schwartzwald bill, making arbitration provisions of contracts between employers and labor unions enforceable in the courts, also received the Governor's signature. This measure, opposed by the American Federation of Labor and favored by the Congress of Industrial Organizations, was part of the program of the Ives committee investigating industrial and labor relations. Such agreements, up to the present, have not been legally enforceable.

Labor Measures Vetoed

At the same time the Governor vetoed two other bills of the Ives committee program, the first of which would have authorized the State Industrial Commissioner to appoint special boards of inquiry to publicize the facts in a labor dispute, in which the public interest was seriously affected, and the second to set up a commission for the study of the best method of disseminating information among employers and employees as to their rights under the State Labor Relations Act.

The Governor signed the Todd bill permitting income taxpayers to pay the one per cent emergency income tax in two installments. He also signed the Coudert bill eliminating the requirement that tax returns be sworn to.

The final measure acted upon by the Governor last night was the supplementary budget bill, which he signed, carrying appropriations for the legislature and additional departmental appropriations totaling $1,791,000.

The Governor turned thumbs down on the scheme when put before him in the form of a separate bill, but signed it as part of the supplemental budget after conferences with Mark Graves, chairman of the State Tax Commission.

Colorado Pays Up Without Tax Rise

By J. Roscoe Drummond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—The rest of the United States should meet Gov. Ralph L. Carr who is making solvent government popular. Coloradoans know him well.

If his name isn't nationally familiar already, it is becoming so because Governor Carr is providing a laboratory example of how a State, facing a staggering deficit, can balance its budget without increasing taxes; can achieve sweeping economies without sacrificing the social welfare of the people.

It sounds like a political miracle. Can it be entirely credited?

When Thomas E. Dewey—with Governor Carr near him on the platform—declared before a crowd of 8,000 who filled Denver's Municipal Auditorium to overflowing this week, that it could be, he was for the moment stopped in his tracks by an outburst from the upper reaches of the hall.

"Today there is no deficit in the State of Colorado," the aspirant for the Republican presidential nomination had just declared. "All this has been done without increasing taxes."

Whereupon a small group in the far balcony, intent upon a little partisan sport, gave the district attorney the time honored political boo, short but audible. He paused, and for a few seconds, it wasn't clear what was going to happen. But he paused just long enough, and looking over the audience which was wondering how the young prosecutor would handle himself, shouted back:

"If there is anyone here who doubts what I have said, let him come with me and look over the books. I have examined them and I know what I have said is true."

No More Booing

There was no more booing.

I have looked over the records too. It is a newspaperman's duty, but anyone who knows Governor Carr would expect his claims to be on thorough speaking terms with the facts. They are.

The facts are that when the Governor took office little more than a year ago, Colorado finances were in such a plight that the stores were refusing to let the State institutions run up further bills for vital supplies and the railroads were refusing to extend further credit for urgent transportation; there wasn't enough money to buy food for the patients in the State Hospitals. The State was going into the red at the rate of $250,000 every six weeks, and at the rate things were going, it was already $1,800,000 in arrears and faced an anticipated deficit of 7,000,000 more. The Government's annual costs had mounted $15,000,000 in 14 years.

© Harris & Ewing

Ralph L. Carr
Republican Governor of Colorado

Ralph Carr, having retired to the private practice of law in 1933 after serving as United States Attorney under President Hoover, had no great desire to return to public life and when he responded to the draft of the then badly disorganized Republican Party, it seemed obvious that he had no chance of election. There had been no Republican Governor in Colorado since 1924.

His election was a tribute to his genius for friendship, his capacity to inspire confidence and the great resiliancy of public opinion throughout the State which, vigorously aroused at the state of affairs, wanted to do something about it and meant it.

Governor Carr, a ruddy, well-dressed, unpretentious Westerner, with a contagious smile, a politician who dares to be witty and dares to be frank, believes that, while the problems of the Federal Government involve more people and greater sums of money than the State Government, the same principles which can bring solvency to a State can bring it also to the Nation.

It has happened in Colorado under the most difficult conditions, for the Governor faced a holdover Senate which was two-thirds Democratic and, at many points, was subject to a five-man Executive Council three of whose members were of the opposite party.

People Make Weight Felt

The result is due both to effective leadership and determined fellowship, for Governor Carr won his way over strong opposition by galvanizing public opinion on his side and the people of his State responded. Out of the laboratory of a small State—small in population—has come a powerful example of Democratic government in action.

Colorado is today operating in the black, paying as it goes, receiving more revenue than it is spending. Colorado has wiped out its accrued and anticipated deficit of $8,800,000. No new taxes have been imposed and the general property tax has been slightly reduced. Wasteful and unproductive expenditures have been radically cut.

Having imbedded into its Constitution the highest old-age pension in the country—the amendment calls for $45 a month which no State Administration has yet been able to meet although $15 comes from the Federal Government—Colorado is now solvently paying a pension of $32 to $34 a month which is nearly $7 higher than the previous Administration, which promised the pension, was ever able to pay under insolvent conditions.

There are many reforms in state reorganization and administration which Governor Carr wants to carry through. He will undoubtedly stand for re-election this fall and will probably win a responsive Legislature.

The people of Colorado are enabling Governor Carr, and Governor Carr is enabling the people of Colorado, to reclaim State Government to solvency and soundness. It is a service to the State. It is an example to the Nation.

Remington Rand Strike Continues

NORTH TONAWANDA, N. Y., April 30 (AP)—Striking employees of the Tonawanda plant of Remington Rand, Inc., continued today their four weeks' strike, pending an "honorable settlement" of grievances with the company.

The striking employees voted at a mass meeting last night to continue the strike.

Charles Cooper, local President of an American Federation of Labor union said, however, he believed an honorable settlement could be worked out if company officials could be persuaded to meet union representatives.

Company officials recently refused to mediate issues involved because, they said, the walkout was unwarranted.

David Lozo, union Secretary, said the strike was called in protest of the discharge of a union employee.

Americans Quit Norway Carrying German Visas

OSLO, Norway, April 30 (AP)—Thirty-two United States citizens left the Nazi-occupied area of Norway yesterday with special German visas for Genoa, Italy, by way of Germany, en route to the United States. Altogether, 39 United States citizens have left German-held Norway since the invasion April 9.

Time for Rose Planting

In spite of the late spring, rose planting in many parts of the United States should be well under way by now. Early planting for roses is desirable, the weather, rather than the calendar, being the determining factor. A good plan is to plant dormant roses about the time the forsythia comes into bloom, and potted roses after apple-blossom time. Zone 4 and parts of Zone 3 probably still can plant dormant roses at this date.

Potted roses can be set in all summer in the North, for they are put in without disturbing the roots. During the sunniest part of the day a little later, and during wind at any time, they will, however, benefit by shelter until used to their new home.

You probably are setting in some of the hybrid-teas. These are by far in greatest number among roses sold, and bloom throughout the season. The HP or hybrid-perpetuals are hardier but bloom only once (or at most twice) each summer. The teas are the charming roses of the South and other mild climates.

Some Doubtful Buys

Among the roses sold at low prices in grocery stores at this season are plants that have been heavily waxed for storage. While it is possible to have success with these, they are not likely to be as sure as dormant roses offered by regular growers or seedsmen. Another not-so-sure is the inexpensive little plant that proves on examination to be an "own-root" rose. It may bloom the first season, but generally is not recommended as an investment.

The hybrid-tea you will want to have is a budded plant. Whether dormant or potted, it has a sturdy hybrid-perpetual root on which has been budded a tea top. Examination will show the joining place. When setting the rose into the ground this bud or knot should be barely under the surface when the bed is leveled off. If the bud is not rightly placed, the HP root may send up shoots of its own and sap the strength of your plant.

Roses dislike wind, but like air. If the sun is likely to be too hot for them in midsummer, a few hours of shade, preferably early in the day, are desirable. They need four to six hours of sunshine. They like good drainage, but not too much. They like clay soil, but not heavy. Several rose bushes together can be taken care of—sprayed, cultivated, etc.—more easily, perhaps, than a bush here and there among other plants. Furthermore, rose beds are charming. Roses like cow-manure and other rich nourishment. The soil should be about neutral. If you live where soil is alkaline, or have no clear idea what it is, tests should be made before you treat it.

Roots Require Care

The food provided should be spaded into the soil at the bottom of your bed, the top soil put back last. Probably your bushes already are pruned. Before planting be sure to cut off clean any broken or decayed roots. Extra long roots may be coiled around the bottom of the hole for one turn but not two. In fact, the writer considers it safer to widen the hole sufficiently in one or two directions to accommodate even the longer roots, trimming back to an extent the extra long ones. Fifteen inches in diameter and a foot deep is about right for the hole, although the place of the bud will decide the actual depth.

Spread the roots in as natural a way as you can, firming them down to avoid danger of air pockets. If there are several layers of fibrous roots, spread and cover each layer in turn. If you are planting several bushes, it is best to keep them in a pail of water or thin mud or covered with damp burlap so they will not dry out in the sun or wind while waiting. However, if the ground itself is wet, don't plant. Wet sticky soil cannot be properly worked around the roots.

If, by the way, the roots spread downward from just below the bud, build a cone of soil in the center of your hole and work around it. This avoids likelihood of air pockets under the center. As you work, gently jiggle the plant up and down now and then, to sift the soil in around the fibres. Bone meal, peat moss, and leaf-mold, but not raw manure, may well be mixed with the soil put into the hole.

Books on Roses

There are inexpensive books on roses and rose growing. Even though you may have a fine horticultural dictionary or encyclopedia, you may like to own one or more of these. Macmillan Company has one for a dollar called "How to Grow Roses," by J. Horace McFarland and Robert Pyle, both names well known by rose growers everywhere. Others specialize on climbers, etc.

There is an American Rose Society that you might like to join, for the sake of the horticultural companionship, inspiration, and information. If you live in or near a city, visits to municipal rose gardens are worth your while, especially with a notebook so you can take down the names of varieties you would like to add.

So brief a column as this can barely introduce the subject. Later in the season another column, devoted to rose care, will be added.

A Tuesday Feature.

Bolivian Democracy Pledged By 'Conciliation' President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia—Return to democracy and respect for foreign capital are the twin foundations of a program announced by President Peñaranda on taking office. Already the national atmosphere has been relieved of much tension associated with recent totalitarian experiments, including the expropriation of foreign properties.

General Peñaranda triumphed on a platform of national conciliation in the March 10 elections. As a sign of his devotion to friendship within the Americas, he chose Pan American Day, April 14, for his inauguration.

In view of the increased importance of La Paz as a diplomatic center, South American nations paid careful attention to the composition of their special missions. The Bolivian Government was aware of this and, in turn, planned elaborate hospitality. Ceremonial acts and speeches emphasized that Bolivia had returned to democracy after nine years of revolutions and placed a ban on further totalitarian experiments.

The inaugural speech of the President was unusual for such an occasion because it referred to the political significance of the return to constitutionalism and sharply criticized the policies of recent governments which had "prejudicial results for the country." He alluded deliberately to the barter pact with Germany which had "flooded Bolivia with marks deprived of value since the outbreak of war."

General Peñaranda also utilized the occasion for an outline of his political and economic intensions. He would be faithful to democracy and Pan Americanism, he said, by promoting friendly relations with all neighbors, though he allowed it to be understood that he believed the rapid growth of some American nations as compared with the rest imperiled the peace of the continent.

He declared that the absorption of raw materials and the conquest of markets was a natural source of rivalry between nations, but he considered that the American continent had reached sufficient maturity in the juridical realm to permit the bigger nations to extend a helping hand to the smaller.

At this point General Peñaranda referred to the recent agreements with Argentina, Paraguay and Brazil, to open up new routes for the export of Bolivian products, particularly petroleum. He referred to the railways linking Brazil and Argentina as "two outstreched arms of confraternity" which will also "awaken the richest parts of Bolivia."

The new President then outlined a domestic program whose publication caused a boom on the stock exchange, with a 10 point rise in the exchange value of the peso. He said he would follow three rules for "firm and lasting government": (1) a strong juridical mechanism; (2) honest and open finance; and (3) respect for foreign capital.

He promised to create and support national industries where required, stimulate mining, expand communications, and increase the number of hydro-electric plants. Among the railways placed in the "immediate category" were those of Santa Cruz to Yacuiba on the Argentine border, Cochabama to Santa Cruz, Sucre to Camii, and La Paz to Yungar. He mentioned as an "immediate" road that from Tarija to Fortin, on the Argentine border near Paraguay.

Enlarging on "respect for foreign capital," President Peñaranda promised to renew the foreign debt service, suspended by the Chaco war. He asked foreigners to make greater investments in Bolivia to accelerate development and insure regular servicing of the debt. Foreign capital would obtain special facilities in financing public works, he added.

Hotels and Resorts

San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO'S HOTEL CALIFORNIAN
NO LIQUOR SERVICE
All Rooms Outside
All with Tub & Shower
All with Radio
Drive-In-Garage
Adjoins on Taylor St.
$2.50 to $3.50 FOR ONE
$3.50 to $4.50 FOR TWO
Downtown P. TREMAIN LOUD, Mgr.
TAYLOR & O'FARRELL

HOTEL Stewart SAN FRANCISCO
Down town on Geary St., above Union Square. Rates with bath $3.00 and $3.50 one person, $4.00, $4.50 and $5.00 two persons, without bath, $2.00 one person, $3.00 two persons. CHAS. A. and MARGARET STEWART, Proprietors.

Los Angeles

4077 W. 3rd Los Angeles
KIPLING HOTEL
famous for its good food
A luxurious yet home-like atmosphere, in residential district away from noise. Near Christian Science church. Garage in building. ROOMS from $2 Daily with bath.
Attractive Weekly and Monthly Rates.

Colorado

SHASTA HOTEL
A Homey Place in the Business and Theatre Center
$1.25 a Day and Up—
Attractive Weekly Rates
Cafe in Connection
No Liquor Served
429 15th Street TAbor 3231
DENVER, COLO.

The Shirley Savoy
DENVER'S Largest and Best Equipped Hotel
Reasonable Rates
Write for Information
COFFEE SHOP AND CAFE
BROADWAY AT 17TH

DENVER, COLO.
OLIN HOTEL
Opp. First Church of Christ, Scientist
Room and Bath from 2.00 Single, 3.00 Double, 4.00 Twin Beds
Dining Room—Prices Reasonable
NO LIQUOR SERVED
Management
John Huntington W. T. "Billy" Briggs

Kansas City, Mo.

Re-Newed Throughout HOTEL PRESIDENT
From $2.50 Every Room with Shower and Bath
KANSAS CITY MISSOURI
14th & BALTIMORE

IT'S THE Pickwick IN KANSAS CITY SAN DIEGO SAN FRANCISCO
FOUR FINE HOTELS
IT'S THE CLARK HOTEL IN STOCKTON CAL

St. Louis, Mo.

Doorway to St. Louis Hospitality
Hotel Mayfair
All rooms with bath, radio reception
DOWNTOWN ST. LOUIS AT YOUR DOORSTEP

New York City

ROGER SMITH HOTELS
The name that assures you COURTESY, COMFORT and ECONOMY!
Roger Smith Hotel WASHINGTON, D. C. Single $2.50 Double $4
Roger Smith Hotel STAMFORD, CONN. Single $3 Double $5
Roger Smith Hotel WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Single $3 Double $5
Roger Smith Hotel NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. Single $3 Double $5
Roger Smith Hotel HOLYOKE, MASS. Single $2.50 Double $4
In New York City
WINTHROP HOTEL 47th St. and Lexington Ave. Single $3 Double $5
WENTWORTH HOTEL 39 West 46th St. Single $2 Double $3.50
WYNDHAM HOTEL 42 West 58th St. Single $4 Double $5
BRITTANY HOTEL 55 East 10th St. Single $3.50 Double $4.50
THE PARK CRESCENT 87th St. and Riverside Drive Single $2.50 Double $4
LUNCHEON from 50¢ • DINNER from 75¢
"Overnight Kits," containing all necessities, provided FREE
Room Rates Quoted Include Private Bath—Lower Rates Without Bath

"Fairest" RATES PREVAIL at these outstanding NEW YORK HOTELS
Featuring Superior Service

Hotel LA SALLE
30 East 60th Street
ON THE EAST SIDE
In the city's social center, just around the corner from Third Church.
SINGLE with BATH from . . $3.00
DOUBLE with BATH from . . $4.00
2 ROOM SUITES from . . . $5.00
GROUPS OF 4 OR MORE $1.50 PER PERSON

Hotel GRAMERCY PARK
52 Gramercy Park North
IN OLD NEW YORK
A beautiful 16-story hotel overlooking the quiet restfulness of New York's only private park.
SINGLE with BATH from . . $2.50
DOUBLE with BATH from . . $4.00
2 ROOM SUITES from . . . $5.00
GROUPS OF 4 OR MORE $1.25 PER PERSON

Hotel ROBERT FULTON
228 West 71st Street
JUST OFF THE DRIVE
A choice residential neighborhood only a short walk from Second Church.
SINGLE with BATH from . . $2.25
DOUBLE with BATH from . . $3.25
GROUPS OF 4 OR MORE $1.25 PER PERSON
★
Above HOTELS have RESTAURANTS with FAMOUS CUISINE at POPULAR PRICES.
WRITE DIRECT FOR BOOKLETS

"How to Budget a Trip to New York"
This booklet introduces you to a *different* New York ...the modern Mecca of exciting contrasts! Medieval monastery (the Cloisters) and Radio City—breeze-swept beaches and Broadway night life—the Fraunce's Tavern of Washington's day and THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR.
What to see...and *how to* see it on the budget you prefer is summed up for you. Also, you will learn how a *small* difference in the total cost can make a *great* difference in your trip... by staying at this world famous address. Send for booklet. Address Dept. 22.
THE WALDORF ASTORIA
Park Ave. • 49th to 50th
New York

Your home IN NEW YORK
True hospitality, quiet comfort, excellent restaurant and convenient location are yours at The Seymour.
Single from $4 Double from $5.50
Suites from $8 All with bath
EDMOND COTTY, Manager
HOTEL SEYMOUR
50 West 45th Street—New York

Monitor Readers
We have a Special rate for you at
HOTEL IROQUOIS
NEW YORK CITY
49 W. Forty-fourth St. Near Fifth Ave.
Single room with bath, $2.00 up
Double room with bath, $3.00 up
Special Weekly and Monthly Rates.
M. E. Fritz, Pres.-Treas. C. C. Sieft, Mgr.
BOSTON, Hotel Fritz-Carlton
5 minutes' walk to The Mother Church

COMING TO NEW YORK?
Stop at the centrally located King Edward Hotel. 120 W. 44th St. 300 rooms, 300 baths. Write for free guide. "SEE NEW YORK."
H. H. Cummings, Mgr.
King Edward Hotel

NO INCREASE for WORLD'S FAIR!
Empire rates will begin as always—at $2.00 single, $3.00 double
Send for FREE booklet
HOTEL EMPIRE
BROADWAY at 63rd ST.—NEW YORK
"At the Gateway to Times Square" E. B. BELL, Gen. Mgr.

Greater Boston

Hotel Braemore BOSTON
Smart RESIDENTIAL and TRANSIENT HOTEL
466 COMMONWEALTH AVE.
Henry A. Burnham, Mgr.
15 Minute Walk to The Mother Church

Florida

MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
BON-AIR HOTEL
Ocean Drive at 11th Street
Beautifully furnished and decorated outside rooms with tiled bath and shower. Coffee Shop. Tropical garden and free private parking lot for guests. No liquor served. Rates April 1st to Dec. 20 from $2.50 double. WILLIAM HARRISON, General Manager

Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS
FINEST AND LARGEST HOTEL
750 OUTSIDE ROOMS WITH BATH
$3.50 UP
The Roosevelt
GEORGE V. RILEY, Mgr.

New York State

At the HUB OF THE EMPIRE STATE
Convenient to everything Upstate. 600 Rooms. Rates, Single from $3.00 Double from $4.50
HOTEL SYRACUSE
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

In Albany
HOTEL TEN EYCK
Enjoy the Friendly Hospitality of This Famous Hotel in the Center of New York State's Capital.
A United Hotel—Filon J. Ryan, Manager

Atlantic City, N. J.

The Traymore
ATLANTIC CITY
A magnificent hotel at the very edge of the sea. Gracious, restful atmosphere. Palatial outside rooms. Near Christian Science church. Choicest of French and American foods. Rates invitingly reasonable—from $5 European; with meals $8.
Bennett B. Tousley, General Mgr.

Enjoy THE Biggest Week-End Value At The Seashore
Sea water baths, excellent food, sun decks. (Slightly higher rates on major holidays). Write for information.
ROOM / BATH / MEALS / Sun. $10
$12, $14 Per Person
F. Ernest Tudor, Res. Mgr.
the SENATOR • Atlantic City

VACATION HERE NOW!
You'll enjoy the invigorating air by the edge of the sea. Delicious food. Children's playroom. Decks overlooking the ocean. Moderate rates. Write for information.
The SEASIDE on the Boardwalk ATLANTIC CITY
HARRISON COOK, Res. Mgr.

BURBREC GARDEN FLOWERS
HARDY FUCHSIA
"Scarlet Beauty"
This new variety of Fuchsia riccartoni is the culmination of a long search for a Fuchsia of sufficient hardiness to withstand the rigorous New England climate. Handsome foliage and flowers typically Fuchsia, being pendulous, red and purple, with as many as 5,000 on a mature plant. Grows in sun or partial shade to about 3 feet in height, dying down to the ground in winter.
STRONG PLANTS FROM 3" POTS
75c each, 3 for $2.00
Everything you can think of for the garden at the BURBREC GARDEN SHOP
BURBREC NURSERIES, Inc.
BOX 89, LEXINGTON
TEL. LEX. 1700

GROW BETTER ROSES
TRI-OGEN is an amazing spray that helps you grow better roses. Controls black-spot and mildew; kills many insect pests. Economical, easy to apply—just mix with water, and spray. Buy at garden supply stores, or write for *free helpful bulletin.*
TRI-OGEN
Rose Garden Spray Treatment
Rose Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

BULBS 25c and $1 Specials
LILIES—Mammoth Size Only
AURATUM. The Gold Banded Lily of Japan.
HENRYI. The orange speciosum type.
RED STAR. The sensational new RED LILY.
REGALE. The KING OF ALL LILIES.
SPEC. ALBUM. The famous white lily.
SPEC. MAGNIFICUM. The finest deep pink.
DOUBLE TIGER. The only double Lily.
SINGLE TIGER. The perfect naturalizer.
UMBELLATUM. The earliest blooming Lily.
All above Lilies, 25c each; 5 for $1.
TUBEROUS-ROOTED BEGONIAS. Mixed Colors. 2 for 25c; 10 for $1.
BLEEDING HEARTS. 25c each; 5 for $1.
CANNAS. Mixed. 2 for 25c; 10 for $1.
TUBEROSE THE PEARL. Sweet scented. 2 for 25c; 12 for $1.
DAHLIAS POMPONS; all Summer blooming. 25c each; 5 for $1.
GLADIOLUS PICARDY. The World Champion. Top Size Bulbs. 6 for 25c; 30 for $1. First Size. 9 for 25c; 45 for $1. Second Size. 20 for 25c; 100 for $1.
Postpaid first 1,000 miles. Cultural directions included.
Vanderboons Bulb Farms, Inc.
Dept. CS Fair Lawn, N. J.

U·S·S CYCLONE FENCE
PROPERTY PROTECTION PAYS
Ask for Catalogue and Estimates
Iron—Wire Rustic Wood
SECURITY FENCE CO.
925 Broad Street, Providence
181 State Street, Portland, Me.
440 Somerville Avenue, Somerville, Mass.
Williams 1500 Tel. 4-1110
Tel. SOM. 3900

Your Trees Cannot FLY to Feeding Grounds
Since they are rooted to the spot, they must of necessity look to you to see that feeding conditions are kept right for them.
The general care of trees has been our specialty for forty-four years. May we have the privilege of talking with you about some of the ways in which we may be helpful to these good friends? We also furnish and transplant large trees.
H. L. FROST and HIGGINS CO.
WESTPORT, CONN. Taylor Place Tel. Westport 3086
Arlington, Massachusetts ARL. 1410
Springfield, Mass. 92 State Street Tel. Spgfld. 6-5853

Free:—A sample copy of HORTICULTURE
We believe that the Monitor has thousands of readers interested in flowering plants, in trees and shrubs, and in well-planned gardens and that these readers would like a publication devoted exclusively to gardening in all its branches.
HORTICULTURE is just such a magazine, as it gives full and authoritative information on new plants and new methods. It is replete with news of horticultural events, dates of shows and articles on how to make gardening easy, successful and enjoyable.
Published twice each month, it is more timely than any other gardening magazine in America.
The regular subscription price is $1.00 a year (foreign $2.00), but we are glad to make a special offer to Monitor readers of thirty issues for $1.00 if the subscription is received before June 1, 1940. A sample copy will be mailed on request.
HORTICULTURE Horticultural Hall, Boston, Mass.

Tricker's Colorful WATER LILIES
Beautiful New Catalog Now Ready
Profusely illustrated in natural colors. Helpful directions. Contains everything for the Water Garden. Write for FREE copy today!
Canada 15c
WM. TRICKER, Inc.
406 Brookside Ave., Saddle River, N. J.
428 Rainbow Ter., Independence, O.

The Home Forum

London by the Sea

THE YOUNG MAN was tinkering with his motorcycle, on the grass verge that ran alongside the rough cart-track.

"Excuse me," he said, hopefully, "do you know anything about all this?"

For a moment, I thought he was talking about the motorcycle; then, as he looked up and gazed round him, I saw that he meant the great green walls that rose steeply above us like the ramparts of a medieval castle. I, too, paused to look round. The huge grass fortifications, rising ever nearer and nearer to the skies, enclosed us in vast circles, separated from each other by deep dry moats. There was an absolute solitude, save for the sheep quietly grazing.

Rapidly I went into a huddle with history. Somehow the Spanish Armada got mixed up with the wives of Henry VIII, and Charles I harangued the Mad Parliament instead of the Parliament that he maddened, and William the Conqueror hurled a javelin at Hastings, while George Washington threw a Sovereign across the Atlantic. None of it seemed to have much connection with this Maiden Castle where we were standing, this Mai-Dun, or Hill of Strength. Moreover, the young man was getting impatient.

* * *

"No," I said, facing the confession like a man, "I know hardly anything about it. Except that it's four thousand years old."

"Oh," replied the motorcyclist. He seemed disappointed. I don't blame him. "Thank you," he said, and began to move his machine away. I watched him go slowly down the cart-track, the wheels slipping in the mud, for it had been raining. A green shoulder of one of the ramparts hid him from view, and I turned again to the ascent.

It had been an episode, I felt, lacking in glory. I had lit no flame of erudition in that young man's breast. The wick was there, and the oil, waiting for the match, the match I failed to produce. I took heart, however, with the thought that perhaps in these days the match is unprocurable. For, indeed, if I know little of Maiden Castle, few, if any, know much more. The excavators have been there, with their spades and their measuring rods. Its area, they have discovered, is one hundred and fifteen acres, and the enclosure which it defends is alone forty-five acres. The ramparts are sixty feet in height. But beyond that it is a matter of archaeological guessing. It may have been a fortified town, or a great camp, or a city of refuge. Who can tell? It was deserted for ever, save by the rabbits and the sheep, more than a thousand years ago. And no written record of it remains.

But speculation flourishes. Yet speculation is a risky business, not alone on the Stock Exchange. In my undergraduate days, I read of the discovery of some broken shard of ancient British pottery, which bore a curtailed sentence running like "Britannicus amat—." From this the learned concluded that, under the Roman occupation, their British subjects habitually spoke Latin. It may be so, of course. Yet, if everything that the Elizabethans wrote were lost except a mutilated piece of paper bearing the words,

"Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?
Thou art more lovely and—,"

would some scholar of the future be justified in deducing that the men who sank the Armada talked to each other in verse?

* * *

Dorset, over whose windy wastes Maiden Castle so notably presides, is the happy hunting ground of archaeologists. At this very moment, it is busy laying up puzzles for them in the long-distant future. From Maiden Castle I went to Swanage. I had not been there an hour when I noticed on the sea-front a notable clock tower. Inquiry soon showed that it was not an indigenous Swanage product. It had, in fact, started its career in London as a memorial to the great Duke of Wellington.

Shortly afterwards, the impressive façade of the Town Hall, with its fine doorway, and balcony, and garland-holding cherubs, caught my eye. This, too, it seemed, had been brought from London, where, as the work of Sir Christopher Wren, it had once belonged to the Mercers' Hall in Cheapside. After this, I was hardly surprised to discover two street signs bearing the metropolitan inscriptions, "St. Anne's, Soho," and "St. Martin's-in-the-Fields." But I could not help wondering what the archaeologist of the future is going to make of it all.

The visitor in long-distant ages, coming to it as to a British Pompeii—about the time, perhaps, that Macaulay's New Zealander sits on a broken arch of Westminster Bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's—will ponder the problem deeply as he rummages among the stones. He will bring to it, I do not doubt, an apparatus of learning compared with which the present knowledge of Oxford and Harvard is but the scratching of the cave man on the wall of his subterranean dwelling. Even so, what will he make of it?

* * *

There seems only one conclusion possible. Never will it occur to our visitor that London can have parted willingly with these evidences of its civic and ecclesiastical splendor. The men of Swanage got them, he will say, because they went and took them. That the men of London resisted is an obvious assumption. This means a battle. He will look round for confirmatory indications to support this theory. Near by he will be familiar with the ruins of Corfe Castle, which was sacked in 1645. That is as good a beginning as he could wish. Then, not far away, King Arthur is known to have defeated the heathen. That is better still. It definitely suggests a warlike atmosphere for Dorset. And ultimately he will discover the heap of cannon balls which now surmount a pillar in the Marine Parade. This will complete his proof of the great battle which took place between the men of London and the men of Swanage.

* * *

Of course, there never was such a battle. Two Swanage contractors went up to London once, and established themselves in trade. They flourished, and into their breaking-up yard came all sorts of curious things. Whenever they noted anything of value or interest, they remembered their native place, and made it a present. That is how so much of London comes to be in Swanage. It shows, I think, that the archaeologist can never be sure.

And it justifies, I hope, a state of modest ignorance about Maiden Castle.

HAROLD HOBSON

Dogwood in the Hills

Against the moving green
Of cedars and of pines
Drifts the pale foam of dogwood bloom.
The wind shatters cool surfs
Upon the hills,
And piles its leafy waves
Along bright crags of sky,
And yet no single strand of spindrift severs
Lest white nets be broken that no man can mend.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$12.00	Three months	$3.00
Six months	$6.00	One month	$1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysee Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Berlin W8, Behrenstr. 55.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York	500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago	Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit	3-101 General Motors Building
Miami	1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis	1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City	405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco	625 Market Street
Los Angeles	210 West Seventh Street
Seattle	824 Skinner Building
London	Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris	56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva	16 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand	46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 824 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

Trees and a Legal Letter

I SAT at my table, pencil in hand and notebook before me, waiting for the next paragraph of a knotty legal letter. As I gazed through the window, intricately patterned with strips of brown paper, onto the plane trees that constitute the chief glory of the gardens at Gray's Inn, I heard vaguely the measured tread of the man of law as he paced slowly back and forth across the room.

Those bare, stately trunks with their vivid yellow markings seemed strangely remote and beautiful in the luminous haze of a winter's afternoon. But, then, they are always beautiful; and I remembered them as they were last summer when their flat leaves grew so thickly that the slightest breeze set them murmuring and the heavy raindrops of summer storms started their shrill chatter; or, as they were in the autumn, when these same leaves shrouded the gardens in a rustling blanket of gold.

* * *

I found my thoughts wandering to other trees, to the tall poplars which line those interminably straight roads of France as they rise and fall beneath the wheels of speeding traffic. They are like ever-watchful sentinels, and, with the coming of winter, they turn into tall spikes of gold.

Then I remembered the proud horse-chestnuts which form one of the stateliest entrances to Fontainebleau forest and which the autumn transforms into an archway of glory. I remembered the beeches of Fontainebleau, too, whose uncurling leaf buds fill the forest with a diaphanous green haze at the approach of spring.

I saw the chestnuts along the Champs Elysées, of which the leaves seem to grow as you watch them in the warm April sunshine of a spring morning in Paris; and which, a few weeks later, freely scatter over the sidewalks their dainty petals of pink and white.

* * *

And the silver birches of Armanvilliers forest, whose graceful trunks spring from a sea of green formed by the sheath-like leaves of the lily of the valley which grows to profusion in those woods. Also the infinite variety of greens, firs, larches, rhododendrons and ferns which are the outstanding memory of a visit paid to Scotland years ago.

I saw the stunted, but pungent pines that provide only a mockery of shade on Port Cros, that small, almost tropical isle in the Mediterranean with its toy harbor and the hotel and diminutive chapel clinging so precariously to the steep hillside.

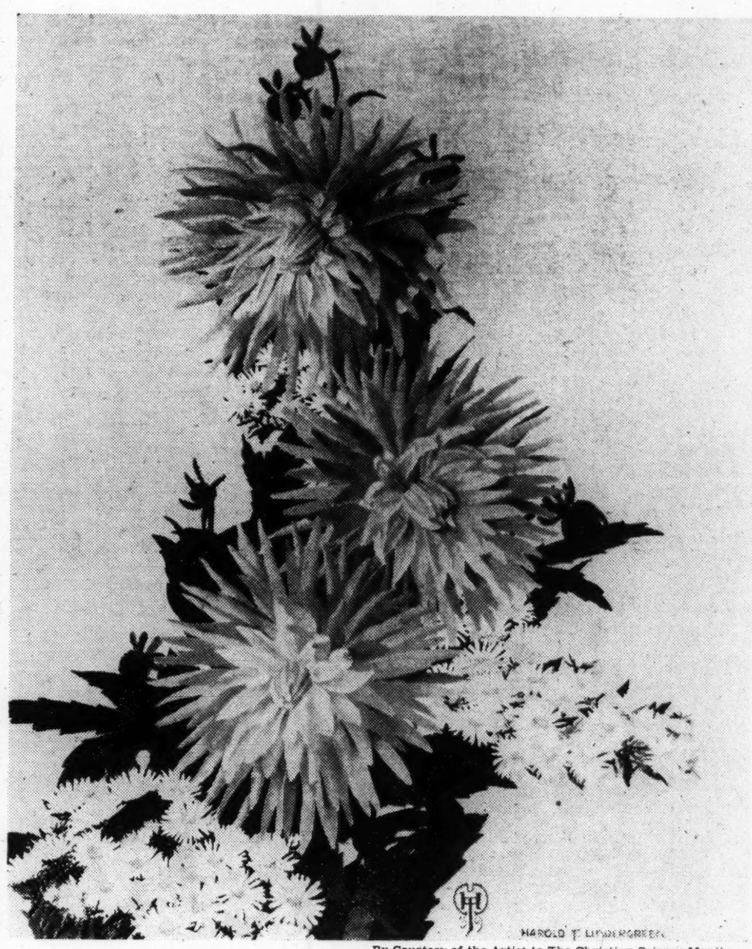
* * *

Just as I was visualizing the intense blue green of the Mediterranean waters, the slowly pacing footsteps came to a stop.

"What was that?"

So I found myself once more in a city office, reading back the last paragraph of a particularly knotty legal letter.

H. B.



By Courtesy of the Artist to The Christian Science Monitor

A DECORATIVE FLOWER PANEL PAINTED BY HAROLD F. LINDERGREEN

MR. LINDERGREEN is a Boston artist who has a deserved reputation for his decorative flower painting. He combines an exacting fidelity to form and texture with a happy gift of composition that more than a little suggests the Japanese, even though the handling is less free. His flower panels and screens, painted in tempera on silk, are delightful in color, and would serve admirably as keynotes in the decoration of a room.

Sécurité

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LE DÉSIR de la sécurité a de profondes racines dans la conscience humaine, qui voudrait être à l'abri des nombreux maux assaillant l'existence mortelle. Or l'assurance de la sûreté ne s'obtient que par un effort conscient et constant.

Le scrutateur de la Bible s'aperçoit qu'à l'époque lointaine dont parlent les Écritures, les hommes cherchaient et trouvaient ce sentiment de sécurité dans l'omnipotence divine, qu'ils appelaient "Jéhovah." Bien des prophètes exprimèrent l'assurance que la sécurité se trouve auprès du Très-Haut, pourvu qu'on Lui obéisse. Ce sentiment de sûreté en Dieu reparaît souvent dans la Bible; le meilleur exemple en est sans doute le psaume quatre-vingt-onze, où d'innombrables personnes qu'étreignait l'angoisse ont retrouvé la paix et la certitude de la sécurité. "Celui qui demeure sous l'abri du Très-Haut repose à l'ombre du Tout-Puissant," dit le premier verset. Assurément, on est protégé contre le mal lorsqu'on repose à l'ombre du Tout-Puissant. Les versets qui suivent accentuent cette certitude, et pour finir nous montrent qu'en apprenant à demeurer "sous l'abri" de l'Éternel, on trouve un sentiment de sécurité, base de la paix et du repos parfaits.

Ici l'on demandera: Comment pouvons-nous apprendre à demeurer "sous l'abri du Très-Haut"? Qu'est-ce que cet abri, de quelle manière y parvient-on? A ces questions, la Science Chrétienne donne la réponse la plus satisfaisante. L'abri dont parle le Psalmiste, c'est la conscience divine. Dieu est Entendement, et l'Entendement infini est la conscience infinie. Lorsque par le sens spirituel, les hommes deviennent capables d'entrer dans ce divin état de conscience, ils arrivent à une condition mentale que caractérisent la paix et la sûreté — à la compréhension spirituelle de la sécurité que rien ne peut détruire. Pourquoi? Parce que comme Entendement infini, Dieu et Son univers d'idées spirituelles constituent toute la réalité; en dehors de cette infinitude, il n'existe rien qui soit réel ou permanent, rien qui ait un pouvoir ou une présence véritables.

Ayant obtenu cette compréhension, le disciple repose en sécurité, car il demeure "sous l'abri," dans la parfaite assurance que l'homme est toujours bien. Or c'est l'étude et la mise en pratique de la Science Chrétienne qui nous rendent capables de rester dans la vraie conscience. A la page 232 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy écrit: "Ce n'est que dans la Science divine que sont assurés les droits de l'être harmonieux et éternel." Cette compréhension, cette aptitude à trouver la sécurité dans la Science divine, s'acquiert grâce à la connaissance de Dieu ainsi qu'à la connaissance de l'homme et de son rapport avec sa vraie source.

La Science Chrétienne nous apprend les vérités suivantes: "Dieu est l'Entendement, l'Esprit, l'Ame, le Principe, la Vie, la Vérité, l'Amour... infinis" (*ibid.*, p. 465). En tant que ressemblance ou expression de Dieu, l'homme est idée, image. La ressemblance de Dieu — de l'Esprit — est spirituelle. L'homme est donc l'expression de l'Entendement, de l'Esprit; et cet Entendement, cette conscience divine infinie, connaît sa propre idée, c'est-à-dire l'homme. Lorsqu'ils comprennent que comme enfants de Dieu, — idées divines, — ils demeurent à jamais dans la conscience divine, les humains obtiennent le sens parfait de la sécurité.

La création de Dieu est permanente, parfaite. Elle ne peut être troublée ou détruite par une phase quelconque du mal. Quels que soient son genre et sa forme, l'erreur est impuissante à changer ou à détruire ce que Dieu a fait. Il est indubitable que le plus haut sentiment de sécurité, de sûreté parfaite, c'est la compréhension des faits suivants: comme enfant de Dieu, l'homme est, toute proportion gardée, aussi parfait que Dieu Lui-même; l'homme est coexistant, coéternel à Dieu; par conséquent l'homme est éternel, indestructible. Quand cette compréhension devient nôtre, les craintes assaillant l'existence mortelle s'évanouissent, et nous avons la joie de demeurer "sous l'abri du Très-Haut," dans la vraie conscience.

Il est possible d'avoir chaque jour ce sentiment de sécurité, et cela malgré les dangers qui veulent nous assaillir. Quelles que soient les conditions où se trouvent les mortels, ils peuvent appliquer cette compréhension. Grâce à elle, au milieu des guerres, des bouleversements, des dangers sur mer ou au front, bref, dans n'importe quelle situation, ils seront conduits à l'assurance parfaite de la sûreté. Puisque Dieu est toujours présent, la conscience divine est constamment accessible, nous mettant à l'abri de tout mal. L'homme réel, la ressemblance de Dieu, ne cesse d'habiter dans cet asile, "à l'ombre du Tout-Puissant." C'est pourquoi aucun danger ne peut l'atteindre. Tout mal, toute influence ou force destructives sont exclus de la conscience où demeure éternellement l'homme réel.

Avec quelle clarté le psaume vingt-trois exprime ce fait: "Même quand je marcherais dans la vallée de l'ombre de la mort, je ne craindrais aucun mal! Car tu es avec moi: c'est ton bâton et ta houlette qui me consolent." Le Psalmiste demeurait dans la parfaite assurance que Dieu, l'Amour divin, prend à jamais soin de Son image et de Sa ressemblance. C'est la même pensée qu'on retrouve dans ces lignes du poète américain Whittier:

"J'ignore où sont les îles bienheureuses,
L'Éden aux opulentes frondaisons.
Mais je sais bien qu'ici même, à toute heure,
Dans Son amour, le Père a soin de moi."

Les mortels ne sauraient être en un lieu où l'Amour divin ne soit pas présent, accessible, prêt à nous donner tout ce qu'il nous faut. Mrs. Eddy l'affirme avec assurance lorsqu'elle dit, à la page 494 de *Science et Santé*: "L'Amour divin a toujours répondu à tout besoin humain, et y répondra toujours." Ainsi la sécurité, la protection à l'égard de tous les maux, se trouve dans la certitude que l'Amour divin est toujours présent et pourvoit à tout. Grâce à la Science Chrétienne, nous apprenons à répéter avec compréhension ces paroles du Psalmiste (Psaume 91:2): "Je dis à l'Éternel: Mon refuge et ma forteresse, mon Dieu en qui je me confie!"

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Security

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A FUNDAMENTAL DESIRE deeply embedded in the human consciousness is for security, for assurance of safety amid the many adverse conditions which so commonly beset mortal experience. To attain this sense requires constant conscious effort on the part of humanity.

The student of the Bible finds that the people of the distant times with which the Scriptures deal sought and found this very sense of security in the divine omnipotence, which they termed "Jehovah." Many inspired writers expressed their assurance of safety in the Most High, when obedient to Him. No better example of this sense of safety in Deity appears in the Bible than the ninety-first Psalm, in which multitudes of distraught persons have found peace based upon a complete sense of security. "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty," runs the first verse. And assuredly such abiding shields one from harm. This assurance is emphasized in the verses that follow, until it seems that one who has learned to dwell "in the secret place" has found a sense of security wherein he may abide in perfect peace and safety.

The questions arise, By what means may we learn to dwell in this "secret place of the most High"? What is this place, and how is it attained? Christian Science fully answers these queries. The secret place is divine consciousness. God is Mind, and infinite Mind is infinite consciousness. When men attain, through spiritual sense, the ability to enter that divine state of consciousness, they have gained the mental state of peace and safety—a spiritual understanding of security which may not be overthrown. Why? Because God, as infinite Mind, and His universe of spiritual ideas constitute all reality, and nothing real or permanent exists or has power or presence apart from this infinitude of reality.

Having gained this understanding, one rests securely, for he then dwells in "the secret place," in the perfect assurance of man's continuous well-being. And it is through the study and application of Christian Science that the ability to dwell in true consciousness is acquired. On page 232 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes, "Security for the claims of harmonious and eternal being is found only in divine Science." This understanding, this ability to find security in divine Science, is gained through knowledge of God, and of man and his relation to his true source.

Christian Science teaches these truths: that "God is incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love" (*ibid.*, p. 465). Man as God's likeness, His expression, is idea, image. God's likeness, the likeness of Spirit, is spiritual. Therefore man is the expression of Mind, of Spirit; and this Mind, which is infinite divine consciousness, is conscious of its own idea, that is, of man. When individuals realize that, as children of God, divine ideas, they forever dwell in the consciousness which is divine, they have gained the perfect sense of security.

God's creation is permanent and perfect. It can never be disturbed or destroyed by any phase of evil. Error of whatsoever type or form has no power to change or destroy that which God has made. Surely there could be no greater sense of security, of perfect safety, than the understanding that, as the child of God, man is forever as perfect in a degree as God Himself; that man is coexistent and coeternal with God; hence, that man is eternal, indestructible. When this understanding is gained, the fears that beset mortal existence fade from consciousness, and mortals know the joy of dwelling in "the secret place," true consciousness.

This sense of dwelling in safety is an everyday possibility. And it makes no difference as to the dangers which may beset us. There is no condition in which mortals may find themselves where this understanding is not applicable. In the midst of wars, of turmoils, dangers at sea, the battlefront, in short, in any condition in which we may find ourselves, this understanding leads to a perfect sense of safety. Since God is ever present, divine consciousness is ever and everywhere available as the refuge from all harm. Man, the real man, God's likeness, never ceases to dwell in that refuge, "under the shadow of the Almighty." And in so dwelling, there can no danger befall him. No evil, no destructive power or influence, can enter that state of consciousness wherein the real man eternally abides.

How clearly is this expressed in the twenty-third Psalm: "Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me"! The Psalmist dwelt in the perfect assurance that God, divine Love, is forever caring for His image and likeness. Whittier expresses this thought in a beautiful quatrain:

"I know not where His islands lift
Their fronded palms in air;
I only know I cannot drift
Beyond His love and care."

Mortals can never be in any place where divine Love is not present and available to meet the human need. Mrs. Eddy has expressed this beautifully and emphatically on page 494 of Science and Health: "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need." Security, then, from every ill, is found in the consciousness of the ever-presence of divine Love which meets all needs. We learn through Christian Science to repeat with understanding the words of the Psalmist (Psalms 91:2), "I will say of the Lord, He is my refuge and my fortress: my God; in him will I trust."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Kindred

I too am one of these.
Implicit in a meager sketch of mine
Are Leonardo's love of lucid line
And Raphael's devout delight in hue.
I know the joy of striving that they knew
Even if not the triumph winning through.
And these faint melodies
That wind among my days, doubtful and dim,
Are those that Mozart heard—although to him
They were a prelude sounding from the stars
To echo through the shining notes and bars
Of deathless symphonies.
In ventures with my bits of verse I hear
The chime of woven words in Dante's ear;
And when I find along my groping ways
Some word to match the meaning of the days
I know the ecstasies
That came to Shakespeare with his perfect phrase.
I too am one of these.

ROLAND ENGLISH HARTLEY

In Dredge Number Eighteen

ON ALL OF my optical under-water observations, whether with waterglass, helmet, or bathysphere, one thing has always seemed consistent, a general distribution of the great variety of organisms. . . . Yet a surprising number of dredges came up with almost a pure culture of one or another single form of life. . . .

The concentration of single species carried on through many groups—four hundred box crabs in one haul, thousands of small lobsters in another. But the climax came when dredge number eighteen on Gorda rose to the surface. We thought, at first glance, that we had torn up vast quantities of some fluffy kind of seaweed. Festooned over the frame were trailing strands and great masses of orange substance, of which, as the dredge approached the stern, large quantities were constantly washed away and sank.

When we had the catch on board, the substance materialized into enormous numbers of living, orange, brittle serpent-stars inextricably tangled. They were impossible to count in the usual way, so we found that there were about two hundred and fifty in a pound. We then frayed out handfuls into pails and weighed these, one after the other, and discovered that there were exactly one hundred pounds of starfish still left in the catch, while uncounted thousands more had escaped from the net after it was in sight. Our total catch in hand numbered at least twenty-five thousand. . . .

I examined one out of the lot carefully, and the higher the power of my lens the greater beauty was revealed. The central disk showed star pattern within stars, a lovely purplish blue spotted with red, and thence the long, pale orange arms led out into the rayed activity, each with a double line of dark oblong spots along the upper surface. On one arm I counted sixty symmetrical tubercles along each side, from each of which sprang sometimes three, but usually two, long, glassy, sharp spines, finely barbed along each side. Here were two hundred and forty spines on each starfish; thirty million, eight hundred and forty thousand spines in the pile before me. My head buzzed at these astronomical figures, and I smiled at the conceit of our grandfathers who believed that beauty and perfection in nature were for man's delectation alone!—From "Zaca Venture," by WILLIAM BEEBE. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

No Color at Night

Darkness thwarts the color world of flowers,
Only the candled dogwood burns more bright,
Only the wild azalea stems the night;
The columbine and iris pool their glow.
But dawn will bring a sudden amethyst
To lupine-crowded fields.

ORIAN DE PLEDGE

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth	$2.00
Library Edition, cloth	3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper	3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as Library Edition	4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp	
Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
De luxe Edition, black, brown, or blue levant, heavy India Bible paper, wide margins	6.00
Cleartype Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover	7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper	11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols.	12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION

Cloth Edition	$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION

Cloth Edition	$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to

HUDSON C. BURR
Publishers' Agent

One, Norway St., Boston, U.S.A.

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1940

Shoe Worker Minimum Pay Boon to N. E.

Labor gains in larger pay envelopes—Industry aided in competition with other areas.

The largest boost in minimum wages that New England has received in a single order under the Federal Wage-Hour-Law went into effect this week when the minimum for shoe workers was lifted from 30 cents an hour to 35 cents, Thomas H. Eliot, Regional Director of the National Wage-Hour Division, said today.

The shoe order means more to labor than the previous big advance in the textile minimum to 32½ cents an hour, Mr. Eliot declared, because so many New England textile mills already were paying 32½ cents that few of their employees got a raise.

Many more shoe employees will come in for extra pay with this week's increase—and despite that, the shoe industry of New England expects to be put on a better competitive footing with the rest of the country.

More Than Minimum

This, Mr. Eliot explained, is because a large number of shoe companies in this region have been paying more than the previous minimum of 30 cents. A considerable number were paying as much as 35 cents, whereas many shoe manufacturers elsewhere were going no higher than 30 cents.

Decision to put on the additional five cents was made on recommendation of the Shoe Industry Committee including representatives of employers and labor. The New England Shoe and Leather Association urged the advance, while employers in some other sections fought it.

However, benefits anticipated in New England come not alone as regards outside competition, but also partly within New England itself, Mr. Eliot commented. Employers in this region who already were paying 35 cents, or five cents an hour more than they were required to do by the Federal Wage-Hour Law, were meeting a lot of competition from their own people who were paying no more than 30 cents and, in some cases, were illegally undercutting that legal minimum.

Piece Rate Raised

"Most companies have come into compliance and have raised their rates for piece work," Mr. Eliot said. "I feel hopeful that the 35-cent figure will not produce another crop of violations of the Wage-Hour law. The slack season is about to begin, and we may not have a real test of the increase until the busy season of next fall or the coming March."

The Regional Director added that probably more than half of the shoe workers in this area to receive the advance live in Massachusetts. He said there were few shoe workers in Rhode Island, Connecticut, or Vermont, although there were many in Maine and some in New Hampshire.

Shoe workers in New England benefiting by the raise will number 21,000, according to a survey made last year by the Federal Wage-Hour Administrator, Maxwell Field, Executive Secretary of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, said today. The balance of New England's 75,000 shoe workers were found to be already receiving 35 cents or more an hour. For the entire country, 60,000 employees out of a total of 225,000 will have their pay increased from 1 to 5 cents an hour.

"Setting of a higher minimum wage this week for the entire country will enable New England to compete to better advantage with other localities," Mr. Field said. "New England labor rates in this industry have on the whole always been slightly higher on competitive lines than those prevailing in other sections.

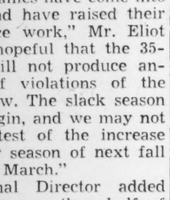
"Our Association was the only organization in the shoe industry that approved the recommendation of a higher basic wage brought in by the Shoe Industry Committee.

"The Wage-Hour Administration figures the raise will mean a 3 per cent increase in labor costs. There is no indication as yet as to what this may mean to the retail price of shoes."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Somewhat cloudy and mild this afternoon; cloudy and warmer tonight and Wednesday; probably showers Wednesday; lowest temperature tonight in the upper 40's; moderate southerly winds increasing Wednesday.



Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy and warmer tonight; Wednesday fair.

New Hampshire: Cloudy, slightly warmer in east portion, followed by showers tonight and Wednesday.

Vermont: Cloudy, followed by showers tonight and Wednesday; not so warm Wednesday afternoon.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness today followed by showers tonight and Wednesday; slightly warmer in southwest portion today.

Official Temperatures

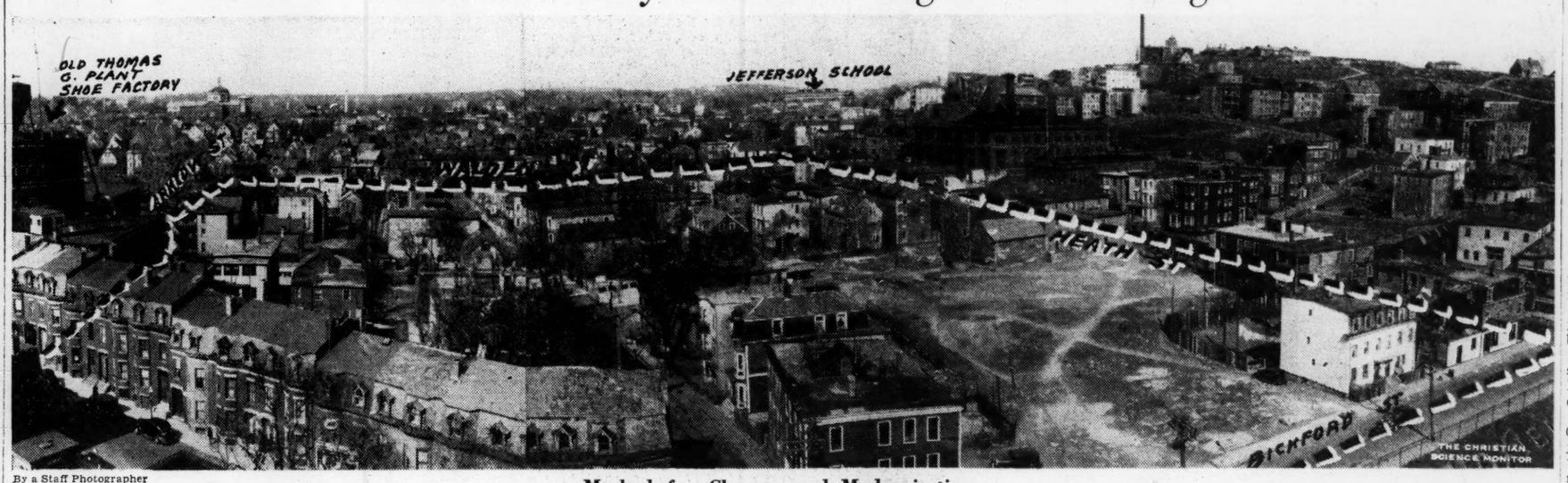
	A	B		A	B
Boston	52	62	New Orleans	71	75
Chicago	56	66	New York	50	63
Denver	40	61	Norfolk	51	66
Helena	37	47	Philadelphia	49	70
Kansas City	52	71	St Louis	59	79
Los Angeles	56	74	San Francisco	53	64
Miami	68	74	Washington	55	74
Minneapolis	38	60			

A-7:30 a. m., D. S. T., April 30.
B-Maximum, April 29.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 6:18 p. m.; height 8.4 feet.
Wednesday, 6:37 a. m.; height 8.5 feet.
Light all vehicles Tuesday by 8:12 p. m.

What Sets a City Planner's Imagination Working



By a Staff Photographer

Marked for Cleanup and Modernization

Broken line indicates boundaries of proposed Jamaica Plain project, fifth such venture of Boston Housing Authority, acting with Federal support. Construction scheduled to begin late in summer.

This crowded, patched-up neighborhood in the saucer-shaped depression on the far side of Parker Hill near the Roxbury-Jamaica Plain line, basked in the morning sunshine today. Its dreary aspect seemed brightened a bit, possibly because its old wooden buildings will not be there when another spring comes around.

Razing of the buildings is scheduled to begin about Aug. 1. The project will cost $2,721,000 and will accommodate between 400 and 500 families. Including Old Harbor Village in South Boston and Newtowne in Cambridge, both PWA ventures, this will be the seventh Federal housing project in Greater Boston.

Appraisers began yesterday to value the structures. Engineers will begin their surveys next week. Chairman John A. Breen of the Authority, in announcing the site, said the plans depend upon the ability of the Authority to obtain the properties within the allotted cost. The Authority has been investigating the area for several months, and no serious obstacles are expected.

Most of the houses are two or three-decker wooden buildings, many of them said to have no bathtubs and no central heat. Some are unoccupied. Residents look hopefully on the plans of the Authority, for although they will be forced to move, they may later return to apartments much cleaner and nicer, at the same, or a lower, rent. Rentals in the area at present range from $12 to $20.

Opposition comes from storekeepers in the neighborhood, who see their businesses forced to move and their customers scattered. Employees of industrial plants near the district are pleased over the prospect, for they feel that a "tough neighborhood" will be transformed.

'Better Homes Week' Is Launched

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

America's poorly-housed millions could live in air-conditioned, sound-proof, scientifically illuminated and ventilated houses, with all the other modern conveniences, if the building industry would drop its profit-seeking and build the houses it knows how to build for as low as $3,000 to $4,000, declared Dean Walter R. McCornack of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Department of Architecture, today.

Speaking in conjunction with national observances of Better Homes Week which opened yesterday, Dean McCornack pointed out that he could write a book on the short-sightedness of the building industry in the matter of keeping down building costs. Alluding to the failures of the industry, he said that "in a land of plenty and of scientific ingenuity, all of the people who are physically and mentally able should be self-supporting with respect to food, clothing and shelter."

"In such a program of gaining self-sufficiency," he added, "lower prices for building must be made available to the millions of Americans who have thus far been ignored by custom-made home builders."

Dean McCornack was only one of a large corps of lecturers, modernization experts and interior decorators who during this week will combine forces in an effort to turn loose their accumulated knowledge of the last few years for the benefit of all families whose humble walls still hold that sacred sign: "There is no place like home." Today, every nook and cranny of New England feels the repercussions of the national drive accepting President Roosevelt's challenge for better housing of the masses.

The purpose of this year's Better Homes Week was conveyed by the experts as "emphasizing the needs for modern homes for modern people at modern low prices." According to Dean McCornack: "It is the process of bringing about an economic independence. While we are waiting for this to take place, however, it is the duty of the building industry to tackle the problems of devising ways and means for producing shelter at a cost far below that at the present time."

In other words, he said, "the great gap between the ability to pay and the costs of shelter must be reduced."

During the ensuing week, New England is throwing open its homes in traditional Beacon Hill style to all those interested in learning how beautification and modernization of homes can be effected with economy. Home owners, in Back Bay particularly, proudly displayed their humble but skillful efforts at interior decorating and gardening.

Yards that were once bleakly surrounded by cold, gray walls have become colorful gardens. Tulips are springing up where rubbish once repelled the eye. Basements have taken on a new color and attractiveness as families have been told how to modernize their homes without too strong a tug on the pursestrings.

Meetings and exhibits are being held in all parts of the Commonwealth and particularly in Boston.

One of the most interesting features of the program is the model of a six-room house designed by Foster Rhodes Jackson, architect and instructor in the Modern School of Applied Art. Although planned for the lower income groups, it embodies the best of modernism in architecture. It will be on view at the Modern School of Applied Art at 687 Boylston Street, daily from 4 to 6 p. m.

The Massachusetts and Boston committees are sponsored by Mrs. James J. Storrow, Miss Mary E. Driscoll is her assistant.

Sale for the Blind To Be Held in Newton

Fourth annual sale for the blind, under the sponsorship of the Newton Federation of Women's Clubs, will be held on May 1, 2 and 3 at the Newton Center Women's Club House on Center Street.

The sale, in which religious and civic organizations are co-operating, will be open from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., and proceeds will return to the blind workers who have made the articles.

Edgar P. Hay is general director of the affair, and Mrs. Elmore I. MacPhie, co-director.

Members of the Executive Committee are Mrs. Ernest L. Johnson, Miss Elizabeth Bartlett, Mrs. Ernest F. Drew, Mrs. John W. Gahan, Mrs. Alfred Handley, and Mrs. Frank L. Ogilvie, who is also press chairman.

Byrd Quits Friends in Chile Taking Home Rotarian Flag

Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, now sailing northward from Chile and due in America May 14, is bringing with him a flag from the Rotary Club of Puerto Montt to the Rotary Club of Boston. Puerto Montt lies 600 miles south of Santiago, Chile, and so is an equal distance south of the southernmost tip of Africa at the Cape of Good hope. Admiral Byrd passed through Puerto Montt on his way home after settling his Antarctic Expedition into winter quarters.

Admiral Byrd's return to America is according to schedule, but special urgency arises from opposition in Congress to voting more funds. Since the House already has rejected a request for $250,000 to finance the second year, it is expected that the Admiral will advocate reconsideration by Congress. The appropriation is now being considered by a Senate subcommittee. An extended stay is regarded as necessary by Admiral Byrd, because the expedition aims to establish firmly America's legal claim to the territory already explored by previous expeditions.

The Admiral has promised on arrived in Boston, to send an American flag in response to the Chilean courtesy.

When at Puerto Monti, a terminus for tourists en route to the Chilean and Argentine lake districts, Admiral Byrd praised the scenery. In all his travels, he declared, he never had seen any lakeside scenery more enchanting than Lake Llanquihue brooded over by the snow-covered cone of the volcano Osorno. He was so enthusiastic, indeed, that he proclaimed his intention, on returning to Boston, of trying to induce his wife and family to visit the Chilean lakes.

Farther north, the Admiral was declared guest of the Chilean Nation in Valparaiso, where the Chilean and Argentine officers who had accompanied the expedition disembarked from the Bear of Oakland. The Bear sailed from Boston for the Antarctic on Nov. 22, 1939, after being put in trim for the voyage at that port. At the time, there was much excitement over the Show Cruiser, now more or less active in the Antarctic.

In Santiago, Admiral Byrd visited President Aguirre at the Moneda Palace and attended numerous festivities organized by the Chilean authorities and U. S. Ambassador Claude Bowers. He used every opportunity to extol the possibilities of North and South American co-operation, citing the inclusion of Chilean and Argentine officers in the Bear expedition as evidence of friendly and fruitful association. These officers, in turn, had words of praise for the American leader and of recognition of the valuable hydrographical and meteorological observations they had been able to make.

The Salto Observatory acknowledged that the expedition was of great importance for accurate forecasting of Chilean weather. It recalled the opposing Mohn and Simpson theories as to atmospheric pressure in the Antarctic, and added that the result of the observations by Byrd, when disclosed, might prove decisive for the meteorological organization and the agricultural industry in Chile.

Chileans have been accustomed for many years to the visits of foreign explorers who "come up from the South." Their ports have served as bases of refuge and rescue for the expeditions of many nations. Admiral Byrd, therefore, was welcomed and entertained by those who could appreciate both his task and achievements. In the past, too, many a "scoop" has been flashed from Chilean ports to the rest of the world on the discoveries of returned expeditions. Although radio development has ended this news monopoly, Admiral Byrd was able to satisfy the Chilean press, speaking freely and enthusiastically of his adventures and discoveries.

Busy May Day Is Forecast By Boston Events

Two rallies on Boston Common, a Boy Scout Citizenship Rededication program, a Townsend Plan meeting, and a Charity Dansant at the Hotel Vendome in the evening are among the wide variety of programs which will feature May Day celebrations tomorrow.

The Communist Party will hold its annual May Day exercises at the Charles Street Mall on Boston Common, while a few yards distant at the Parkman Bandstand, Veterans of Foreign Wars will conduct a patriotic rally from 11 a. m. to 6 p. m., with Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Otis N. Brown, national commander-in-chief, and Mrs. Ida Cohen, National President of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Massachusetts Department of the V. F. W., as speakers.

Speaking at the Communist rally will be Ann Burlak, "the Red Flame"; Pat Toohey of New York City, member of the Communist Party National Committee; Phil Frankfeld, Vice-President of the party; Patrick O'Dea, and Otis A. Hood, candidate for Governor on the Communist ticket in Massachusetts. The exercises are scheduled to take place between 4:30 p. m. and 6 p. m.

At the South Boston Stadium Boy Scouts are planning a parade round Columbus Park, with a one-hour program following, including entertainment by the Scouts and a special ceremony conducted by Governor Saltonstall welcoming into citizenship Scouts who have become 21 years of age this year.

A Townsend meeting at Faneuil Hall is scheduled for 6:30 p. m.

At Northfield, Vermont, the Norwich University annual observance of Dewey Day, May 1, held each year in memory of Admiral George Dewey, hero of Manila Bay, who was a member of the Norwich class of 1855, will have especial significance tomorrow with the unveiling of a large painting of the Admiral at the State House in Montpelier.

The May Charity Dansant at the Vendome will be sponsored by the Club des Femmes de France de Boston, and the proceeds will be turned over to the fund to help orphans and Oeuvres du Secours d'Urgence in France.

Ohio School Children To 'Run' County Offices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio—For many years, members of local Hi-Y clubs have "taken over" City offices on a designated day each spring.

Not to be outdone, Hi-Y members in Franklin Schools, which include those in Columbus suburbs, now annually spend a day "running" county offices.

Homicide Held Increased Under Capital Punishment

"Capital punishment tends to increase the crime of murder rather than to decrease it," Austin H. MacCormick, former Commissioner of Corrections of New York City, told the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Council for the Abolition of the Death Penalty at their meeting in the Parker House today.

"Capital punishment tends to brutalize all who take part in its application," Mr. MacCormick said. "It tends to cheapen the value of life, making of it a commodity with which man may deal at will.

"Capital punishment would have been abolished years ago if the electric chair had not been invented." He termed this a barbarous invention.

"The answer to major crimes can be found in the strict application of the life sentence," he said, pointing to those States which have already adopted life sentence as the penalty for murder as being more efficient in their control of crime.

In these States, he said, a criminal is apprehended, brought to trial and often is serving his sentence before a criminal in a State where capital punishment is in effect is assembling lawyers and making use of loopholes to delay trial.

In his belief the best approach to the problem of capital punishment at this time would be legislation to make the penalty discretionary with a jury, Christian A. Herter, Speaker of the House of Representatives, told the members.

Mr. Herter said he did not believe abolition could be obtained at the present time but he thought that making capital punishment discretionary would bring home to citizens serving on juries the gravity of imposing the extreme sentence.

At the annual business meeting, which was presided over by Herbert C. Parsons, President of the organization, Mrs. Herbert B. Ehrmann, Secretary, reported on the progress made in the abolition fight during the past year.

She stated that in her opinion the time was now ripe to take some concerted stand against this practice. She recommended that the efforts of the organization be directed during the next year toward two objectives: (1) The organizing and raising of adequate funds with which to educate the public concerning the problem of capital punishment. (2) The organizing of a petition this year which would call for a referendum on the question of capital punishment.

Officers elected were: Mr. Parsons, President; Mrs. Ehrmann, Secretary; Cornelius A. Parker, Treasurer.

Zeal of Boston Merchants Warms to Foreign Trade Week

Exports through the port of Boston for the month of March were valued at $3,000,000 — largest monthly volume sent through this port in many years—which represents an increase of 85 per cent in the value of Boston exports over March of 1939.

This is disclosed by Irving T. Sorge, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Trade of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in announcing plans for the Boston observance of National Foreign Trade Week, May 19 to 25. Stickers and posters stressing the importance of foreign trade to New England and to the nation, appear in the downtown section, as a part of the program of the committee.

Other activities are being designed to promote interest and participation in overseas commerce on the part of Boston and New England business men. Educational radiocasts have been arranged by the committee with speakers picked from those interested in trade and port development. Schools and libraries throughout Metropolitan Boston, have been requested to hold exercises, giving special attention to the commerce of New England. Exhibits of merchandise entering into the foreign trade of New England will be displayed at several locations throughout the city during the week. The importance of trade operations between New England and Latin America is being stressed. Photographs and literature describing the products of Latin American countries, will be displayed in windows and at strategic points.

Several port groups are co-operating with the Chamber of Commerce, including the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston, the Port Authority, the Propeller Club, the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and the National Maritime Day Committee. All these groups will assemble at the Chamber on May 22—Maritime Day—for a luncheon, observing both the National Maritime Day and Foreign Trade Week.

New England manufacturers are showing interest in extension of markets abroad, despite restrictions in trade occasioned by the European war, Mr. Sorge declared. Many inquiries for New England merchandise have come from Latin America, because of restrictions on sources of supply.

"In these days of world strife, and unsettled conditions," said Mr. Sorge, "it is important that we do not lose our perspective on international trade. While it is true that our opportunities to send goods to many parts of the world are removed, there exists need and demand for American products in lands formerly supplied by belligerent nations. This is particularly true of Latin America, a section of the world destined for great development, where our exports in the first two months of this year showed a gain of 62 per cent over the same period of 1939."

Cleanup Aided By Fire Fighters

The Boston Junior Association of Commerce announces that its "Clean-up, fix-up, paint-up campaign," April 28 through May 4, has received a wide response through its sponsored organization, the Junior Fire Fighters. These youngsters, under William Crumley—Junior Fire Commissioner—have begun to clean up rubbish, debris, ashes, and papers that clutter yards, alleys, cellars and attics in their homes and neighborhood.

The Association is awarding 1,000 tickets to major league ball games for the most outstanding work done by youngsters in Boston during this campaign.

Clean House Or No Races, Dog Club Told

Reorganization of Bristol County kennel group called only 'front' for power of former control

Unless the Bristol County Kennel Club is thoroughly reorganized to eliminate all persons identified with its control in past years, the organization will not be allowed to conduct dog racing at its Dighton track this year, sources close to the Massachusetts Racing Commission revealed today.

This information came after the Commission's action yesterday rejecting the application of the Bristol County organization for 1940 racing dates because the Commission "is not satisfied with the present ownership of the track." The outfit was recently reorganized when a group headed by Edward L. Casey, former Harvard University football star and former New England Regional Director of the National Youth Administration, purchased stock held by the children of the late Edward J. O'Hare. Mr. Casey was named President of the reorganized group.

Casey Holdings Minor?

It is reliably reported that the Casey group holds only a very minor proportion of the Bristol County Kennel Club, a proportion not even approaching control of the outfit.

The source of The Christian Science Monitor's information is the person who rightly forecast the terms under which the Commission finally accepted reorganization of Revere racing interests recently.

It was the gang-slaying of O'Hare which proved the gangland connections of Massachusetts dog racing. The slaying brought forth a demand from Gov. Leverett Saltonstall that dog racing in Massachusetts be cleaned up to eliminate gangland holdings, and to place dog racing in the hands of reputable Massachusetts citizens.

As a result the Bay State Greyhound Association and the Old Harbor Kennel Club, which operated dog racing at Revere from 1935 through 1939, were reorganized into the Revere Racing Association, with several former key figures dropped as stockholders and officials in the reorganization. The Revere Racing Association has been granted a license to conduct 92 days of dog racing.

Today it was revealed that Racing Commission members consider that the reorganization of the Bristol County Kennel Club is not actually a reorganization, that actually the new group at the head of the outfit is merely a "front," with the old groups still in power.

It is reported that the Commission will insist that all persons identified with the Bristol County Kennel Club in former years be barred in any new organization if racing dates are to be granted.

Once before, prior to the present reorganization, the Bristol County Kennel Club sought racing dates, but the application was denied at the same time the Bay State and Old Harbor groups were refused dates.

Officers-Stockholders

The officers of the newly reorganized Bristol County group besides Mr. Casey are Edward F. Hannon of Milton, Treasurer, and Francis B. Leary of Fall River, Clerk.

The list of stockholders, as made available by the Commission, includes the following out-of-state interests:

Frank R. Anderson, Miami Beach, Fla.; Northern Trust Company of Chicago, as executor, holding the stock of the late Edward J. O'Hare; C. M. Todhunter of Oakland, Calif.; David Kind, Miami Beach Fla.; Thomas Keen, San Mateo, Calif.; Carl T Hoffman, Miami Beach, Fla.; Donald Anderson, Miami Beach, Fla.; Helen Howard, Oak Park, Ill.; George Sawyer and Jack Williams, Livermore Falls, Calif.

The Massachusetts residents listed as stockholders, in addition to Mr. Casey, Mr. Hannon and Mr. Leary, are:

Edward F. Goode, of Dorchester, former Harvard University baseball pitcher; John J. Hodge of Attleboro, former President of the Bristol County Kennel Club and political associate of Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts, Minority Leader in the United States House of Representatives; Thomas H. O'Connor, Dorchester; Walter H. Barker, Taunton; Alice L. Murphy, Dorchester; Kathleen M. Trainor, Dorchester; Edward H. Watson, Boston; Margaret F. Ravenscropt, Medford; Imelda Lewis, Brookline; Marguerite P. Egan and Dorothy Egan, Roslindale; Albert Burgess, Belmont, and John L. Hurley of Newton.

Meanwhile the Massasoit Greyhound Racing Association, seeking a permit to build a dog racing track at North Raynham, near the Dighton track of the Bristol County Kennel Club, is awaiting the outcome of Friday's Raynham Town Meeting at which the dog racing issue will be considered.

Oregon Retirement Plan Subject of New Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—Glen R. McDaniel, graduate assistant at the University of Oregon, will head a survey for a retirement plan for public employees of this State, it was announced here. The appointment was made by Gov. Charles A. Sprague.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Worcester, in North High School, Salisbury Street, Worcester, 8 p. m.

Theaters

Shubert—
"Keep Off the Grass," featuring Jimmy Durante, Ray Bolger, Jane Froman and Ilka Chase. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
Spencer Tracy and Robert Young in "Northwest Passage." 2:55, 6:10, 9:20. Also "Private Detective," with Dick Foran. 1:50, 5, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"Young as You Feel," with the Jones Family. 1:45, 4:55, 8:10. Also "Of Mice and Men," starring Burgess Meredith and Betty Field. 3:10, 6:25, 9:35.

Exeter—
"Louise," with Grace Moore. 3:40, 6:35, 9:45. Also "The House of the Seven Gables," with Margaret Lindsay and George Sanders. 2:10, 5:10, 8:20.

Fenway—
"The Grapes of Wrath," with Henry Fonda. 2:20, 5:45, 9:15. Also "The Farmer's Daughter," with Martha Raye and Charles Ruggles. 1:05, 4:35, 8.

Fine Arts—
"The Life of Giuseppe Verdi," Italian prize film, starring Gigli and Gaby Morlay. 1:10, 3:15, 5:15, 7:18, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"It's a Date," featuring Deanna Durbin. 11:15 a. m., 2:50, 6:25, 9:55. Also "Viva Cisco Kid," with Cesar Romero and Jean Rogers. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8:15. "March of Time." 10:45 a. m., 2:20, 5:50, 9:25.

Metropolitan—
"My Son, My Son!" with Madeleine Carroll and Brian Aherne and Lewis Hayward. 11:15 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:25. Also "On Their Own," with the Jones Family. 10 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:05.

Modern—
"Virginia City," with Errol Flynn and Miriam Hopkins. 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 9:25. Also "Calling Philo Vance," with James Stephenson. 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"Young Tom Edison," starring Mickey Rooney. 9:30 a. m., 12:50, 4, 7:05, 10:20. Also "Two Girls on Broadway," with Lana Turner, Joan Blondell and George Murphy. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 9.

Paramount—
"The Grapes of Wrath," with Henry Fonda. 10:25 a. m., 2, 5:25, 9. Also "The Farmer's Daughter," with Martha Raye and Charles Ruggles. 9:15 a. m., 12:50, 4:15, 7:25.

R. K. O., Boston—
"Framed," starring Frank Albestson and Constance Moore. 11:10 a. m., 1:55, 4:35, 7:20, 10:05. Also "Laughing at Life," with Victor McLaglen. 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 8:55.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time." "Isle of Columbus—Haiti." John Nesbitt's Passing Parade—"Mark Carleton." "Fashions for Play Hours" latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay—
"Virginia City," with Errol Flynn and Miriam Hopkins. 11:05 a. m., 2:30, 5:45, 9:15. Also "Calling Philo Vance," with James Stephenson. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:40, 8:05.

State—
"Young Tom Edison," starring Mickey Rooney. 12:50, 4, 7:05, 10:20. Also "Two Girls on Broadway," with Lana Turner, Joan Blondell and George Murphy. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 9.

Telepix—
March of Time—American Youth: The Northwest Mounted Police: Stockholm, Sweden, tour: "Farewell Vienna," and other shorts, continuous.

Tremont—
"Four Wives," with the Lane Sisters. Also "Another Thin Man," with William Powell and Myrna Loy. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Trans-Lux—
Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur in "The Plainsman." 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:25, 6:25, 9:25. Also "Suicide Legion." 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:25.

University—
Spencer Tracy in "Northwest Passage." 2:25, 5:50, 9:10. Also "Honeymoon Deferred," with Edmund Lowe. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. Tomorrow: Robert Donat in "The Count of Monte Cristo." Also "The Great Man Votes," with John Barrymore.

Uptown—
"The House of the Seven Gables," with Margaret Lindsay. 1, 4:45, 8:35. Also "I Take This Woman." 2:30, 6:20, 10:16.

Music

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—
Bach festival concert by the Longy School of Music. 8:30.

Jordan Hall—
Benefit concert for the Finnish relief by The Apollo Club. Guest soloist: Ale Ronka, soprano. 8:15.

Other Events

Old South Meeting House—
Discussion on "Youth and Federal Union." Speakers: Mr. Alexander Karanikas and Mr. Edward Allen. Rev. Duncan Howlett of New Bedford will preside. 8.

North Bennet Street Industrial School, 39 N. Bennet Street—
Annual exhibition and Open House, Tuesday evening.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Van Gogh and Gauguin by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m. Also Guidance tour at 2 o'clock on "Treasures from India," by Mrs Tanner.

Radio—Page 12

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

'Goody, Goody, Here Comes The Hurdy-Gurdy Man Again'

There are not as many hurdy-gurdies today as there used to be before radios became so common, says one old-time hurdy-gurdy exponent. But still—he can't sufficiently express his joy for the fine weather that brings him out with his organ again.

Tom Molgune (and he doesn't like to be called Tony) of the North End in Boston, says people like the old tunes best.

"I had an opportunity to get a hurdy-gurdy with new tunes last fall," Tom said, patting his instrument fondly—"cost no more—but I say no, people want these."

Tom thinks "My Wild Irish Rose" leads the list in popularity. Next comes the "Merry Widow Waltz" and "After the Ball." Tom puts these two about in the same place. "They were playing that 34 years ago, I guess," Tom hazarded. "Long time, anyway," he said, prudently, with a smile.

Popular Pieces

Other pieces among Tom's "top ten" are—and this is about in the order of their popularity, he estimates—"First National March," "La Paloma," "Turkish Star" (a jig), "Oh, Ma-Ma," one he calls "High Walla" (a fox trot), and "Washington Post."

Spring and fall, business runs about the same, Tom says, but he likes spring best of all the seasons.

Tom has been playing hurdy-gurdies on the streets of the City of Boston between 25 and 30 years.

"Everybody likes music, but money is scarce," Tom said. "And then the radio—now everybody has radio, has music.

"But," he beamed proudly, "I never see anybody drive me away because of my music."

Tom doesn't think New York City's anti-noise law is sending its hurdy-gurdy players away.

"What I hear, they still play," Tom said with a twinkle. "When they see cop come, they go away some place else and play. Is no matter."

Tom used to have between 15 and 20 hurdy-gurdies that he sold and rented out, but he has finished with his bustling days of commerce and is now quite happy with his one hurdy-gurdy and a friendly partner. He rents space to another hurdy-gurdy player for his instrument.

Rents Hurdy-Gurdy

Tom will rent out his own hurdy-gurdy for an evening or an afternoon or even a whole day. He knows only three or four other hurdy-gurdy players besides his immediate friends, doesn't think there are any more in Boston. What would he charge to rent the hurdy-gurdy? "That depends how far it must go," Tom said. "Maybe eight, nine, ten dollar, besides transportation."

Where does he go now when the hurdy-gurdy season is on? Roxbury—Hyde Park,—Dedham. "I never know myself where I going to go,",Tom grins. He used to go to Lynn and Cambridge, but doesn't "bother with them" any more.

Tom's hurdy-gurdy is resplendent with mirrors. His very first hurdy-gurdy, which his father brought him from New York, had mirrors like that, too. "And fancy trimmings." Tom smiles to remember it. His father played the hurdy-gurdy after about five years trying to make a living out of an orange stand in this country, Tom said.

With the real spring weather here this week, maybe Tom will be out your way. R. S.

Another Harbinger of Spring

By a Staff Photographer

Tom Molgune and His Hurdy-Gurdy

Perhaps he's grinding out "My Wild Irish Rose" which he considers the most popular of all his tunes

Rail Service to Providence Assured by High Court Finding

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 30—Railroad service between Boston and Providence will be continued during bankruptcy proceedings of both the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and the Boston & Providence Railroad, under a decision handed down yesterday by the United States Supreme Court.

A question of jurisdiction between the Federal District Court in Connecticut and the Federal District Court in Massachusetts threatened possible termination of rail service by the New Haven over the leased Boston & Providence lines.

But with the Supreme Court now upholding the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals, establishing jurisdiction with the Connecticut court, this possible abrupt shutdown of service is eliminated.

The issue arose when the two railroads filed petitions in bankruptcy in Federal courts of the adjacent states. The New Haven, however, filed its petition in Connecticut considerably prior to that of the Boston & Providence in Massachusetts.

Under the decisin of the Circuit Court of Appeals the New Haven Railroad was assured custory of the physical property of the Boston & Providence under the terms of the lease. This decision is now sustained by the high court.

At the same time the New Haven is sustained in the right to charge part of its deficit to the Boston and Providence, under the terms of the lease. (The fact that the Boston & Providence leased its lines to the Old Colony, which in turn leased all its titles to the New Haven, does not alter the situation.)

Consequently, the New Haven Railroad has a prior lien through the Connecticut Court proceedings to the property of the Boston & Providence, before bankruptcy proceedings of the Boston & Providence in the Massachusetts court.

This means—in effect and among other considerations—that the New Haven must continue to provide rail service on the Boston & Providence between those two cities.

Continued operation of the Boston & Providence lines by the New Haven is required under the Interstate Commerce Commission regulations until a certificate of abandonment is issued. The fact that the New Haven is operating these lines under a lease makes no difference.

Justice Stanley Reed, delivering the Court's opinion, said: "Congress recognized the possible occurrence of the situation now before us, and evinced desire that rail service should not in such a case be interrupted.

"In view of the public importance of rail service, we think this subsection represents an intention to give the court charged with operation (in this case Connecticut) the fullest ability to secure the necessities of operation—an intention to give the operating court power to promise those having the materials, men and equipment needed for operation a first lien on the road to secure payment for the operation.

"This in no way impairs the operation of section 77-A, which grants to the Massachusetts court . . . 'exclusive jurisdiction of the debtor and its property wherever located.' . . . The Massachusetts court is left with jurisdiction to accomplish this, but is bound to recognize the priority of the lien declared by the Connecticut court. . . ."

When you want to go somewhere with speed, comfort, and no responsibility for the safe completion of your journey, use the railroad. Special rates are in effect, and special trips are being offered by many railroads.

Thirty-three railroads of the United States and Canada are advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

RAILROAD TRAINS OFFER FAST TRANSPORTATION TO YOUR DESTINATION, IN MODERNIZED COMFORT

Photos courtesy of Boston & Maine Railroad and Santa Fe System

Clinton Seeks Cut in Rates On Electricity

Charges that there had been a write-up of $27,252 of values in the purchase of the Clinton Gas Light Company by the Wachusett Electrical Company were made today by Wycliffe C. Marshall, counsel for the Town of Clinton, at a public hearing before the State Public Utilities Commission on a petition for a reduction in electric rates.

During his questioning of Harry Hanson, Treasurer of the Wachusett Company, Mr. Marshal brought up the purchase of the Clinton concern in 1934. He said that, while the State Department of Public Utilities authorized the merger to be carried out through a $553,740 stock issue, the Wachusett company carried an additional $27,252 item on its books, which Mr. Marshall contended was "actually a write-up or inflation of $27,252 in values contrary to the issuance of securities under the Massachusetts system of regulation."

Mr. Marshall also discussed the depreciation reserve account figure of $277,748 reported in the Wachusett Company's 1939 annual return, pointing out that the figure represented "more than 25 per cent of the company's plant," a percentage which he claimed "is terrific and exorbitant."

Mr. Marshall also declared the Wachusett company's electric light rates were exorbitant and said that he was ready to prove his claim.

Mr. Marshall, by questioning, brought forth the information that during the period from 1936 through 1939, the Wachusett concern paid approximately $70,000 to the New England Power Service Company for power.

Joseph R. Cotton, Chairman of the Utilities Commission, said, "It is up to the Company to show that the money has not been wasted," after Damon Hall, counsel for the Wachusett concern, stated that the $70,000 expenditure had been proper.

Students Vote On Soviet Action

By a vote of more than two to one—2,101 to 943—the American Student Union, a liberal student organization, has just turned down a referendum which would have condemned the Soviet Union for its invasion of Finland. Results of the national election—conducted by mail—were announced today by Allan F. Gottlieb, a Harvard Junior and Fresident of the Harvard Student Union, an affiliate of the national Union.

The national student election on the Soviet referendum question came as a result of the national Student Union convention in last December, which, by vote of six to one, refused to condemn the Soviet Union for its aggression in Finland. Charges that the American Student Union was largely dominated by Communist-minded students were hurled after the convention.

Christianity Seen As Winner of War

Christianity will win over the forces of Russia and Germany, present-day philosophy and freedom of thought, the Rev. Grady D. Feagan, D. D., of Arlington, assured delegates to the annual meeting of the Boston Federation of Women's Church Societies yesterday in the 20th Century Club on Joy Street.

"Within the past 20 years, the very existence of Christianity has been threatened—by Russia, by Germany, and by present-day philosophy and by freedom of thought," said Dr. Feagan.

"Christianity, however, will accept the challenge and win—not by superior physical force, not by greater intellectual subtlety, powerful alliances, nor secrets of death, but by teaching the kingdom of God in thought and life."

Attending the meeting were women representing 31 churches and three societies in eight denominations — Baptist, Congregational, Episcopal, Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian, Swedenborgian and Unitarian.

Nursery Training School Re-elects Mrs. Schell

Mrs. Erwin Haskell Schell of Cambridge, Mass., has been re-elected to serve her seventh year as President of the Nursery Training School of Boston, it was announced by Dr. Abigail Adams Eliot, Director.

Other officers re-elected are Mrs. Oliver Cope, Belmont, Mass., Vice-President; Miss Margaret W. Thacher, Boston, Secretary; Mrs. Fred B. Lund, Jr., Newton Center, Mass., Corresponding Secretary, and James Garfield, Cambridge, Treasurer.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

7:00	WRUL	6.04mc
11:00	WRUL	6.04mc

For Wednesday, May 1

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:15 p. m.—Czechoslovak Goodwill Program.
6:30 p. m.—Dutch Goodwill Program: transcribed.
7:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
8:00 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature."
8:30 p. m.—Harvard University Series.
9:00 p. m.—"The World of Natural Science: Looking Starwards." Dr. Loring B. Andrews.
9:15 p. m.—"How Does Your Garden Grow?"

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

9:45 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Vermonters to Gather June 18 To Plan for Sesquicentennial

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 30—Representatives of 150 organizations will gather here on June 18 to complete arrangements for a State-wide celebration in 1941 of the 150th anniversary of Vermont's entrance into the Union. Vermont will blaze the way for sesquicentennial celebrations. Kentucky will follow in 1942 and Tennessee not until 1946. Both southern states have sought ideas from Vermont because plans have been going forward for nearly a year under a special committee, headed by Leon S. Gay of Cavendish.

The Vermont observance will begin early next year with special programs provided for Town Meetings, to be held next March 4. Nearly 200 towns have already officially agreed to participate.

Essay competition for high schools, graded and rural schools are also proposed as well as exhibits arranged through co-operation of the State Library Commission and Library Association.

Many towns and cities will celebrate with elaborate pageants calling attention to some particular occasion or event in State or regional history.

Industry will co-operate in establishing exhibits of pioneer tools and manufactures. Special pictorial maps will be published showing location of historical spots, native products and scenic places.

Special Old Home Day celebrations will be numerous throughout the State, with special emphasis being laid on the historic significance of the occasions.

Climaxing the year of celebration will be a central State meeting to be made of national significance.

G. O. P. Women Busy

Vermont Republican women have launched a campaign for larger representation on the nine-member voting delegation to the national convention in Philadelphia than they have had in the past. Mrs. Frank M. Warner of Vergennes, President of the Vermont Women's Republican Club, recently received unanimous indorsement of the Club and Mrs. Flora Coutts, of Newport, State Senator from Orleans County, is also a candidate for the delegation.

In two previous presidential years, women have had representation on the Republican convention delegation. Mrs. Murray Tucker, of St. Albans, former national committeewoman, was first to serve in that capacity. Four years ago, Miss Consuelo Northrup of Burlington, was the women's representative. This year, the women will seek two places, at least, on the delegation.

Huge Band to Play

Thirty-six high schools will be represented at the State Music Festival to be held in Burlington the last three days of this week. An all-state band of 240 pieces will be heard in concert Friday evening and will be directed by Paul E. Wiggins, of Pawtucket, R. I., guest Conductor.

Saturday, concerts will be given by an all-state chorus and all-state orchestra. Thursday will be devoted to competitions by various high school musical groups.

Sirup Yield 'Spotty'

Vermont's maple sugar and sirup crop will be less than normal, according to reports received by agricultural agencies. The season has been "spotty" throughout the State, they say, with fewer sections than usual reporting a good season. Nowhere has there been the heavy runs of sap that might have been expected by the lengthened season and the long succession of freezing nights and thawing days necessary to the industry.

Arthur H. Packard, President of the State Farm Bureau, reported his maple sirup crop to be a little more than half his normal one, with possibilities for improvement with a final run of sap. Sections of Chittenden and Franklin counties, however, have reported normal or near normal runs but southern sections of the State are not expected to yield as high an average production for the season.

Census Taking Difficult

The late spring season in rural Vermont has forced census takers to go back to the "horse and buggy" days. Enumerators who have been required to go to isolated farming sections on back roads have reported making the trips on horseback, in old two-wheel sulkies and in buggies.

In the few rural areas where the work could not be completed within the one-month time limit, an extension of time has been obtained by Edward L. Heney, Supervisor of Census District No. 2.

Gannett Certain Roosevelt to Run

HARTFORD, Conn., April 30 (AP)—Frank Gannett expressed the belief today that there was "absolutely no question" that President Roosevelt would run for a third term.

Mr. Gannett, a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, asserted that he personally would just as soon run against Mr. Roosevelt as anyone else.

Mr. Gannett, who speaks here tonight, said that "the President represents the New Deal and the New Deal is going to be the issue. Any other candidate could repudiate part of the New Deal. With Mr. Roosevelt as the candidate, you have the issue squarely before you."

Depth Bombs Help Capture 'Truant' Buoy

Depth bombs have become Uncle Sam's latest truant officer.

A radio buoy, used in preliminary stages of a 25,000 square miles survey of coastal waters, broke loose from its mooring chains in the Gulf of Maine, and the "truant" was chased through thick fog for 39 miles by means of two-pound dynamite bombs, dropped overboard from the survey ship Oceanographer, it was disclosed today when the vessel returned to Boston.

Sound of the detonation, hitting the radio buoy, was thrown back by the buoy's oscillator and picked up by the ship's radio.

In the Gulf of Maine, during thick fog, the radio signals picked up from one of the buoys indicated different positions. Capt. Fred L. Peacock, sensing that the buoy had become a "truant," started the search, with frequent dropping overboard of bombs.

Tracing the buoy by sound was long, slow work.

Finally within a half mile of the position of the "lost" buoy, as determined by the time elapsing between the detonation of the bomb and the return of the radio signal from the buoy, the use of bombs was halted because of possibility of damaging the mechanism of the buoy.

With aid of the searchlight of the Oceanographer and a gradual lifting of the fog, the buoy was found.

Chair in Gaelic Gift of Shattuck

Henry L. Shattuck, Boston City Councillor and member of the Harvard Corporation, has been disclosed as the donor of $51,410 for a chair of Gaelic language and literatures at Harvard University.

The donor's identity was made known by Charles S. O'Connor, President of the Charitable Irish Society, at a meeting of the Society, held in the Capley-Plaza last night, at which Mr. Shattuck was present. The main speaker of the evening was Myles Dillon, professor of Irish History and literature at the University of Wisconsin. His topic was "Politics and Ideas of Modern Ireland."

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—7:30 p. m.—Philharmonic Concert: DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.; DJC, 6.02meg., 49.8m.
Budapest—7:35 p. m.—Budapest Concert Orchestra: HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.
Moscow—8 p. m.—Broadcast in English: RV96, 15.24meg., 19.7m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.
London—9 p. m.—"Cards on the Table": GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.
Tokyo—9:30 p. m.—Orchestra: JZK, 15.16meg., 19.7m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—"Germany by ABC": DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.; DJC, 6.02meg., 49.8m.
Paris—10:15 p. m.—Drama in English: TPB11, 11.88meg., 25.2m.; TPA4, 11.71meg., 25.6m.
London—11 p. m.—Talk: "Under Nazi Rule": GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.
Rome—11 p. m.—News in English: 2RO7, 31.15m.; 2RO4, 25.40m.; 2RO6, 19.61m.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	**Boston Red Sox-Chicago White Sox baseball game, described by**	Oleander Male Quartet
3:15	"In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family		"Melody Mart"
3:45	Speaker; music	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	**Jim Britt**	Organ Concert
4:00	"Know Your State"	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk	**Boston Red Sox-Chicago White Sox baseball game, described by Jim Britt**	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"		"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Matinee Promenade	"Of Service to You"	"Lorenzo Jones"		Vocal recital
4:45	"Console Overtones"	"Of Service to You"	"Young Widder Brown"		"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	Woody Herman's Orch	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"Exploring Music"	Junior Firefighters	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Summertime Sports	Children's Stories	"Jack Armstrong"; sk	"Young America Speaks"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"On With the Dance"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Frank Ryan's Sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin Hill	News; Fred Hoey	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Italian radio review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Talk: Weather; "Dinner Dance"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Paul Sullivan		"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Herbert Marsh's Orch
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Salon Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	**War news and comment**	**War news from France**	"Five Star News"
7:30	Helen Menken in	"Keep Guessing"	"Parade of Stars"	"Travels Abroad"	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:45	"Second Husband"	"Keep Guessing"	"Confidentially Yours"	"Curtain Calls"	"Lest We Forget"
8:00	"Big Town" with	**"The Aldrich Family," with Ezra Stone**	Johnny Green's Orch.;	**Concerto Series: pianist; orchestra**	Legion Auxiliary talk
8:15	Edw. G. Robinson		news comment		"Plantation Echoes"
8:30	"Court of Missing	**"Information, Please": questions and answers**	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace	"Laugh 'n' Swing"	"Let Us Dance"
8:45	Heirs"; war news		Heidt's Orchestra	comedy; music	"Goldcoast Riders"
9:00	"We, the People"	**"Cavalcade of America"**:	Popular quiz	"Meet the Stars"; interviews; music	"Variety Hour"
9:15	"We, the People"	**Thomas Paine**	Popular quiz		"Variety Hour"
9:30	"Professor Quiz";	"Parade of Stars"	**"Fibber McGee and Molly"; music**	Mrs. Roosevelt, Atty Gen. Jackson, talks	"Variety Hour"
9:45	questions; answers	"The Tariff Question"			"Variety Hour"
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	**Pan American Union Concert**	Bob Hope; Judy Garland, orchestra	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	"Accent on Music"	"Tropical Moods"		News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	"Accent on Music"	Vaughn Munroe's Orch	"Uncle Walter's Doghouse"; drama; music	**Annual Conv., U. S. Chamber of Commerce**	Rufe McDonald's Orch
10:45	Music; weather				Herbert Marsh's Orch
11:00	News; Sports	News; weather	News Service	Will Bradley's Orch	Sportscope
11:15	News; "Masterworks on the Air"; records; Dance Or.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Lawrence Welk's Orch	Neely Plumb's Orch
11:30		"Music You Want"	Gray Gordon's Orch	**Frank Gannett, talk**	Day's End; music
11:45		"Music You Want"	Gray Gordon's Orch	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	News Service

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Hits and Encores"	Gene and Glenn; songs	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Variety program	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Red River Dave"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	**News of Europe**	Variety Hour: Rakov's	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15	"Caroline Cabot"	Orchestra; soloists	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Musical Timetable
8:30	"The Handy Man"	Variety Hour: Rakov's	"Portia Blake"; sketch	Andrew Jacobson's	Musical Timetable
8:45	Fashion Review	Orchestra; soloists	"Kate Hopkins"; sketch	Rhythms	Musical Timetable
9:00	"About Us"	News; Mildred Carlson	Dramatized News	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	WEEI Food Fair	"As You Like It"	Food News	Allen Prescott	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	What's the Answer?	"Breakfast Club"; soloists; orchestra	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Song Duels
9:45	Bachelor's Children		"Julia Blake"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Songs of Java
10:00	"Kitty Kelly"; sk	"Melody Time"; orch	"The Man I Married"	New England Cupboard	Al Bashley
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	"Midstream"; drama	Melody Strings	Organ-ique
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Ellen Randolph"; sk	Musical calisthenics	Going Shopping With You
10:45	"Stepmother"	Your Neighbor and Mine	"The Woman in White"	"Choir Loft"; organ	
11:00	Short, Short Story	Mildred Carlson	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss, interview	M. Portier, soprano
11:15	"Life Begins"	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life"; drama	Singing Strings	Ann Nagro, pianist
11:30	"Big Sister"; sketch	Jack Berch Song Club	Against the Storm	Harold Turner, pianist	Lost and Found
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; comment	"The Guiding Light"	Network program	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Italian Airs
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; Stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	Italian music program	Musicalogues
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	**Monitor Views the News**
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	Musical Mailbox
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	Tony, Juanita, Buddy,	"Musical Roundup"	Carters of Elm Street	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell"; sk	Marjorie Mills, house-	School of the Air	Melodic Moods
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Notebook"; weather	hold talk	Sports Matinee	Melodic Moods
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Concert Hall"; transcriptions	Hymns of All Churches	News Service	Ramona Present
2:15	"Woman in Jordan"	"Favorite Waltzes"	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sports program	Sing Along Time
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	Library Assn. Program	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	"It Happened in 1915	Evelyn Cornett, songs
2:45	"My Son and I"		"Light of the World"	"At the Ball Park	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	**Boston Red Sox-Chicago White Sox baseball game described by**	Song Stylist
3:15	"In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family		"Melody Mart"
3:45	Studio program	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	**Jim Britt**	Organ Concert
4:00	"Merry Minstrels"	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk	**Boston Red Sox-Chicago White Sox baseball game, described by Jim Britt**	Religious service
4:15	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; serial		Religious service
4:30	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama		Classicalaire
4:45	"Novelteers"	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"		"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	Gus Steck's Orchestra	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	Pop Concert	Junior Firefighters	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Summertime Sports	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Jack Armstrong"; sk	"Young America Speaks"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Superman"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Talk; weather; music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Serenaders; vocal	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Louis Prima's Orchestra
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Salon Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Popular music	W. Williams, comment	News Service
7:30	**Burns and Allen: comedy; music**	The Revelers; orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch
7:45		Senator Harry F. Byrd	"Stage Door Memories"	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00	Ben Bernie and All	Johnny Green's Orches-	**Hollywood Playhouse: "Masks Off"**	"Sheep and Goats	Housing talk
8:15	the Lads	tra; sketch		Club"; R. Huey, m. c.	Montana Cowboys
8:30	"Dr. Christian";	"What Would You Have	Cliff Arquette; Bud	"Where Are You From?"	Clotilde Sale, songs
8:45	drama; war news	Done?"; quiz program	Vandover; chorus; orch	Dr. Henry Lee Smith	The Four Toppers
9:00	**Theater: Audrey Christie; Joe E. Brown in "The Milky Way"; music**	"The Green Hornet"; mystery drama	**Fred Allen Show: Merry Macs; Portland Hoffa; Allen Art Players; interview; orchestra**	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Classical Album"
9:15		**Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson**		"Getting a Job"	"Classical Album"
9:30				"Listeners' Theater";	"Classical Album"
9:45				dramatization	News; Local Sports
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	**CFCF, Montreal, anniversary; talks; music**	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Local Sports
10:15	"Musico"; song title	"Front Line Headlines"	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local Sports
10:30	guessing game	"Tropical Moods"	Kay Kyser's College of	Henry Weber's Orches-	Local Sports
10:45	**"Public Affairs"**		Musical Knowledge	tra; vocalists	Local Sports
11:00	News; Sports	News; weather	News Service	Will Bradley's Orch	S. Featherstone's Orch.
11:15	News; "Masterworks	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Griff Williams Orch	Vic Berton's Orchestra
11:30	on the Air"; rec-	"The Music You Want"	"Next Step Forward"	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Day's End
11:45	ords; Dance Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	News Service

Sunken Wreck Removal Bids Asked by U. S.

Log of the Port of Boston

Uncle Sam today asked bids from his nephews, for removing and disposing of the wreck of the lighter Stamford, sunk in Nantasket Roads, Boston Harbor. The bids will be opened May 15. The Stamford, formerly owned by the J. S. Packard Dredging Company of Boston, filled and sank Jan. 24, while in tow of the tug Melrose, en route through Hull Gut. The Stamford measured 81.5 feet long, 33.10 feet beam, and 7.6 feet depth. The hull was wood, constructed from an old car float, according to the United States Army Engineers, who will open the bids at the Park Square Building, Boston, May 15.

Sale Approval Asked

Application has been made to the United States Maritime Commission for approval of the sale of the fishing vessel Imperator, of Gloucester, to parties in Bonavista, N. F., with transfer to British registry. The Imperator, owned by Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company, Ltd., of Gloucester, was built in 1912 at Essex, Mass., has a speed of eight knots, and measures 106 feet long, with gross tonnage of 148 and net tons, 79.

Safety Flag Awarded

Award of a safety flag for the year 1939, to the American President Lines' steamer President Coolidge, was disclosed by Irving T. Sorge, manager of the Boston office of the line. The award was from the Accident Prevention Bureau of the waterfront Employers' Association. The President Coolidge was the only passenger vessel on the Pacific Coast to receive the safety flag award for 1939, according to Mr. Sorge, although two freighters of the American President Lines received first honors for that class of vessel, the President Van Buren, and the President Munroe.

Swordfish Imported

More than 75 per cent of the swordfish landed at Glace Bay, N. S., last year, was absorbed by the Boston market, Joseph Fountain of the Canadian National Railways announced today. The catch at Glace Bay last year amounted to nearly 2,000,000 pounds, largest catch in history of the industry there.

Maine Recreational Booklet Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 30 — The 1940 edition of "Maine, the Land Of Remembered Vacations," the Pine Tree State's leading recreational booklet, is ready for general distribution, according to the Maine Development Commission. It consists of 32 pages of general information of interest to those contemplating a Maine vacation.

Front and back covers are reproductions of paintings of coast and inland scenes. Inside, text is cut to a minimum to allow space for 53 exceptionally fine pictures that were selected from hundreds of photographs depicting the scenic beauty of the State and the many recreational advantages it has to offer. The text includes articles on the State's advantages as a place in which to live throughout the year, and its industrial and agricultural assets.

DRY COLD STORAGE
For Your Furs
Only Trust Your Furs to Experts
Call Kenmore 3870
and our motor will call for your furs
Please Mention the Monitor
Spaulding-Riedel
Incorporated FURRIERS
376 Boylston Street, Boston
Room 210

ALBIANI CAFETERIA
Fine Foods at Lowest Prices
151 Huntington Avenue
Mechanics Building
7 Other Cafeterias Located in Boston
1553 Washington Street
1136 Washington Street
704 Washington Street
632 Washington Street
7 School Street
10 Scollay Square

Faster Train Service Is On

Wide World

New Haven Inaugurates New Plan

The Boston trains leave New York every hour on the hour from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. under a revised schedule. Miss Lucy Monroe, Chicago Civic Opera star who is a star in the American Jubilee at the World's Fair, was at Grand Central yesterday to start the Yankee Clipper train on its first trip under the revised schedule. Photo shows: Miss Lucy Monroe with a group of newspapermen as she gave the starting signal.

'Friendly Government' Urged By Gov. Baldwin for Recovery

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 30— Business, private industry, and labor, working with a "friendly government," is the formula that the United States should use to promote real economic recovery, Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin (R) of Connecticut said today in a speech to the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

The real danger to the American nation at present is not the war, Governor Baldwin asserted, but in the distraction by the war "from the real issue—the welfare of this land of ours."

The New England Governor emphasized repeatedly that the unemployment problem has not been solved by the New Deal, that for eight years the economy of the United States has stood at a standstill, that in 1940 the country is "back to 1929 levels," and that "we are 10 years—11 years—behind the times."

Joint Efforts

Mr. Baldwin made it perfectly clear that, in his view, the joint efforts of business and private industry can do more to reduce unemployment and provide "real jobs" than has the New Deal. While the New Englander emphasized the necessity for a government that will "cease frightening business and private industry," and stressed the importance of the leadership of business and industry, he also included a word about labor's position.

"The job holder, we are coming to find," said the Connecticut Governor, "is just as important a part of business or private industry as the stockholder. Wages are as important as dividends; both are a means to purchasing power; unless people have the power to purchase the things that business and private industry produce, all business and private industry must come to a standstill, and stocks and jobs alike are worthless."

Stressing the necessity for a balanced national budget, economy and efficiency in government, and a friendly government which will co-operate with business and private industry, Mr. Baldwin told the Chamber delegates what has been accomplished in Connecticut. "I can tell you this," said the Governor:

Cost of Aid

"The cost, sum total, of all types of public assistance in Connecticut, in December, 1939, had been reduced 23.7 per cent below the corresponding figure for December, 1938. WPA costs had been reduced 43.9 per cent. General relief had been reduced 12.2 per cent. But—

"Old-age assistance was increased 14.4 per cent. Widows' aid increased 0.7 per cent. Provision for county wards (orphans and friendless children, 6 to 18 years of age) was increased 9.5 per cent. Provision for State wards (children under 6 years of age) was increased 3.3 per cent. Aid to the blind was increased 42.8 per cent.

"In our budget-balancing, we have eliminated waste, we have eliminated unnecessary expense and duplication of effort, but we have not curtailed or shut down any necessary State service; in actual fact to the contrary, some have been materially expanded.

"The drop in WPA, you will note, is not accompanied by any corresponding increase in general relief; in other words, this is not a shifting merely of the unemployed from one type of 'relief' to another, but represents a true gain in employment—people actually going back to work and off the 'relief' rolls."

Kiwanis Work for Boys Lauded

Virgil W. Peterson, Special Agent in charge of the New England division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, complimented the Kiwanis Club on the work it is doing for underprivileged boys at the luncheon meeting today in Hotel Touraine, Boston. He said there is a need for more organizations following the Club's example.

Crime begins on the streets of large cities, Mr. Peterson said, when idle youths meet bad companions. There has been a 5.6 per cent increase in crime in the past year, and age 19 constitutes the largest single age group, he said.

Mr. Peterson told the members of methods employed in tracking criminals, chemical and photographic aids, fingerprinting and the following of clues.

It was reported that the club now has $450 of $600 pledged to enable underprivileged boys and girls to summer camps.

Wage Pact Aids Sugar Cargoes

More than 25,000 tons of sugar will move through the Port of Boston in the coming year, owing to the co-operation of the Longshoremen's Union, it was announced today by the Boston Port Authority.

This arrangement to have additional business was accomplished, according to Richard Parkhurst, Vice Chairman of the Port Authority, by the willingness of the longshoremen to modify their rules as to the number of men to be employed in handling cargo, plus a willingness to put their operations on a par with conditions in the ports of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Romanes & Paterson
581 Boylston Street, Boston - - In Copley Square
Shetland Twin-Set
In Beautiful Colors . . . Sizes 34 to 40
RIBBON BOUND CARDIGAN $12.50
LONG SLEEVE PULLOVER $10.50
Navy - Sky - Cherry - Aquamarine - White
Shell Pink - Bottle Green - Yellow - Natural
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

Boston Lawyer Named to Head 1941 Community Fund Drive

Appointment of Henry Rice Guild, Boston lawyer, as General Chairman of Greater Boston's 1941 Community Fund Campaign, was announced at the annual meeting of the Community Federation of Boston today at the Boston City Club.

Mrs. B. Harrison Ragle was reappointed to head the educational division. Charles Francis Adams, President of the Federation, made the announcements and also presented Harry M. Carey, new Executive Director of Greater Boston's Community Fund to succeed Otto F. Bradley.

Mr. Bradley said that contributions to date have brought the 1940 Community Fund total to $4,674,000, which is an increase of 32 per cent over the year 1935, when the Fund was established.

The number of subscribers has increased from 100,000 in 1935 to 275,000 in 1940, he said. The number of workers also has increased. In 1935 they numbered only 5,000, while in the 1940 campaign there were over 17,000 workers, Mr. Bradley said.

Among the directors elected at the meeting were Harold F. Fuller, Edward A. Taft, Francis C. Gray, Michael P. Kelleher, R. Ammi Cutler, and Mrs. Morgan T. Ryan.

"It is impossible to accept without a deep sense of humility the task of serving Greater Boston as general chairman of the 1941 Community Fund Campaign," said Mr. Guild. "The agencies participating in the Fund long have been recognized as essential to our community's welfare, and the past years have established beyond a doubt that the Community Fund Campaign offers the best method of securing the funds necessary for their continued operation."

"The progress that has been consistently made under the guidance of those who have carried on the work in the past has brought an enviable distinction to our great community and life-giving help to our neighbors. This progress must continue uninterrupted down through the years. Let us not forget that to continue it is to make democracy work, and that to make democracy work is to make democracy live."

Mr. Carey, new Executive Director of the Fund, referred to community welfare as "a commodity that can be purchased if responsible citizens are willing to work and pay for it. I believe that, since the Community Fund is now an established Greater Boston institution, we have in our grasp the opportunity of building for the whole community the happiest, healthiest era it has ever known."

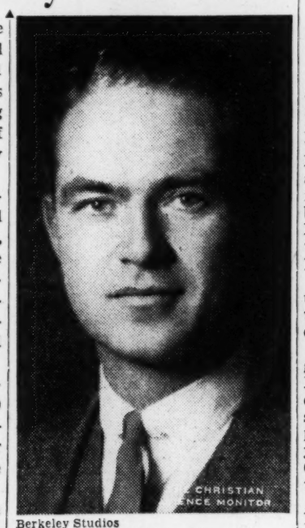
Guest speaker at the meeting was Dr. Arthur H. Ruggles, member of the Board of Directors of the Providence-Cranston Community Fund.

Mr. Guild, the new General Chairman, is a member of the law firm of Herrick, Smith, Donald and Farley. He has been practicing law in Boston since 1922, the year of his graduation from Harvard Law School.

In 1917, following his completion of an A. B. degree at Harvard College, he became a member of one of the wartime classes at the U. S. Naval Academy. As Lieut. Henry R. Guild, U. S. N., he served with the Navy in Mexican waters from February, 1918, to June of the following year.

Active in many fields, Mr. Guild is treasurer and a trustee of Massachusetts General Hospital, a Community Fund agency, and a member of the Executive Committee of McLean Hospital. He is also Director and a Trustee of Fiduciary Trust Company and North American Mines, Inc., and Vice-President and Director of London Mines and Milling Company.

A member of the Unitarian church, Mr. Guild lives at Charles River Village, Needham, Mass., with his wife and three children.



Berkeley Studios

Henry R. Guild

Appointed General Chairman of Greater Boston's 1941 Community Fund Campaign

'Maid of Cotton' Prefers Business To Radio or Films

Miss Mary Nell Porter, the Memphis débutante and "Maid of Cotton" who is in Boston representing cotton fashions on her flying tour of the United States, and whose specially designed 20-odd dresses (not 200 as previously reported) in her all-cotton wardrobe represent more than $1,500, is not excited at prospects of a possible career in television, radio, or the movies.

Miss Porter says she definitely prefers business, particularly, the promotion of cotton.

A modest young woman, who has taken various medals for athletic prowess, Miss Porter won out on points over 200 Southern girls partly because of her poise and intelligence. She has had a year at Sophie Newcomb, the woman's college of Tulane University in New Orleans.

Miss Porter said her favorite color is red, her favorite sport, basketball, "with tennis a close second,"—and the first place she wanted to visit while in Boston was Harvard.

She was received at 11:30 this morning at City Hall by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, to whom she extended an invitation to the Memphis Cotton Carnival, May 14-18, at which she will be official hostess.

Ticket Sale Heavy For Finn Concert

Music lovers of Boston are responding generously in the move to aid in the rehabilitation of Finland through proceeds from the sale of tickets for a symphony concert on the evening of May 12 in Symphony Hall. On that date Tauno Hannikainen, eminent Finnish conductor, will direct the Boston Pops Orchestra of 93 members in a Sibelius-Brahms program.

Not only is there great demand for the floor tables for parties of four and six, but orders for seats in all parts of the hall are pouring in from surrounding towns and cities, according to Mrs. Morton P. Prince, Vice-Chairman, who is handling reservations.

Norwegian Ship To Continue Trip

Boston shipping men were notified today by the Isbrandtsen-Moller Company, Inc., of New York that the Norwegian motorship Herstein will continue its voyage to Boston and other U. S. ports as a result of an agreement by the British and Norwegian authorities on the status of Norwegian vessels.

Travel Experts

By a Staff Photographer

Older and New Ways Compared

Left to right: Ralph E. Towle, former Vice-President, in charge of Travel Department, American Express Company, and Robert R. Matthews, District Manager, American Express, photographed at a travel luncheon of the Advertising Club of Boston at the Hotel Statler today.

Leather Union Orders Drive In N. E. Plants

Effort to organize a dozen "runaway" tanneries which moved from their established locations in Massachusetts to cities with little labor organization in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont and also to unorganized communities in Massachusetts will be pursued by the International Fur and Leather Workers Union pursuant to orders of the convention of its leather division just ended here.

Union leaders decided to follow up the transplanted tanneries in the hope of unionizing them and discouraging further exodus.

Organizing work that has been going on in the leather centers of Massachusetts will be intensified during the coming year. Membership in the leather division was reported to have been doubled last year. The union is an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Massachusetts has the largest local union, that at Peabody, which reports 2,400 members. The two heads of the leather workers' division are also both drawn from Peabody in James J. Chenery, its Chairman, and Danel J. Boyle, Secretary-Treasurer. Mr. Boyle is also Secreary-Treasurer of the State C. I. O. Industrial Council.

Energy will be concentrated this year in Massachusetts in an endeavor to organize the A. C. Lawrence Company in Peabody with 2,400 workers, which according to union leaders is the only leather plant in Peabody not unionized.

Philadelphia jumped from seventh place last year to second this year in local membership. The reported increase from 400 to 1,800 members was credited by Philadelphia delegates to organizers of the fur workers' division of the union who were sent in to help the leather group.

This year's organizing campaign of the leather division was set here to include U. S. Leather Co. plants in western Pennsylvania and tanneries in the Delaware river district.

Dance Festival To Aid Concerts

The May Day Festival for the benefit of the Esplanade Concerts Fund, on Thursday and Friday, May 2 and 3, will find traffic diverted by the police from Chestnut Street between River and Brimmer, and Mt. Vernon between Charles and River, and groups of dancers using the pavements for their stage. A May-pole dance, a tarantella, and an early American dance will be presented by pupils of the Brimmer and May School on both days at 2:30. An hour later, on both days, the flower stick dance and gavotte will be presented by students of Emerson College. These girls will include the Misses Mary Grant, Ruth Gray, Barbara Levine, Virginia Richardson, Eleanor Leavey, Pearl Winnick, Elizabeth Moore, and Doris Waite.

The English Folk Dance and Song Society, in which Mrs. James Jackson Storrow has a founder's interest, will present an extensive program of country dances and a jig on Thursday only.

Travel Turns From Need To 'Recreational Outlet'

Travel a quarter of a century ago was a "necessity," but today it is voluntarily "recreational outlet" for millions of people, Ralph E. Towle, former vice-president in charge of the travel department of the American Express Company, said today in an interview before addressing members of the Advertising Club of Boston at their weekly luncheon at the Hotel Statler.

"The travel industry is a $6,000,000,000 business and is still growing," he declared. "New England should come in for a good share of the travel business this year, not only because it is a scenic and historical region, but because it lies en route to many eastern Canadian resorts."

Mr. Towle predicted that Canada too would do a tremendous tourist business this year. "It is expected," he said, "that Americans will spend $300,000,000 in Canada this summer." The rate of exchange favors Americans considerably, he pointed out.

In regard to the transportation companies serving vacationists, Mr. Towle said the air lines should experience the best year on record and predicted an increase of 50 per cent would be enjoyed by all major air lines.

"Railroads also will do a bigger business this year," the travel expert declared. "The lower fares and luxurious comforts of trains now speeding across the country will attract an increasing number of vacationists this summer."

In referring to New England again, he said he felt that the American Legion convention to be held in Boston in September would bring some 25,000 to 30,000 additional tourists to this region. Mr. Towle thought the legionnaires would come early and stay late, and motor to many of New England's noted scenic and historic spots.

Mr. Towle, who retired from active service in the American Express Company last month, was responsible for the development of the American Express travel service into a world-wide organization with offices, branches and representatives on every continent, in all the leading nations, and in every city of travel importance in both hemispheres.

Announcing
the opening of our new office in
The National Shawmut Bank Building
55 Congress — 82 Devonshire Street
BOSTON, MASS. Telephone LAF. 7152
Metropolitan Travel Service, Inc.

Connecticut Out Of New York Fair

HARTFORD, Conn., April 30 (AP)—The State Development Commission announced today that Connecticut would not participate in the New York World's Fair of 1940.

Charles E. Rolfe, Chairman of the Commission, said that "the General Assembly provided no funds for participation in the Fair of 1940 and public sentiment favoring our participation was not sufficiently strong to warrant raising the funds by private subscription."

Connecticut had an exhibit at the Fair in 1939.

Dracut Inn Burned

DRACUT, Mass., April 30 (AP)—The Dracut Inn, located on Long Pond Road, was destroyed early today by fire. Fire Chief E. H. Gunther estimated the loss at $15,000.

One Charlie McCarthy Held Puppetdom's Proudest Boast

Charlie McCarthy is "puppetdom's" proudest boast—but puppeteers wish for a "higher level of intelligence" among puppets than that manifested by the irreproachable Charles.

This is the view of Puppeteer Paul McPharlin of Detroit, Mich., who came to the Curry School of Expression in Boston today to exchange ideas on puppetry with Miss Mary Dean there, whom he regards as "puppetry's first emissary in New England."

"Charlie," said Mr. McPharlin, "is a philosopher completely out of the realm of the real. I like Charlie—but I do wish that in making us humans laugh at our foibles, he wouldn't take quite so much the tired 'man-of-the-world' attitude."

"But seriously," said Mr. McPharlin, "there is more sense and certainly more peace in the puppet world than in the political world today. The puppet world is more closely knit together. Wherever one is, one finds that one puppeteer immediately makes friends with another puppeteer, regardless of national boundaries. There are no boundaries in puppetry."

When Mr. McPharlin was in Europe for 90 days, he managed to see 90 puppet shows. Not that he saw one a day, he says, but in some places he saw as many as three in a day, which made up for the days he spent "shuttling back and forth between shows" in different countries.

The news in puppetry? Mr. McPharlin, who edits a "Puppetry" yearbook, said, "Puppets are holding their own. And adults are remembering that puppet shows started out for the enjoyment of all."

What would Mr. McPharlin substitute for the McCarthy brand of puppet entertainment?

"For children, simple things, as 'Alice in Wonderland,' or 'The Little Mermaid,' after Andersen,—plays on subjects they can understand. For grown-ups, either serious drama or whimsical fare. In puppetry's revival, adult shows have included Shakespeare occasionally."

Mr. McPharlin is to bring out a book shortly, entitled "Puppets in American Life Before 1915."

"I chose 1915 because it was in that year that puppetry changed from a folk form to an art form," Mr. McPharlin explained. "That was when Tony Sarg and Ellen Van Volkenburg's experiments began to attract attention."

Mr. McPharlin's research has led him to an old record which shows that Boston had a Sicilian puppet theater near Water Street from 1889 to 1905, when it moved to New York. One popular play there was "Orlando Furioso," which, Mr. McPharlin says, is one of the Charlemagne legends, and closer to the Sicilian people than Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table are to English speaking peoples because learned in the home and not just at school.

It is interesting to learn that Hans Christian Andersen was himself a puppeteer.

By a Staff Photographer

Paul McPharlin

Who came to the Curry School of Expression in Boston today to exchange views on puppetry

Treasury Retains Fish Order

WASHINGTON, April 30 (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau declined yesterday to rescind an order permitting an American firm to import fish processed at Newfoundland duty-free, but in a letter to Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, Mr. Morgenthau remarked that under the Neutrality Act forbidding commerce in American vessels in danger areas shipments of such products would be banned.

He added that the Treasury's decision would not become "final" while a bill introduced by Representative James C. Oliver (R), of Maine, was before Congress. The measure would define an "American fishery" so that fresh or frozen fillets processed in a foreign country by other than American labor could not be admitted to the United States free of duty.

Under the Treasury ruling, which was appealed last March to the Commission of Customs, the General Seafoods Corporation would be permitted to process fish at Newfoundland at a plant built by the Newfoundland Government and with foreign labor, importing the products free of duty.

American fishing firms, labor unions, and members of the New England delegation sought revocation of the ruling which was based upon the Treasury's interpretation of the definition of an "American fishery" in customs statutes.

Netherlands Radios

Radio receiving sets made in the Netherlands are being sold in Cuba, the only substantial competition to American sets in that market, said Mr. Smith. Out of a total of 26,194 sets imported into Cuba in 1939, the United States accounted for 22,478 sets while 3,567 came from the Netherlands, and 144 from Germany. American sets sent to Cuba in 1939 gained seven per cent over 1938, while those from the Netherlands increased 14 per cent, and from Germany 70 per cent.

SPRING *Cheer* is in the AIR

Outside the first robins are carolling gayly. They've been South all winter but you've just gone 'round and 'round your regular route. You need wings for your mind — the voice of a friend you haven't talked to in months. Telephone yourself a change of mental scene. Out-of-town calls are very cheap, especially so evenings after 7 and all day Sunday.

SAVINGS for the pocketbook
See how much less it costs than you thought to call these out-of-town places.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND	Day	Night and Sunday
WICKFORD, R. I.	50¢	25¢
SANFORD, ME.	80¢	30¢
SOMERSWORTH, N. H.	50¢	25¢
BARRE, MASS.	50¢	25¢

3-minute station-to-station rates
A small Federal Tax applies where the charge is 50¢ or over.
NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

CLEANSER DALOZ DYER
Established 1863
We Make No Price Appeal
but heed
Your Appeal
for careful, conscientious cleansing — from the daintiest laces to the heaviest rugs and furniture
PLANT: 11 Humphreys Street, Dorchester
COLUMBIA 2400
BUREAUS: 37 Temple Place, Boston
1052 Beacon Street, Brookline

Different Reception Due Visitors at Fenway—B. U. 'Mariner' Hanley Happy Again

Red Sox Batting Attack Ready for Western Clubs

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Their famed batting attack functioning on all cylinders, the Red Sox opened a three-game series with the Chicago White Sox at Fenway Park this afternoon confident of improving upon their 1939 record against the so-called western clubs. In the process of finishing second to the Yankees last season, the Joe Cronin team dropped 14 out of 22 to the White Sox and 12 out of a similar number to the Detroit Tigers. Only the lowly St. Louis Browns were easy marks for the locals.

Judging by recent events, however, the western clubs will find the Red Sox a very troublesome outfit at Fenway during the next 10 days. For Cronin's robust offense, which paced the American League during the 1939 campaign, is once again moving forward.

Nineteen Hits

In the last two games the Sox have pounded rival pitching for 36 hits and a total of 54 bases. The safeties include eight doubles, two triples and two homers. They reached a new high for the young season yesterday at Philadelphia when they found Connie Mack's hurlers for 19 hits and 11 runs. Everyone in the line-up connected except Cronin, who is struggling with one of those early slumps.

The hero of the Fenway attack, of course, is Jimmy Foxx. The big first baseman has become more than an ordinary problem to the opposition. He treats every hurler like a cousin. When Jim doubled in the first inning yesterday at Shibe Park he ran his hitting streak to 10 games, or the full Boston schedule. To keep the records straight, he leads the league with 16 runs batted in, is tied for the lead with three homers, and is second to Taft Wright of the White Sox with a torrid .424 batting average.

Foxx Starring

With each passing inning, critics are convinced that 1940 will be one of Foxx's greatest seasons. And he has turned in some pretty good ones. At the start of the current pennant race his lifetime hitting percentage was .337. If he continues close to his present pace, he will add a sizable lump to that figure by the end of September. Also, Jim is looking better in the field. He seems to be getting down lower on ground balls. In the 10 games to this writing he has accepted 110 chances without an error.

Other highlights of the Philadelphia victory that moved the locals into a tie for first place again, were the pitching of young Mickey Harris, and the hitting of Lou Finney, Ted Williams and Doc Cramer. Harris turned in his second successive complete game, became the first Boston hurler to win two contests, and has yielded only 14 scattered enemy hits in 18 innings. He will continue to start regularly until further notice, which probably means the entire season.

Cramer Hitting

Cramer, along with fielding flawlessly since the start of the race, has collected 18 hits in 45 official tries and this morning was among the batting elite with a .400 average. He has gone hitless only one day and has made 11 safeties in the last 20 times up. Williams had a field day in the Phillie final with two triples, two singles, two runs scored and three others batted in. His average is still under .300, however, because of a slow start.

Finney is writing one of the best stories of the spring. Labeled a utility man in training at Sarasota, Lou has earned regular duty in the right field patrol. It all started when Dom Di Maggio's Tampa ankle injury bounced back and Cronin needed a third outfielder. But unless Finney runs into a lengthy slump in the batter's box, the young Pacific Coast League rookie will have some difficulty getting back into the game. Of course, he might if Williams or Cramer slumped, but at the moment Ted and Doc are doing well enough.

* * *

Briefs . . . Cronin's batting average is the lowest among Red Sox regulars . . . It stood at .143 this morning . . . But Joe will hit, because he always does . . . Jim Tabor hit his second home run in as many days at Philadelphia yesterday . . . Harris has walked only six batters in 18 innings—unusually fine control for a rookie . . . He should win 15 or 18 games . . . Lefty Grove will probably pitch the second game of the White Sox series tomorrow . . . The Bees open today in Chicago . . . Incidentally, the Cubs had 17 men left on the bases yesterday in a game with the Cardinals . . . And the Cards won in 10 innings . . . Eddie Collins, Jr., is doing well in the Baltimore outfield . . . International League writers predict a regular berth with the Athletics for him in 1941, if not before.

'Big Brownie' —Joe Gallagher— —By Pap'

— THE ST. LOUIS BROWNS' SLUGGING OUTFIELDER !!
JUST CALL ME JOE
A YEAR AGO HE WAS THE FAIR-HAIRED BOY OF THE YANKEES AND THEN HE WAS SOLD TO THE BROWNS
THIS BIG 210-POUNDER REALLY CAN POWDER THE BALL WHEN HE'S IN THE MOOD
NOW HE'S BENT ON KNOCKING HIS OLD TEAMMATES OFF THEIR LOFTY PERCH

All Rights Reserved by The AP Feature Service

There was a time when Joe Gallagher, the big Brownie outfielder, felt that Manager Joe McCarthy of the Yankees was just about the grandest person in the world. But not today. Right now, Joe's one ambition is to see the proud Yankees humbled and knocked off their lofty perch.

Gallagher was picked up by McCarthy in the spring of 1939 after he had led the American Association batters with 200 hits, gathered 24 home runs, driven in 119 runs and batted .343 for Kansas City. McCarthy took a fatherly interest in Gallagher because the big fellow hailed from Buffalo, McCarthy's home town.

Under McCarthy's encouraging guidance in camp, Gallagher put on quite a batting show and it looked as though the rookie had clinched a place for himself with the world champions. After getting into 14 games with the Yankees, Gallagher was ordered to report to Newark, the Yankee farm. McCarthy figured another year's experience in double-A company would do him a lot of good.

But Gallagher could not see it that way. He got on his high horse and declared he would not play for a minor league club. That just about ruined him with the Yankees and the first thing Joe knew he was sold to the St. Louis Browns. The Browns, anxious to get a slugger who would provide them with a sorely needed punch at the plate, shelled out something like $20,000 for his services.

Gallagher can really pulverize the ball. Standing 6-feet-2 and weighing 210 pounds, he is a fine fielder and has a splendid throwing arm. Against the Yankees he really puts out. Naturally, he is anxious to show Joe McCarthy that he made a mistake in turning him loose.

—Pap'

Yankees Awaiting Di Maggio And Dickey to Get Underway

NEW YORK, April 30 (AP)—Mingled with the slightly surprised grins decorating local baseball fans, you'll occasionally see a long face with its owner asking, "Did you ever hear of the world champions?"

There are still longer faces going around in utter silence. They're on the Giant fans, who are rather resigned to their situation. But the boys from the Bronx are beginning to wonder what has happened to the Yankees.

They're not ready to admit yet that the four-time world champions can be beaten, and they'll tell you confidently everything will be fine just as soon as Joe Di Maggio gets back into the line-up. Still it has been quite embarrassing to have the Bronx Bombers lose five of their first nine games and fall at one time as low as seventh place.

Easy to See

It's easy enough to see that the Yanks' difficulty has been their failure to hit. They've connected for only 62 blows—an average of slightly under seven a game—and have hit only six homers so far. They've been dropping close decisions because they couldn't connect in the pinches, and they have been snarling at the umpires when decisions went against them. In fact, they haven't been looking like the Yankees at all.

Manager Joe McCarthy professes not to be concerned about the slump.

"Remember our start last season," he says. "We lost three out of our first eight. And we did that with Di Maggio in the line-up."

Still McCarthy switched his outfielders a couple of days ago, sending Charley Keller back to right and George Selkirk to left, and he admits Keller seems happier in his old post. And yesterday he benched Bill Dickey and won a ball game when Buddy Rosar drove in the winning run with his third hit.

Dickey and Di Maggio may be the answer to all questions as to why the champions have made so few hits. More than one expert has said the Yanks will begin to crack up as soon as their star catcher weakens. And Dickey can show only six hits for a .200 average so far. Di Maggio, of course, hasn't played yet but he says his injured knee feels pretty good and he expects to enter the line-up soon.

The Yanks come home today to face the St. Louis Browns, with whom they're tied for fifth place. It's the beginning of a long stand at the stadium after a couple of weeks of hopping around the East, and it may be the beginning of happy days for the Bronx fans, too.

Rutgers Due In Dad Vail Crew Regatta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, April 30—Like other colleges, Rutgers once fostered college rowing—as early as the late 60's and the early 70's when six-oared barges from Rutgers rowed crews from Harvard, Yale, and Columbia with varying success, only to see the sport dropped.

But George E. Little came out of the West and dared where many Rutgers men feared to attempt. The result today is that intercollegiate rowing is firmly established by the Rutgers navy on the banks of the Raritan River.

High Watermark

One of the high watermarks came last year when Rutgers won the Dad Vail Rowing Association regatta. Thus, Rutgers will be the defending crew when the second annual regatta is held on the Connecticut River here, May 18, with Rutgers pitting its brawn and skill against crews from American International, Boston University, Dartmouth, Rollins, Marietta, Manhattan, Richmond and possibly Springfield College which has made application to the Association to race in the biggest regatta New England is to see in years.

C. Leverich Brett, chairman of the Dad Vail Rowing Association, is also chairman of the Rutgers Alumni Committee. His keen interest not only has helped the general rowing picture at Rutgers but has also done much to foster the growth of the Dad Vail Association.

Secured Chuck Logg

Rutgers went into the West for its athletic director in Little. It went to the Coast for its present rowing coach, Charles P. (Chuck) Logg, a native of the State of Washington. He rowed on the Washington University freshman crew of 1916 under Coach Hiram Conibear, originator of the famous Conibear stroke. He left college to enter the Army Air Service, completed training for foreign service with rank of 2nd lieutenant before the close of the war.

He returned to college in 1918 and rowed at No. 7 oar in his sophomore, junior, and senior years under Ed Leader, Yale coach. He captained his crew in the senior year. Logg also played varsity football. He was assistant coach of crew at Princeton under Dr. J. Duncan Spaeth in 1924 and head coach there from 1925 to 1937 when he came to Rutgers following the resignation of Ned Ten Eyck, present head coach of Syracuse.

Ten Eyck Shell

Ten Eyck, son of the late James Ten Eyck, dean of rowing coaches and Syracuse mentor, coached Rutgers crews from 1933 to 1937, serving voluntarily for two years after which he was appointed official coach. As a bow to Ten Eyck's very able coaching and development of rowing at Rutgers, one of the new racing shells that will be seen on the Connecticut River has been named the "Ned Ten Eyck."

Hanley Goes to Riverside As Water Flows at Field

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Samuel Taylor Coleridge once wrote a poem about the Ancient Mariner and his troubles with "Water, water, everywhere, nor any drop to drink." Boston University's Pat Hanley must think the poem was meant for him.

All spring long the water facilities at Nickerson Field, Riverside—home of Terrier outdoor athletics—have been turned off, due to the new viaduct which is being constructed across the property. Consequently, Pat was unable to get his football team outdoors for needed spring practice.

"We have to have water out there to drink and for showers," the stocky Washington State alumnus said one day last week. "We can't use the Charles and the viaduct is not finished. So no water, no practice, as much as we need it."

But Pat did little complaining, accepting his lot with his characteristic good nature. As time passed, however, and he realized there would soon be no time at all for spring practice, Hanley took his team up to Commonwealth Armory the last three days of last week, where satisfactory workouts were held.

Water Now On

Came Saturday, came the water at Nickerson Field, and Pat lost no time transferring his activities from intown to Riverside. He made a check-up at the field Saturday to make sure everything was all right, then ordered his boys to report there yesterday afternoon.

Ancient Mariner Hanley was found in his office in the field house just before practice began yesterday afternoon.

"Happy? I should say I am," he declared. "After a six-weeks delay, it is great is get started, even though we will have just two weeks out here. Final exams begin the week after next, you know."

Experiments

Hanley intends to go right ahead with his experimental plans, seeking replacements for the three veterans he lost at tackle and center last year—Capt. Paul Sullivan, Joe Giannotti, and Ray Needham — plus attempting to stamp more co-ordination and polish in his backfield.

At the Armory, Hanley, with his aides, Walt Holmer and Al Kawal, put the candidates through approximately the same drills as he would have had outdoors. Only the kickers were hampered, and they practiced low, controlled punting. Plays were run off, blocking was conducted on the dummies, and defenses were tried against various types of offense.

About 30 Out

On the best day of spring so far yesterday, about 30 candidates reported. As usual, the Terriers will have trouble with late starts in practice, for quite a few of the boys have late classes. On Wednesdays for example, 17 are unable to come out because of the fact that they are in school until 6 p. m.

With this late outdoor start, Hanley will be forced to call fall practice earlier, but it is doubtful if he can get away much before the day after Labor Day, Sept. 3. Last year he started Sept. 7. Right now Pat is thinking of conducting Saturday sessions, if enough can get out.

* * *

Win Marling and Lou Ross were two other Terrier coaches who were glad of the water facilities. Marling was able to get his varsity track squad out for the first time, and Ross was able to get his first look at his freshman baseball squad.

* * *

Marling's team had its first meet of the season with Mass. State, scheduled for last Saturday, cancelled, as well as the meet next Saturday with Tufts. The Terriers will compete first against W. P. I. at Nickerson Field May 11, and then enter the Eastern Conference Meet at W. P. I. May 18, and the New England Conference affair at Springfield May 24-25. "Nice schedule, isn't it?" Win asked with a wry smile yesterday.

* * *

Meanwhile workmen at the field are busy setting up the new bleachers given to Boston University by Tom Yawkey, President of the Boston Red Sox. The seats are being placed along both sides of the football field, with the seats now being used on the baseball diamond due to be put in the end zones in the fall. B. U. will be able to seat about 7,000 persons for its home football games.

Sports Around the Hub

Manero Makes His Putter Work

Tony Manero, the former U. S. open champion from Salem, and Fred Knight of the Traveler made sure of the annual pro-press championship this year. A year ago they tied Johnny Thoren of Woodland and John English of the Herald for the title, then found themselves still tied after a play-off during the summer. Yesterday they carded a best-ball, five-under-par 66 at Oakley, to lead their nearest competitors by four strokes.

Manero was really in form. He had no less than 10 one-putt greens, sinking putts from all angles and from all distances. He hit the hole with a 20-footer on the second green to give an early indication how he would perform yesterday, and then continued to run down the long ones for birdies. His longest was a 30-footer at the eighth.

Thoren and English slipped from their play of last year to fall behind the leaders by 10 strokes. In second place were Harold "Jug" McSpaden of Winchester and Gerry Moore of the Globe, who turned in a 70. Third were Harry Nettelbladt of Framingham and Cliff Keane of the Globe.

* * *

Mrs. H. Warren Beard, the current women's Eastern and State golf champion, proved again yesterday she still deserved to be at the head of the parade by leading the concluding medal play trials for positions on the W. G. A. district teams. Last Thursday she toured the difficult Blue Hill course in 84 to lead the rest of the field at three different courses by six strokes. Yesterday she carded a 78 at her home course at Charles River, to lead Mrs. John Grew of Dedham by six strokes. Nearest to Mrs. Beard in any of the qualifying rounds was Deborah Verry of Tatnuck with an 81 at Brae Burn. Other rounds were held at The Country Club and Kernwood.

* * *

In college golf circles yesterday, Brown defeated Rhode Island State 5½ to 3½; M. I. T. defeated Tufts 9 to 0; and Harvard set back Boston University 5½ to 3½.

* * *

The New England pros stage their second tournament of the season next Monday at South Shore when they enter a pro-amateur affair. Following that comes another pro-amateur at Wollaston May 13, and then the experimental United Shoe pro-amateur sweepstakes for a purse of $1,000 on May 24-26. The sectional qualifying round for the United States open championship at Belmont May 27 rounds out the month's play for the pros.

Husky Pitchers Will Get Major Test This Week

Northeastern's varsity pitching staff will get its first major test of the season this week when the Huskies play four games in five days away from home. The battling was due to start this afternoon at Storrs, Conn., where Herb Gallagher's club is meeting University of Connecticut in a New England College Conference League game.

A game with Colby has been added to the schedule and will be played Thursday at Waterville, in the opening of a three-game trip through Maine. The Huskies play return games with Maine and Bates on Friday and Saturday.

According to present plans, Ed Barry will pitch against the Nutmeggers this afternoon and again against Bates on Saturday, with Charlie Foster working against Maine, and Dave Gerry against Colby.

Northeastern's winning streak was broken last Saturday by Bates in a tight game, so the Huskies were anxious to return to the winning side this afternoon. They already have beaten Colby and Maine and will be out to turn the tables on Bates.

Gallagher is particularly pleased with the play around second base by Al Pajonas and Joe Beaton. The Huskies have had at least one double-play in every game.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. CHICAGO
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2195

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Foxx	10	33	14	.424
Cramer	10	45	18	.400
Finney	8	34	11	.324
Doerr	10	42	12	.286
Williams	10	39	11	.282
Desautels	8	28	7	.251
Peacock	4	8	2	.250
Di Maggio	4	16	3	.188
Tabor	10	41	7	.171
Cronin	10	35	5	.143
Nonnenkamp	2	1	0	.000

Bees

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Warstler	1	1	1	1.000
Rowell	7	16	7	.438
Ross	7	25	10	.400
Scarsella	4	9	3	.333
Andrews	1	3	1	.333
Miller	7	25	8	.320
Cooney	5	13	4	.308
Hassett	7	29	8	.276
Lopez	6	15	4	.267
West	7	27	7	.259
Cuccinello	7	26	6	.231
Masi	2	6	1	.167
Sisti	4	14	2	.143
Loane	4	8	1	.125
Majeski	2	2	0	.000

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Harris	2	2	0	1.000
Grove	2	1	0	1.000
Heving	3	1	0	1.000
Bagby	2	1	1	.500
Dickman	2	1	1	.500
Hash	3	1	1	.500
Wilson	2	0	0	.000
Galehouse	1	0	0	.000
Ostermueller	2	0	0	.000
Rich	1	0	0	.000

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sullivan	2	1	0	1.000
Callahan	1	0	1	.000
Javery	2	0	1	.000
Posedel	2	0	1	.000
Swift	1	0	1	.000
Strincevich	2	0	2	.000
Coffman	2	0	0	.000
Lamanna	2	0	0	.000
Barnicle	1	0	0	.000
Earley	1	0	0	.000
Errickson	2	0	0	.000

Boston Box Score

Red Sox

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Finney rf	5	2	4	5	1	0	0
Cramer cf	4	2	3	4	1	0	0
Williams lf	5	2	4	8	1	0	0
Foxx 1b	3	0	2	3	10	1	0
Cronin ss	5	0	0	0	1	2	0
Doerr 2b	5	1	1	1	1	2	0
Tabor 3b	5	1	2	5	1	0	0
Desautels c	5	1	3	1	9	0	0
Harris p	5	2	2	2	2	5	0
Totals	42	11	19	29	27	10	0
PHILADELPHIA							
Chapman cf	4	0	0	0	4	1	0
Moses rf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
McCoy 2b	5	0	0	0	3	1	0
Johnson lf	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siebert 1b	4	3	0	0	9	0	0
Brucker c	2	1	1	1	7	1	1
Rubeling 3b	4	2	2	5	1	3	0
Lillard ss	4	0	2	2	2	3	0
Caster p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ross p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Brancato	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
McCrabb p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Hayes	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
Totals	33	3	7	12	27	9	1

*Batted for Ross in seventh. *Batted for McCrabb in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	2	0	0	3	0	1	0	3	0	—11
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	— 3

Runs batted in, Williams 3, Foxx 3, Tabor 2, Finney, Rubeling, Cramer 2, Hayes 2. Two-base hits, Cramer, Foxx, Lillard, Finney, Hayes. Three-base hits, Williams 2. Home runs, Tabor, Rubeling. Hits, off Caster, 10 in 3 2-3 innings; off Ross, 4 in 3 1-3 innings; off McCrabb, 5 in 2 innings. Left on base, Boston 7, Philadelphia 9. Stolen base, Doerr. Sacrifice hit, Foxx. Base on balls, by Caster, by Ross, by Harris 5. Struck out, by Caster 4, by Ross, by Harris 5. Double plays, Harris, Doerr, Cronin and Foxx; McCoy, Lillard and Siebert. Wild pitch, Harris. Hit by pitched ball, by Harris, Moses. Losing pitcher, Caster. Time, 2h. 14m. Umpire-in-chief, Rommel. Umpires on bases, Moriarty, Rue, Hubbard. Attendance (estimated), 5,000.

Good Hit—No Win!

LUBBOCK, Texas, April 30 (AP)—Players on the Lubbock team of the West Texas-New Mexico League wonder what it takes to win.

The team has scored 62 runs on 73 hits in the last five games, winning only one.

Yesterday they dropped a 16-to-19 decision to Pampa.

The major league record for runs scored in one game is 36.

Harvard Nine Meets Alumni

The Harvard varsity baseball team will play an informal game with the Harvard Graduates team on Soldiers Field tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. The game will be open to the public free of charge.

In other contests tomorrow, the freshman baseball team will play Worcester Academy at Worcester, the varsity lacrosse team will play M. I. T. at M. I. T., the freshman tennis team will play Milton Academy at Milton, and the varsity tennis team will play Princeton at Princeton in a match originally scheduled for May 4.

Today the varsity golf team met Amherst at Amherst and the freshman golf team played M. I. T. at the Oakley Country Club.

In order that they may study for their divisional examinations starting next week, Coach Floyd Stahl of the varsity baseball team has excused all seniors for tomorrow's game. Harvard will present a revised line-up and batting order.

Burgy Ayres, who proably will be used more as a pitcher and less at third base for the rest of the season, and Lou Clay will divide the pitching duties with Bob Regan catching. The infield will have Ed Buckley at first base, Jim Lynch at second base, Fred Keyes at shortstop, and Dick Whittemore at third base. Les Pitchford, Gene Lovett, and Leon Hartstone will play the outfield.

Johnny Prior probably will pitch for the Grads. Art Johns, 1939 captain, will play first base, and Tom Bilodeau, 1937 captain, will play shortstop. The Harvard Graduates played a 6-6 tie with Boston College last Saturday.

Two Thirds of Red Sox Outfield

By a Staff Photographer

Lou Finney (Left) and Doc Cramer

Cramer, the center fielder, was hitting .400 early today and seemed headed for one of his best seasons. Finney, a substitute at the start of the season, has hit hard and timely since taking over right field.

Hub Player Misses Brilliancy

U. S. Chess Standing

Players—	Won	Lost
Kashdan	2½	½
Simonson	2½	½
Denker	1½	1½
Fine	1½	½
Shainswit	1½	½
Bernstein	1½	½
Wolfston	1	0
Green	1	1
Seidman	1	1
Pinkus	1	1
Hanauer	1	1
Reinfeld	1	1
Kupchik	1	2
Reshevsky	½	2½
Litmann	½	2½
Polland	0	2
Adams	0	3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 30 — The third round of the United States Chess Federation tournament for the National Championship now in progress in the Hotel Astor, New York, was featured by an enterprising game between Weaver W. Adams, of Boston, and Albert C. Simonson, of New York. The former, adopting his favorite Bishop's Opening, allowed his pawn position to become badly compromised on the King's side. With Bishops in the center and a Rook on the open King's Knight file, all threatening his opponent's castled King, Adams overlooked a forced mate in six, and thereby missed a probable brilliancy prize of $100, offered by I. S. Turover and W. K. Wimsatt, both of Washington, D. C., for the most brilliant game in the tournament beginning with P-K4. Unfortunately for the Boston player, once the golden opportunity was missed his opponent's threats became overwhelming.

Kashdan Wins

The second game to finish was won by I. Kashdan, who shares the lead with A. C. Simonson, both New York players having won two and drawn one. Kashdan's victim was H. Seidman, of Brooklyn College. At a critical stage in the midgame, the college expert overlooked a pretty combination which enabled Kashdan to win a Pawn and the exchange. At this point, according to Kashdan, he had a probable win because of his pressure on his opponent's backward King's Pawn, and possession of the open Queen's Bishop's file.

The only other game to have a decisive result was won by Sydney Bernstein, of New York, from Gustave Littman, of Miami, Fla. The Miami expert embarked upon a combination which seemed to offer good chances. After the fireworks had subsided, however, he was not able to extricate a Knight which had wandered too far in enemy territory. He was able to win two Pawns for this piece, but this was insufficient against his opponent's careful play.

Fine Has Slight Edge

The two international experts, Reuben Fine and Samuel Reshevsky, both of whom are ranked among the leading half-dozen masters in the world today, found their respective opponents hard nuts to crack. When play was adjourned at a late hour last night, Fine had a very slight edge in his battle with A. S. Pinkus, also of New York. Reshevsky, likewise, was finding J. Wolston, of Los Angeles, defending himself adroitly. This game, a French Defense, had simmered down to a pawn ending, with Reshevsky's Knight trying to turn the tide against the Westerner's Bishop.

F. Reinfeld and A. Kupchik, well known New York experts, played a drawn Queen's Gambit Declined. A. S. Denker and M. Hanauer, also New Yorkers, were unable to make any headway in an English Opening, and their game was eventually drawn. David Polland and M. Green adjourned their Sicilian, with Green having an extra Pawn, and good winning chances.

Adjourned games will be played this evening at the Manhattan Chess Club, New York. The fourth round will be played Wednesday evening at the Hotel Astor.

BASEBALL TODAY

By the Associated Press

National League

Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Boston at Chicago.
New York at St. Louis.

American League

Chicago at Boston.
St. Louis at New York.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Washington.

Nelson Clicked In Winter Golf When in Shape

Although handicapped much of the winter by illness, Byron Nelson, the United States National Open champion, nevertheless compiled a very creditable tournament record.

After finishing fifth in the Miami Biltmore Open, Nelson missed the Los Angeles and Oakland tournaments, but he gave California a show of his game by going to the quarter-finals of the San Francisco match play tournament. Next he won the Texas Open, after a tie with Ben Hogan, but was forced to withdraw from the Western, and he did no better than tie for ninth at New Orleans.

Then the tall Texan began to pick up in form and finished second at St. Petersburg and Thomasville, third at Pinehurst and Greensboro, sixth at Asheville, and third in the Masters. Although he won only one tournament, Nelson's place and show finishes in others gave him a spot among the winter's leading money winners.

Nelson took over the professional duties at the Inverness C. C. (Toledo, Ohio) immediately after the Masters Tournament and will prepare himself for a stout defense of the National Open championship at near-by Cleveland in June. Early ratings place Nelson along with Demaret, Guldahl, and Hogan as favorites for the national championship. That Texas platoon will be hard to check.

Tomorrow's Baseball

By the Associated Press

American League—Detroit at Washington, Cleveland at Philadelphia, St. Louis at New York, Chicago at Boston.

National League—Boston at Chicago, Philadelphia at Pittsburgh, Brooklyn at Cincinnati, New York at St. Louis.

Four Clubs Maneuver for Lead in the American League—Big Field at Minnesota

Cleveland and Boston Clubs Leading the Junior Circuit

By the Associated Press

This is just a random thought on April 30 that might not bear inspection Sept. 30—but wouldn't it be funny if this year the American League had one of those raging three-or-four-way battles right through the season and the National League chase developed into a runaway?

Could be, certainly.

Right now the American League lead is held jointly by the Cleveland Indians and Boston Red Sox with the Detroit Tigers scrambling just a game ahead. In the senior circuit the Brooklyn Dodgers are far out in front with eight victories and no defeats.

Route Battle

The New York Yankees have been making a farce of the American League pennant maneuvering for years, and they are sure to be a potent force again, but every sign points to a real route battle this term. No other team is capable of supplanting them without a fight.

The Indians followed Bobby Feller off the trail at Detroit again yesterday, 4-3, and lost their exclusive hold on the league lead. Feller pitched six-hit ball and struck out six, but he allowed six walks in a throw back to his old wildness. Two of these passes and a hit batsman filled the bases in the eighth and then Feller walked another to force in the winning run.

Red Sox Score

In the meantime the Boston Red Sox set off a 19-hit attack that beat the Philadelphia Athletics 11-3 and emphasized their claims as the hitting leaders of the junior circuit. Mickey Harris, the rookie find from Scranton in the Eastern League, had an easy assignment under this cover and scattered seven hits.

The Yankees ended their three-game losing streak and Washington's five-game winning string with a 5-4 triumph over the Senators due to the pitching of Spud Chandler and the three hits of catcher Buddy Rosar, who singled home the winning run in the ninth.

The usually flawless fielding Yanks committed three errors, let in two unearned runs and once left first base uncovered on a bunt. They looked like something at least as sharp as the sudden return of Joe Di Maggio would be needed to shake them out of their slump.

Cincinnati Wins

In the National League, Cincinnati's Reds edged out the Pittsburgh Pirates 3-2 although Max Butcher pitched five-hit ball in comparison with seven allowed by Paul Derringer. In addition, the Pirate right-hander batted in both his team's runs with a single and double, but he balked to let in one run in the first and Harry Craft and Bill Werber homered for the two others.

The St. Louis Cardinals crowded past the Chicago Cubs 6-5 in 10 innings in a game that had 28 hits, including two home runs for each side. But the Cubs left 17 runners stranded on base and in the tenth Pepper Martin singled in the deciding run.

These were yesterday's only games. The eastern teams of the National League will open their western swing today and the American League scenery will be shifted to the East.

What happens in the next two weeks may determine which league may have a runaway, if either.

Maryland Winners at Penn Relays

Wide World

PHILADELPHIA—The University of Maryland team shown after winning the four-mile college relay championship of America at the 46th annual Penn Relay Carnival. The runners: Tommy Fields, Bob Condon; Jim Kehoe and Mason Chronister. Manhattan came in second, 35 yards behind Maryland; N. Y. U. was third. Seventy minutes after winning the four mile, Kehoe and Chronister ran in the two-mile relay which Maryland also won. The time for the four mile was 17m. 44.8s.

National Collegiate Meet May See Records Smashed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Unless all the usually dependable bases for forecasts are out of order, the 1940 track and field season in the United States is going to be a banner year for records, and the National Collegiate meet at the University of Minnesota on June 21-22 may draw the greatest United States field since the 1932 Olympics.

With the outdoor season just getting under way in most sections, five world's records have been bettered in this country, four of them by collegiate stars. The answer, of course, is that this was to have been an Olympic year and the runners and jumpers have planned their programs to bring their performances to the peak for the Games which will not be held.

This situation brings the National Collegiate meet to the fore. Always the climax of the collegiate season, the NCAA assumes an almost Olympic aspect this season, since it will be the final test for many athletes who would have been members of the U. S. team at Helsinki had it not been for the war.

Shotput Mark

Al Blozis, the sophomore giant from Georgetown University, started the epidemic of new world marks during the indoor season. Twice he shattered the accepted record for the 16-pound shot, his last distance being 55 feet, eight and three-quarter inches. Then, in the Finnish Relief Games in New York, he established new world's records with the eight and 12-pound shot with tosses of 75 feet, one-eighth inches and 65 feet respectively.

At Minneapolis in June, Blozis will find his principal competition to be the defending NCAA champion, Elmer Hackney of Kansas State, and Stan Anderson of Stanford University. The goal will be Jack Torrence's world outdoor mark of 57 feet, one inch.

Strong Stanford Team

The strong Stanford team, which seems to be the only challenger of Southern California's team supremacy in the NCAA, has contributed most of the record breaking to the books to date. The great Stanford sprinter, Clyde Jeffrey, equalled the 9.4s world mark for the 100-yard dash in the Long Beach Relays last month, and a little later the Stanford mile relay quartet of Jeffrey, Charlie Shaw, Craig Williamson and Ernie Clark shattered all existing records in the event with a 3m. 10.5s. combination.

In addition to these collegiate exploits, Cornelius Warmerdam, former Fresno State star, set a new world's record of 15ft. 2in. in the pole vault for the collegians to shoot at in June.

Other Marks

Despite this early season record breaking, there will be plenty of marks of long standing on the books for the NCAA field to shoot at. The year has brought to the fore one of the greatest fields of new high jumpers developed in the United States in a long time. Leading the pack is the Oklahoma Aggie sophomore, Don Boydston, who cleared the bar at 6ft. 8¼in. at Fort Worth recently, just an inch and one-half shy of the present record.

Fred Wolcott, the Rice Rocket, who holds hurdles titles from Copenhagen to Laredo, Texas, has won seven national hurdling titles in the last two years, and this is the year that he has been pointing for. The record in danger will be the 13.7-second time for the high hurdles, held by the 1936 Olympic champion, Forest (Spec) Towns. Wolcott's best time is 13.8.

Syracuse Varsity Awards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Syracuse University has awarded 72 varsity letters and 64 freshman numerals for participation in recent winter sports. The varsity letters are presented, along with those in all other sports for the past year, at the annual Block S banquet in Archbold Gymasium.

During the winter Orange varsity teams won 38, lost 26, and tied one in dual competition, while the freshmen won 11, lost 10. Outstanding were the swimmers who took six out of seven meets; the boxers, with a record of four victories, two defeats and one tie and three eastern individual champions in Americo Woyciesjes, Milford Fahey and Loren Schoff; the skiers, who annexed the New York State intercollegiate championship, and the bowlers, undefeated in 10 matches. The green basketball squad took 10 out of 18 games. In addition, George Hooper captured the eastern heavyweight wrestling title and Fred Noel won the national R. O. T. C. rifle competition.

The varsity awards:

Basketball

Capt. Richard Jensen '40, Union City, N. J.; Eugene Berger '42, Syracuse; William Bolton '40, New Hartford; Paul Kartluke '41, White Plains; Christian Kouray '41 and Stanley Kruse '41, Schenectady; Paul McMillen '41, Corning; Donald Sayle '42, White Plains; Dudley Thorne '42, Bogota, N. J.; Donald Werner '40, Syracuse; Raymond Willmott '42, Weehawken, N. J.; Manager Park Catchpole '40, Jamestown; Freshman Manager Harold Glucksman '40, Bedford Hills.

Boxing

Milford Fahey '42, Ogdensburg; Donald Harrison '41, Syracuse; Charles Healey '41, Oswego; Stanley Kishman '40, Solvay; Orlando Palipoli '41, Marlboro; Anthony Paskevich '41, Carmel, Pa.; Salvatore Ronsvalle '40, Syracuse; John Roland '42, Oswego; Loren Schoff '42, Lowville; Marco Terzeiv '41, Syracuse; Americo Woyciesjes '41, Solvay; Manager Fred Damski '40, New York; Freshman Manager Alfred F. O'Hara '40, Patterson.

Wrestling

Capt. George Hooper '40, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Gerald Baker '41, Binghamton; Basil Hick '41, Jeffersonville; Fred Jenner '40, Rochester; John Mathieson '43, Reading, Mass.; Francis Mazejko '42, New York; Clarence Patten '40, Derry, N. H.; Edward Roslund '40, Flushing; Lyle Swift '41, Middleport; William Westcott '41, Elmira; Manager Harry V. Fowler '40, East Haddam, Conn.

Swimming

John Congdon '41, Binghamton; Stuart Edson '42, Syracuse; Charles Grable '42, White Plains; Edward Kompf '42, Syracuse; Donald Romaniw '41, Rochester; John Standard '41, Waterbury, Conn.; Robert Van Arsdale '40, Canton, Ohio; Stanley Wald '40, New York; Richard Whiteside '41, Belmont, Mass.; Capt. Edward Swift '40, Syracuse; Manager Edwin V. Wicksel '40, New York City.

Fencing

Albert Bond '41, Geneva; Richard Crysler '41, Syracuse; Roger Wells '42, Rochester; Capt. Jerome Seidner '41, Rockville Center; Manager Samuel Stearn '41, Philadelphia, Pa.

Rifle

Fred J. Noel '41, Syracuse; Walter Siemon '40, Leonia, N. J.; Lloyd Washburn '40, Chappaqua; Manager William Kaempfer '40, Syracuse; Freshman Manager Edward Salmon '41, Syracuse.

Skiing

Robert Bliss '42, Syracuse; Raymond Durgan '40, Lake Clear Junction; Joseph Illick '40, Syracuse; Temple Lynds '40, Branchport; Mortimer Macdonald '40, Camillus; John Maxwell '42, Schenectady; Francis Ryan '40, Greenfield, Mass.; Roger Wells '42, Rochester.

Bowling

Richard Butler '42, East Aurora; Edmund Furcinito '42, Utica; Gilbert Griese '40, W. Orange, N. J.; Werner Troxler '42, Rockaway, N. J.; Capt. Michael Zarocznyski '40, Rome; Manager Claude Parton '41, Waterbury, Conn.

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

Results April 29

International League

Jersey City 3, Buffalo 1.
Rochester 5, Newark 5, tie 17 innings. Only games.

American Association

Louisville 10, Milwaukee 3.
Indianapolis 7, Kansas City 6.
Minneapolis 5, Columbus 4.
Toledo 6, St. Paul 1 (5½ innings by agreement).

Pacific Coast League

No games scheduled

Texas League

Oklahoma City 4-0, Shreveport 2-1.
Houston 2-7, Dallas 0-4.
Beaumont 4-2, Fort Worth 2-4.
San Antonio 6-0, Tulsa 3-5.

Southern Association

Atlanta 7, Knoxville 6.
Birmingham 27, Little Rock 3.
Memphis-New Orleans, wet grounds
Nashville-Chattanooga, cold.

Eastern League

Wilkes-Barre 7, Albany 5.
Binghamton 5, Scranton 4 (12 innings). Only games.

Pro Football

WASHINGTON, April 30 (AP)—Bill Halloran, the official who ruled on the kick which cost the Washington Redskins the championship of the eastern division of the National Professional Football League last year, yesterday was included among the officials elected to serve in the league in 1940.

Halloran called Bo Russell's try for a field goal wide, thus enabling the New York Giants to whip the Redskins 9 to 7 and play the Green Bay Packers for the professional championship. Considerable controversy arose after the decision.

Meeting here in executive session, team coaches passed on 32 nationally-known arbiters to work games played by Washington, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh.

Those elected were:

Ray Barbuit, Charley Berry, Stan Baumgartner, Cal Bolster, Earl Cavanaugh, William Crowell, Larry Conover, A. C. Compton, Harry Dayhoff, Jay Elkels, Dutch Eberts, William Friesell, Benny Friedman, Elwood Geiges, Russell Goodwin.

Bill Halloran, Hinkey Haines, Cal Hubbard, Tommy Hughitt, Al Heintz, R. Kinney, Al McGinness, Shorty Miller, George McLaren, Vince McCarthy, William O'Hara, Carl Rebell, Harry Robb, Al Slack, Tom Thorp, Ray Lynch and William Yound.

Phillie to Baltimore

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Phillies have optioned Danny Litwhiler, rookie outfielder from Ringtown, Pa., to Baltimore of the International League. He is subject to recall at any time.

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Carl Hubbell, Giants, beat Phillies 11-2 for second mound victory of season and 18th in succession.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Buddy Rosar, Yankees—Made three hits and one of them, a single in ninth, drove in run that beat Senators 5-4.

Mickey Harris, Red Sox—Pitched seven-hit ball against Athletics as mates gave 19-hit batting support.

Harry Craft and Bill Werber, Reds—Their home runs whipped Pirates 3-2.

Hank Greenberg and Al Benton, Tigers—Former's double was big blow of three-run first inning while latter fanned two with bases loaded in ninth to preserve 4-3 victory over Indians.

Pepper Martin, Cardinals—Out of 28 hits his single in tenth inning was important blow of game with Cubs because it drove across winning run.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results April 29

At New Haven: Yale 7, Brown 6 (10 innings).
At Providence: Holy Cross Freshmen 5, Brown Freshmen 0.
At Northfield, Vt.: Norwich 20, Boston U. 7.
At Brunswick, Maine: Bates 5, Maine 4.
At Waterville, Maine: Colby 10, Bowdoin 8.

College Lacrosse

By the Associated Press

Result April 29

At Princeton, N. J.: Princeton 17, Cornell 8.

College Tennis

By the Associated Press

Result April 29

At New York: Princeton 9, Columbia 0.

NCAA Approves 14 Swimming Records Claimed This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The National Collegiate A. A. committee on swimming records has approved 14 of the new marks claimed this year, it was revealed by Philip S. Harburger, chairman of the committee. Four were set by varsity stars, one by a college freshman and nine by schoolboys.

Strangely, three of the varsity exploits broke records for the same event, the 400-yard freestyle relay, and, more remarkable, all three beat the world's listed standard of 3m. 31.3s., hung up last year by a New York A. C. quartet.

Yale Team Scores Twice

The Yale team of Edward Pope, Russell Duncan, Richard Kelly and Howard Johnson scored twice, dropping the national intercollegiate figures for the short courses to 3:30.7 and for 20-yard courses to 3:29.2; the Michigan four of Edward Hutchens, John Gillis, Charles Barker and Gus Sharamet lowered the N. C. A. A. championship record to 3:31. The faster Yale performance, however, failed to qualify for universal brackets, as world's standards must be established over courses of not less than 25 yards.

Particularly impressive were the feats of two schoolboys. Charles Gantner, of Blair Academy, clipped the national prep school short course record for 100-yard breaststroke to 1:10.6 and Roger Ahlman, of Johnson H. S., St, Paul, Minn., the high school mark for 100-yard backstroke to 0:59.9, both closely approaching the tabled world's records of 1:00.6 and 0:58.8.

Lowers Freestyle Record

An Ecuador lad representing Mercersburg Academy, Abel Gilbert, turned in the rating freestyle performance, slicing the prep school short course time for 440 yards from 4:58.4 to 4:56.1.

The list of approved records follows:

National Intercollegiate Records

20-yard Course

400-yard relay, 3:29.2, Yale University (Duncan, Kelly, Johnson, Pope), at Annapolis, Md., Feb. 10.

Short Course

400-yard relay, 3:30.7, Yale University (Kelly, Pope, Duncan, Johnson), at New Haven, Feb. 3.

N.C.A.A. Championship Records

Short Course

400-yard relay, 3:31, University of Michigan (Hutchens, Gillis, Barker, G. Sharamet) at New Haven, March 30.

Long Course

1,500-meter freestyle, 20:15.8, Hal Stanhope, Ohio State University, at New Haven, March 29.

National College Freshman Records

Long Course

200-yard breaststroke, 2:39.8, Robert M. Cusley, University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, N. C., Feb. 2.

National Preparatory School Records

20-Yard Course

440-yard freestyle, 4:58.6, John E. Ryan, Jr., Worcester Academy at Worcester, Mass., Jan. 24.
100-yard breaststroke, 1:01.4, Charles Gantnor, Blair Academy, at Blairstown, N. J., Jan. 13.
160-yard relay, 1:14.8, Massanutten Military Academy, (Brooke, Tilley, Boyer, Hobert) at Woodstock, Va., Jan. 13.

Short Course

440-yard freestyle, 4:56.1, Adel Gilbert, Mercersburg Academy, at Princeton, N. J., March 2.
100-Yard breaststroke, 1:01.6, Charles Gantner, Blair Academy, at Philadelphia, Pa., March 13..

National High School Records

20-Yard Course

300-Yard medley relay, 3:05.7, Theodore Roosevelt H. S., Des Moines, Iowa, (Jones, Freeman, Darby), at Des Moines, Feb. 16.

Short Course

50-Yard freestyle, 0:23.5, Robert Delozier, Trenton H. S., Trenton, N. J., at New Brunswick, N. J., March 2.
100-Yard backstroke, 0:59.9, Roger C. Ahlman, Johnson H. S., St. Paul, Minn., at Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 20.
400-Yard relay, 3:46.5, Trenton H. S., Trenton, N. J. (Mackey, Bonanni, Delozier, Bernabei), at New Brunswick, N. J., March 21.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	8	0	1.000
Cincinnati	6	2	.750
New York	4	4	.500
Chicago	6	7	.462
Pittsburgh	4	5	.444
St. Louis	4	6	.400
Philadelphia	2	5	.286
Boston	1	6	.143

Results April 29

St. Louis 6, Chicago 5, (10 inns.)
Cincinnati 3, Pittsburgh 2.
Only games scheduled.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	7	3	.700
Boston	7	3	.700
Detroit	6	4	.600
Washington	5	5	.500
St. Louis	4	5	.444
New York	4	5	.444
Philadelphia	4	7	.364
Chicago	2	7	.222

Results April 29

Boston 11, Philadelphia 3.
New York 5, Washington 4.
Detroit 4, Cleveland 3.
Only games scheduled.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Records Challenge Youngsters

The major leagues today are well stocked with players who may be capable of rewriting the record books. There are Ted Williams of the Red Sox, Joe Di Maggio and Charley Keller of the Yankees, and Bobby Feller of the Cleveland Indians. Before these young stars have climbed out of the dugout for the last time, they probably will rank with the greatest in history. They are standouts in the present field. However, an examination of "The Little Red Book" reminds these ambitious youngsters that they still have a long road to travel before they can catch some of the "old masters."

Away back in 1894, before the "rabbit" ball had been heard of, little Hughie Duffy accumulated 236 base hits in 539 times at bat with the old Boston Nationals, for a grand .438 average. He was not a slugger, but he took Willie Keeler's advice and "hit them where they ain't." That fat percentage was not a freak. Little Hughie was a great hitter. Rogers Hornsby once finished the season with a .424 average, and both George Sisler and Ty Cobb reached .420. But nobody has ever succeeded in catching little Hughie.

Mark for Keeler

Three years after Duffy compiled his brilliant mark, Keeler, wearing a Baltimore uniform in the National League, hit safely in 44 consecutive games. His total included 10 triples, 11 doubles and 61 singles. From April 22 until June 18 the outfielder, who also was small, connected against opposing pitchers without interruption. Sisler did 41 straight contests in 1922 and so did Hornsby. But not one of the current crop of sluggers has approached the Baltimore ace.

In 1892 a husky catcher by the name of Wilbert Robinson made seven consecutive hits for Baltimore, including six singles and a double. "Robbie" later became manager of the Brooklyn club, but never saw another player touch his amazing record. Twenty-five men have done six in a row and Jim Bottomley and Doc Cramer did it twice, but the crowd is still trying for that big No. 7.

Gehrig's Record

Only last year Lou Gehrig ended his sensational string of consecutive major league appearances. The Yankee first baseman ran to 2,130 before he was forced to pass his glove along to Babe Dahlgren. Of all the records listed in the Little Red Book, Lou's stands the best chance of remaining for all time. There are so many factors involved, no other player—in the opinion of the experts—will ever surpass the giant Yankee.

Old timers like to speculate on what Cobb, Hornsby and some of the other retired greats would have done to the lively ball. Ty batted .420 in 1911 and .410 the following year. Just 10 campaigns later he reached .401. Hornsby also went over .400 three times and within a space of four years. Sisler did it twice. The last .400 hitter was Bill Terry, who went to .401 in 1930

Ruth's Home Runs

A young fellow by the name of Babe Ruth strutted through 22 years of big leaguing and came out with 714 home runs One season—1927 with the Yankees—he almost completely wrecked opposing mound staffs through September and finished with 60. Jimmy Foxx, one of the greatest right-hand hitters of the modern game, scaled the four-bagger cliff to 58 in 1932 and Hank Greenberg, the Detroit powerhouse, got up there in '38. Hank was ahead of Babe's schedule most of the way, but tripped in the final week. Of the current crop, critics agree that Joe Di Maggio and Teddy Williams stand the best chance of driving big Ruth's name out of the Little Red Book.

The rabbit ball brought a curb on pitching, but Bobby Feller may be just the boy to show the old timers how high the modern youth can go. However, even talented Bobby may never come close to Cy Young, who pitched in 874 games in 22 years and won 511 of them. In 1904 the Red Sox veteran turned in 23 consecutive hitless innings. For a hurler who spent most of his career with a losing club, Walter Johnson did pretty well. He won 414 contests in the American League. Grover Cleveland Alexander captured 373 in the National. Cy Young, of course, divided his collection between both circuits. Johnson set a mark for Feller to shoot at when he struck out 3,497 batters in 21 years.

Four Dual and a Quad Meet On Big Ten Track Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Already pointing for the fortieth annual Conference championships at Northwestern University May 24 and 25, Big Ten track teams engage in four dual meets and a quadrangular meet next Saturday.

The quadrangular meet will take Chicago, Northwestern and Wisconsin to Purdue. In dual meets Michigan will be at Illinois, Indiana at Pittsburgh, Ohio State at Penn State and Iowa at Minnesota.

Michigan will defend its team title in the annual Conference championships, seeking to duplicate the feat of Wolverine teams of 1901 to 1904 in winning four consecutive titles.

The Conference meet, founded in 1901, is the fourth oldest track and field championship in the country. Older are the National A. A. U. meet, founded in 1876, the I. C. 4-A. 1877, and the Penn Relays, 1895.

Originally an open meet, it was closed to other than Conference members in 1926. Conference teams has dominated the championships, however, with only Notre Dame, Missouri and California taking titles outside the Big Ten, in 1911, 1912 and 1913.

The Wolverines' present run of three titles equals the marks of Illinois teams from 1920 to 1922 and from 1927 to 1929. A win this year would not only equal the all-time mark for successive victories but would boost the number of Michigan championships to 18. Illinois has won 12, Wisconsin and Chicago three, and Indiana one. Illinois, in the 39 years of the meet, has outscored Michigan by more than 100 points, 1,315 to 1,212.

A. B. C. Bowling

DETROIT, April 30 (AP)—Edward Schmaltz, Hamilton, O., hit 684, high score of the day, in the singles of the American Bowling Congress championships here yesterday but left the leaders undisturbed. Schmaltz had games of 234, 204 and 246.

George Watts, Newark, N. J. was next with 233, 224 and 222 for 679.

Anthony Ardillo and William Spinelle, Rochester, N. Y., did the best in the two-man division with 1,277 but that was 10 sticks short of 10th place, 1,287. Ardillo hit 211, 200 and 211 for 622 and Spinelle 228, 203 and 224 for 655.

Anthony Guilano and John Speary, Newark, combined 238 and 265 for 503 in their third game which gives them a fifth place for high two-man single score of the meet. Their total was 1,259.

Tigers Cut Three

DERTOIT (AP)—Release of three rookies to the Beaumont club, of the Texas League, is announced by the management of the Detroit Tigers.

They are outfielder Frank Secory, catcher Edward (Dixie) Parsons and pitcher Dick Conger. Walter O. Briggs, Jr., Vice-President of the Tigers, said the three men were subject to recall on 24 hours notice.

This is the second straight year that Secory and Parsons have been sent out by the Tigers. Conger, who entered professional baseball this spring after pitching for the freshman team at University of California at Los Angeles, has one win to his credit, achieved in a relief role.

Officially 'Annulled'

BRUSSELS (AP)—Count Henri Baillet Latour, chairman of the Olympics Committee, said April 30 that the 1940 Olympic Games were officially "annulled."

Cancellation of the games had been announced in Helsingfors April 23 at a joint meeting of the Organizing Committee and the permanent Finnish Olympic Committee. The two groups decided that the international situation made it impossible to hold the games this summer.

American League Soccer

(Lewis Cup Semi-finals)
At New York: Kearney (N. J.) Scots Americans 1, New York Americans 0.
At Kearny: Philadelphia German-Americans 4, Kearny Irish-Americans 2.

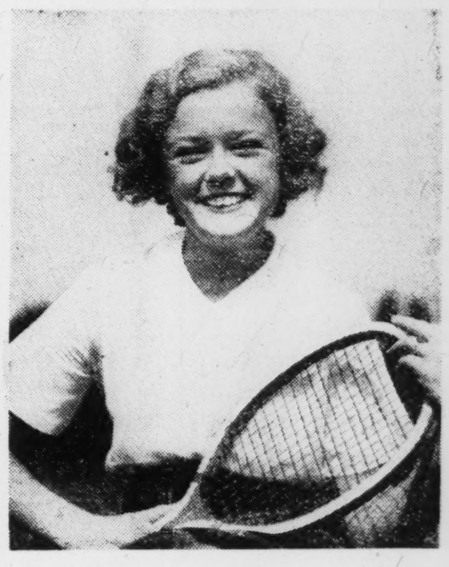
2 Great New Gasolines!

ESSO PREMIUM QUALITY AT REGULAR PRICE!

ALL-TIME HIGH IN PREMIUM PERFORMANCE!

ESSO EXTRA

COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY



"A HAPPIER AND MORE CONTENTED GIRL"

"One summer at camp has made my daughter a happier and more contented girl," said a proud mother to us. It awakened the girl's interest in outdoor sports, developed talents for handicrafts and stagecraft, and unfolded qualities of self-reliance.

Would you like to provide such benefits for your daughter? They are available at summer camps advertising in The Christian Science Monitor — camps north, east, south and west, offering a choice of activities and rates. Consult the advertisements which are published on the Children's Page, Mondays, and the Young Folks' Page, Thursdays.

Camping leads to achievement

Final Monday Symphony—'Keep Off the Grass' Opens Tonight

Tchaikovsky Fourth Heard In Program With Beethoven

Last night in Symphony Hall the Boston Symphony Orchestra gave the final concert of the Monday night series. The program, which will be repeated this afternoon, carried on Dr. Koussevitzky's Tchaikovsky festival by including the Symphony No. 4 in F minor. The other item on the program was the Beethoven Symphony No. 4.

The Beethoven symphony, evidently chosen as a foil, served not only to emphasize the intensity of feeling embodied in the Russian's opus, but it also brought forward with refreshing clarity the classicism of Beethoven, despite the fact that the Fourth Symphony has been termed "romantic" by more than one eminent writer. It is not the romanticism of Tchaikovsky, however, being far removed from the moody, tempestuous measures penned by the Russian.

♪ ♪ ♪

Last night, barring the opening phrases, which were taken at too deliberate a tempo, Dr. Koussevitzky gave his audience a particularly songful reading of the Beethoven score. In the second movement, especially, the cantilena was beautifully given out, and seldom have the strings been more eloquent. Bostonians are likely to take their orchestra a bit for granted. A performance such as that of the Adagio serves as a cogent reminder of the virtues of the orchestra and the singing quality of its strings. The symphony was received with great enthusiasm.

♪ ♪ ♪

Dr. Koussevitzky had done well by Beethoven but he lavished all the resources at his command upon Tchaikovsky. The opening measures were literally a clarion call, vigorous and arresting. Whereas the Beethoven had brought forward the string section, the Tchaikovsky emphasized the virtues of the brass and woodwinds, not forgetting the tympani and cymbals. The Scherzo again delighted the listener with the deftness of touch for which, in this particular movement, the Boston orchestra has become famous. Contrasted neatly was the middle portion of the movement in which the woodwinds hold center stage, as usual giving an excellent account of themselves. The final movement brought the customary exhibition of contrasts in the reading by Dr. Koussevitzky, with climax again piled upon climax with an exuberance which even this orchestra has not recently matched. The audience indulged in both stamping and clapping at the conclusion of the performance.

G. M. S.

John B Sanromá

The Pops in Preparation

Arthur Fiedler at a rehearsal of the orchestra. The annual series of concerts begins at Symphony Hall on Wednesday, May 8.

Bidu Sayao To Sing On Air Tonight

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Bidu Sayao, Brazilian soprano, in a Pan-American concert; a dramatized story of Thomas Paine's pamphlets, and a discussion of "Foreign Policy and National Defense" by the Secretary of War, the Chief of Naval Operations, and the Assistant Secretary of State, are featured on mid-week radio programs.

Tonight

Quizzes:

Harry Carey, star of silent films who is now in a Broadway show, joins John Kieran, Franklin P. Adams, and Oscar Levant on the "Information Please" board of experts, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

Eddie Cantor, comedian; Dr. C. Landis Treischler of Palouse, Wash., who recently discovered a "lost" gold mine of great value; and Mrs. Edward MacDowell, widow of the composer, are interviewed by Gabriel Heatter on "We, the People," CBS-WEEI, 9.

"Professor Quiz" presents his program on a new day at a new time, CBS-WEEI, 9:30.

Talks:

Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson speaks on "America, a Trust and a Promise," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

Former Vice-President Charles G. Dawes addresses the annual convention of the United States Chamber of Commerce on "How to Avert Bankruptcy in the United States," MBS-WAAB, 10:30.

Frank Gannett is subject of an interview tracing his career in the newspaper business, MBS-WAAB, 11:30.

Music:

Nadia Reisenberg, pianist, and Alfred Wallenstein's Orchestra play Rimsky-Korsakoff's Concerto, Opus 30, MBS-WAAB, 8.

Bidu Sayao, Brazilian soprano, and the United States Marine Band are heard in a Pan American Union concert marking the fiftieth Anniversary of the Pan American Union, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

Drama:

The story of Thomas Paine and his pamphlets, "Common Sense" and "The Crisis" are dramatized on "Cavalcade of America," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

Wednesday

Drama:

Helen Mack co-stars with Charles Boyer in a dramatization of Edison Marshall's story, "Masks Off," NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

Variety:

Joe E. Brown and Audrey Christie play the leading roles in Lynn Root and Harry Clork's "The Milky Way" on the New York portion of the "Star Theater" variety hour; Hollywood supplies Ken Murray, m. c.; Kenny Baker, and Frances Langford; Irene Ryan and David Broekman's Orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Talks:

Lenox R. Lohr, President of the National Broadcasting Company; Rene Morin, chairman of the Board of Governors of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, and A. H. Ginman, president of the Canadian Marconi Company, speak in a special program celebrating the twenty-first anniversary and official opening of the new studios of CFCF, Montreal, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

Thursday

Talks:

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt speaks on "Why I Belong to the National League of Women Voters," at that organization's biennial convention banquet in New York, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

Lewis Douglas, former director of the budget, will speak at the annual dinner of the United States Chamber of Commerce on "The Obligations of Leadership," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10:15.

Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring; Admiral Harold H. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, and Breckinridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State, join in a discussion of "Foreign Policy and National Defense," CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Variety:

José Iturbi, pianist and conductor, joins Bob Burns, the Music Maids, and Johnny Trotter's Orchestra on Bing Crosby's "Music Hall" program, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

Jose Iturbi

To be heard on the air Thursday evening, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

CBS

Professor Quiz and Bob Trout

Moving to a Tuesday night hour on the radio, CBS-WEEI, 9:30.

Concerts to Come

The final concert by Olga Averino soprano, and Joaquin Nin-Culmell, pianist, for the benefit of the Longy School Scholarship Fund will be given at the Women's City Club Thursday evening. Works listed for "first performance in Boston" include a Sonata by Mr. Nin-Culmell, Six Songs by Paul Nordhoff, and Four Russian Songs by Stravinsky.

♪ ♪ ♪

Anniversary Concert

The twenty-fifth anniversary concert of the Longy School of Music will be given Friday evening in Jordan Hall for friends of the school. The program is in commemoration of the founder of the school, Georges Longy, for many years first oboist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and Charles Martin Loeffler, first member of the advisory board of the school. The soloists and featured artists include Olga Averino, soprano; Norbert Lauga, violin; Elmer Schoettle, pianist; Leo Luukkonen, saxophone; Doman Szulc, timpani; David Glazer, clarinet; Abdon Laus, bassoon; Irving Frankel, doublebass; Louise Cane, harp, and Philip Kaplan, flute. The program is under the direction of Yves Chardon.

♪ ♪ ♪

Bach Cantata Club

The Bach Cantata Club, Mrs. Langdon Warner, conductor, will give a concert at the Fogg Museum in Cambridge at 8:30 on Thursday, May 16. Admission will be by ticket only, but tickets may be had free by applying to the Fogg Museum. The program: Bach Motet for double chorus "Komm, Jesus, komm"; Brahms, Three "Marienlieder"; Heinrich Schütz, "The Resurrection of our Lord, Jesus Christ." The soloists are Steuart Wilson, tenor; Robert Grooters and James H Townsend, baritones; Margot Warner, Helen Sanderson, and Amy Browne Townsend, sopranos; Anna Golden and Margaret Clark, violas; Hazel Theodorowicz and Mary Wilson, cellos; Putnam Aldrich, harpsichord.

♪ ♪ ♪

Richmond Celebrity Series

Fritz Kreisler will give the first concert of Aaron Richmond's Celebrity Series next season, appearing in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Oct. 27. Other artists of the series are Kerstin Thorborg, Metropolitan Opera contralto, assisted by Erich Leinsdorf, Metropolitan conductor, Sunday afternoon, Nov. 24; Sergei Rachmaninoff, Dec. 1; Lawrence Tibbett, Jan. 12; Busch and Serkin Jan. 28; Marian Anderson, Mischa Elman, Richard Crooks, Argentinita, and the Trapp Family Singers.

Opening Tonight

Keep Off the Grass—At the Shubert Theater. Musical revue presented by the Messrs. Shubert with a cast headed by Jimmy Durante, Ray Bolger, Jane Froman, and Ilka Chase. Music and lyrics by Jimmy McHugh and Al Dubin; choreography staged by George Balanchine and book staged by Edward Duryea Dowling. Costumes and scenery designed by Nat Karson. Curtain rises at 8:30.

On New York Stages

New York

A spring theater renascence began at the Alvin Theater Monday with the opening of Robert E. Sherwood's "There Shall Be No Night," the first of four new plays to come to Broadway this week. Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne are the principal players. On Wednesday, Brock Pemberton will be introducing John Walter Kelly's "Out From Under" to the Biltmore with a cast headed by John Alexander and Ruth Weston. William Saroyan's "Love's Old Sweet Song" brings Walter Huston, Jessie Royce Landis and a number of other players to the Plymouth on Thursday. And on Friday, "Grey Farm," by Terence Rattigan, opens at the Hudson under Irving H. Cooper's banner to introduce Oscar Homolka in his first American stage vehicle. A busy week.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Players will revive the Restoration comedy, "Love for Love," by William Congreve, for a week's engagement beginning Monday, June 3. Thus the Players resume their custom of doing a revival each spring, a custom which was dropped for a while owing to casting difficulties. "Love for Love" was last seen here in 1925 at the Greenwich Village Theater under the auspices of the Provincetown Playhouse. Robert Edmond Jones, who directed and designed that production, will also perform these offices for the coming revival.

♪ ♪ ♪

Beginning Monday, "Morning Star," with Molly Picon and Joseph Buloff, has reduced its top price to $2.20 at the Longacre Theater. The highest price at matinees will be $1.65.

♪ ♪ ♪

"Room Service" will be revived by the House Plan of the City College of Business in co-operation with Theatron, undergraduate dramatic group, at the Pauline Edwards Theater, 17 Lexington Avenue, on May 11.

♪ ♪ ♪

Louis Armstrong and his orchestra will provide music for three shows at Michael Todd's Gay New Orleans, at the World's Fair, opening May 11.

Hollywood Gets Films on Edison

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—To help make the motion picture version of the career of Thomas Edison as a man as accurate as possible, the General Electric Company gave Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer nine reels of contemporary film and a recording of the inventor's voice.

The material includes a sequence of pictures made of the late Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz and Mr. Edison during a visit of the latter to Schenectady in 1922. They were photographed studying the effects of man-made lightning in the laboratory of Dr. Steinmetz.

Spencer Tracy plays the role of Edison in the film "Edison the Man." Scheduled for release this summer, "Edison the Man" takes up the inventor's story at age 22, six years after the conclusion of "Young Tom Edison" in which Mickey Rooney plays the title role.

Besides the Steinmetz reel, films supplied to M-G-M from the General Electric files include one showing Mr. Edison re-enacting experiments with Francis Jehl, long his laboratory assistant; a sequence made of Mr. Edison on his Florida estate; one of him receiving an award from Andrew Mellon; also one of a radio interview with Mr. Edison by the late E. W. Rice, Jr., when President of the General Electric Company.

Still photographs of the old Edison Machine Works also were sent to Culver City. The removal of this enterprise of the inventor from Brooklyn to Schenectady in 1886 started what is now the plant of the General Electric Company here. The two original buildings, now known as Buildings 10 and 12, are still in use.

The two Edison films have different directors. The one covering the inventor's boyhood was directed by Norman Taurog. The one about Edison as a man is directed by Clarence Brown.

Nason–Heinz–Dahl

By Dorothy Adlow

Three exhibitions are current at the Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street: oils by Kathryn Nason, oils and temperas by Charles Heinz and original cartoons by Francis Dahl.

Miss Nason (Mrs. Walter Piston) is a Boston-trained painter who has, since school days at Massachusetts School of Art and the Museum School, found her own method of pursuit. She shows a series of landscapes of the Vermont countryside, to which she is apparently devoted, and which she records after long and thoughtful observation. The pictures are painted in accordance with a rather uniform plan—an open receding expanse of countryside in which the eventful terrain mounts and descends in rhythmic undulations. Miss Nason is in control of the design; she does not let herself be influenced by factual details; she manages authoritatively to reduce the subject to the gracefully patterned colors and contours. Hers is a combination of impressionism and mild stylization; she aims for the bright color and broadly applied brush work of the one, and the decorative orderliness of the other.

Charles L. Heinz is a resident of Provincetown, where he paints with vigor and alacrity. Whether he uses oil or the aquarelle medium, he works with a bold brush for a rough and vibrant texture in a fairly high-keyed palette. He is an expressionistic artist who puts into paint a great deal of personal feeling. He bends the brush, tilts the roof tops, piles on the paint to accord with a roused and acute response to the visible world. He aims to sing out in paint with all the eloquence he can summon in color and form.

The spectator must have a modicum of the same romantic outlook to see eye to eye with painters like Mr. Heinz, of whom there are many in the modern world. For they are the ones who are most defiant of mechanization and all the sleekness and standardization which characterize it.

Mr. Dahl is known for his terse cartoons. Here are to be seen the original drawings which are executed—while the presses wait—under the inspiration of some provocative item of daily news. He is no mere funny sheet entertainer, for he drives home many a pertinent idea of social or individual foible or folly. His humor often veils a shrewd thrust at artifice or pretense. He is one of the most brilliant graphic artists hereabouts, and is particularly welcome amidst the easel artists and studio performers who exhibit more commonly in the same gallery. Here is an example of art fulfilling a function, a brand of gebrauchsgraphik.

♪ ♪ ♪

St. Botolph Club

Portraits by Adelaide Cole Chase are to be on view at the St. Botolph Club through May 14.

Never do we recall the exhibiting gallery so cheerful and sociable as it appears now with the lifelike portrayals by Mrs. Chase. As painter of likenesses Mrs. Chase has had a long and mellowing experience. In the years of making portraits she has not deviated noticeably from her early practices developed under the tutelage of Edmund C. Tarbell at the Boston Museum School, and of Carolus Duran in Paris. Her portraits are painted in the naturalist style with as close a likeness as possible. Her subjects are seated comfortably and they are amiably characterized. Whenever possible she depicts them smiling.

For us the light backgrounds are the most pleasing, although they do not permit the vivid contrasts which the painter probably desires in the darkened backgrounds. It seems, for example, that the charming portrayal of Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Adams Cram, would have benefited greatly by illuminated surroundings. Nevertheless, the canvas has a great deal of charm, especially in the sweet, youthful quality which Mrs. Chase has characterized so typically. Another portrait which attracts the eye for its vividness and naturalism is that of Dr. Henry Jackson. Among canvases exhibited are the likenesses of Arthur Perry, Mrs. Arthur Perry, Mrs. George Atherton, Mrs. Alden French and her son, Hollis; Miss Mary Weed, Mrs. Chester Humphrey, Mrs. John J. Bremer, Miss Leslie Greenough, and Robert M. Tappan.

♪ ♪ ♪

Children's Art Center

The first public exhibition of work done at the Cambridge Art Center for Children is now on view at the Germanic Museum, Harvard. Maintained entirely by private support the classes are conducted in the Germanic Museum. During the course of a school year between 800 and 1,000 children are enrolled.

The Art Center fills a twofold purpose: helping children to use their leisure constructively, and fostering the talented child. The current exhibits indicate that there are several children with capacities worth watching. The children are encouraged to be expressive in the way in which they have most aptitude. Some tend toward abstract patterns, some to illustration. The younger ones fill their spaces efficiently with lines and dots which show movement and exurberance.

The walls of the Germanic Museum have been hung before this with works of Expressionists, Dadaists, and Surrealists, all of whom have looked nostalgically to childhood, trying to recapture something of its naïve and primitive quality. At last, the walls show the real thing, the actual, authentic work of children, which has not been wrung out of all the intricacies and inversions of modern art practice.

Record for 'Rebecca'

On Thursday, "Rebecca" will break all records for the Radio City Music Hall by entering its sixth week. The Alfred Hitchcock filming of Daphne DuMaurier's novel, with Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine, surpasses any other film ever shown at the Music Hall both in length of run and in the number of people who have seen it. This number will reach an estimated 900,000 people by the end of next week. By that time, the box office intake will have reached somewhere in the neighborhood of $600,000.

Vandamm Studio

Walter Huston and Jessie Royce Landis

In William Saroyan's new play, "Love's Old Sweet Song," opening on May 2 at the Plymouth Theater in New York.

Men Who Make Jazz

Jazzmen. Edited by Frederic Ramsey Jr. Charles Edward Smith. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $2.75.

This book is a compilation of essays about men who make jazz, band leaders and players, with abundant quotations from statements and letters by the jazzmen themselves. Thus, it is an anthology and a critical appreciation sufficiently authentic to command attention of historians of the movement.

The book opens with an excerpt from a letter to the editors by "Bunk" Johnson: "Now here is the list about that Jazz Playing, King Bolden and myself were the first men that began playing Jazz in the city of dear old New Orleans. . . ." There are several others who claim that they were first to play jazz, and the editors set their contradictory stories down for their documentary value.

It is obvious, however, that when the pioneers speak of jazz, they include ragtime. Unfortunately, the editors and the various authors of individual chapters use the word jazz indiscriminately, applying it to the style of playing by a small combination of instruments prevalent in the prewar era. Yet the word jazz was not in use before 1916. At least, no one has been able to produce a poster, bill, or announcement of a jazz band before La Rocca's Dixie Land Jass Band opened in Chicago in 1916. It is well established that the jazz style of playing originated in New Orleans, but it seems that the name was assumed in Chicago, from where the jazz vogue spread rapidly to New York and to the world.

There is no recognition of the swing style as distinct from jazz, and the whole problem as to whether there is a distinct swing style is left in suspense. However, the various styles of performance peculiar to swing are discussed, including the technique known as boogie woogie, in which the piano furnishes rapid rolling passages in the bass paralleling the classical ostinato.

Separate chapters are given to King Oliver of the once famous Creole Band, Louis Armstrong, the trumpet player, and the semi-legendary Bix Beiderbecke, "Young Man with a Horn." Other celebrities of the jazz era are given their share of attention, but it seems that W. C. Handy, father of the blues, should have had more credit than he gets. Of all claimants, he is the one who has supporting evidence to offer, although the classical story that he wrote his "Memphis Blues" as a campaign song for Mr. Crump of Tennessee is denied by Mr. Crump himself. But at least, there is definite proof that Handy was the man who started the blues vogue, and the facts, dates, and circumstances of the emergence of the blues are known, which is a great deal more than can be said about the origin of jazz.

"Jazzmen" is abundantly illustrated with photographs of the players and early bands. It is to be noted that the names of the various bands, painted in accordance with tradition on the drum heads, do not contain the word jazz in old pictures. Thus, there was The Original Creole Orchestra that flourished in Chicago in 1911, and The King Oliver Creole Jazz Band was organized in 1920 or thereabouts, with the word jazz added after the vogue has been established.

The editors and the writers have commendably refrained from either glorifying or debunking the pioneers of jazz. One might wish for less sentimentalizing over the vicissitudes of jazz performers, and particularly less direct quotation in reporting conversations that are supposed to have taken place years ago without benefit of a stenographer, but this proclivity is common to many books of biography published nowadays, and the book contains much factual information for the reader interested in the emergence of this twentieth-century musical phenomenon, the syncopated style of jazz.

Nicolas Slonimsky

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents "Another elegant musical show" —J. D. B., The C. S. M.
JACK HALEY · MARTA EGGERT · SHIRLEY ROSS
in RODGERS and HART'S Newest MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
HIGHER AND HIGHER with LEIF ERICKSON & LEE DIXON
SHUBERT THEATRE, West 44th Street. Cl. 6-5990
Evgs. $4.40 to $1.10. Mats. Wed. & Sat., $2.75 to $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy" —N. Y. Times —ATKINSON
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY

"A fine, moving, a delightful play, superbly played."—Whipple, World-Tel.
VINTON FREEDLEY presents
LILIOM
By FERENC MOLNAR
Adapted by Benjamin Glazer
BURGESS MEREDITH · INGRID BERGMAN · ELIA KAZAN
44th St. Thea., W. of B'y. LAc. 4-4337. Evgs. 8:40
Evgs. 55c to $2.75. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 55c to $2.20

"ONE OF THE BIGGEST SMASH HITS OF THE LAST TEN YEARS."—Time Magazine
SAM H. HARRIS presents a comedy
THE MAN WHO COME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 St. West of Broadway
Evenings 8:40. Mats. THURS. & SAT. at 2:40

"Bright and cheerful and entertaining" —J. D. B., The Christian Science Monitor
The New Hit Musical Revue
TWO FOR THE SHOW
with Eve Arden, Richard Haydn, Brenda Forbes
Staged by JOHN MURRAY ANDERSON
BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. CI 6-5969
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:40

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

Starts Wednesday, May 1st
GONE WITH THE WIND
Weekday Matinees at 10 A. M. & 2 P. M. 75c
Evgs. 8 P. M. $1.10. Res. Seats Now: VOl. 5-3320
PLAZA 58 St. bet. Park & Madison Avenues

Year's Most Amazing Picture!
"ONE MILLION B. C."
★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★
Any Day Any Seat 25c to 1 p.m. ROXY THEA. 7th Av. 50th St.

BOSTON

BOSTON GARDEN TWICE DAILY 2:15 & 8:15
10 DAYS (including SUNDAY, May 5) Beginning
THURS. Night, MAY 2
RINGLING BROS. AND BARNUM & BAILEY CIRCUS
ALL NEW—Presenting for the FIRST TIME IN AMERICA Mons. MAX WELDY'S Spectacle Superb
"The Return of MARCO POLO"
Mighty Multitude of Tremendous New Attractions Never Before on This Continent
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA—15 ADDED FEATURE SENSATIONS!
Incomparable Display of Super Horsemanship
GARGANTUA The Great, Famous Giant Gorilla
10,000 MARVELS—800 Peerless Performers—100 Clowns—50 Elephants—1009 Menagerie Animals—Great New Congress of FREAKS
Tickets Admitting to Everything including Reserved Seats $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50 Plus Tax
Center Box Seats $3, Plus Tax
Children Under 12 Half Price to Reserved Seats Every Afternoon Except Saturday
Entire Upper Balcony UNRESERVED 75c Incl. Tax
TICKETS NOW at Garden and Filene's

BOSTON (MOVIES)

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
2—Extraordinary Hits—2
MICKEY ROONEY
in "Young Tom Edison"
Also: "Two Girls on Broadway"

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Spencer Tracy
NORTHWEST PASSAGE
Edmund Lowe and Margaret Lindsay
HONEYMOON DEFERRED
WED.-THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO; THE GREAT MAN VOTES

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Commerce and Finance

Profits of 250 Corporations Jump in First Quarter of 1940

Business and Industry

Forced Loans Seen Barrier To Inflation

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Price control is another method of preventing inflation; and the chances for its success are much greater than 25 years ago. The public is more amenable and the machinery is further developed.

In brief a trend toward managed economy or totalitarianism is incomparable with a trend toward inflation of staple prices. Those who expect one can feel sure of escaping the other.

The managed economy method of price and wage control and heavy taxes is not much harder on the poor than inflation; it is merely more realistic. It spares inflation's overhead cost of a large group of suddenly wealthy speculators, profiteers, Nepmen, Schleichhandlern, etc.; it replaces this with the overhead cost of endless bureau bookkeeping and red tape, and multi-acred ministry offices.

Barriers to Inflation

On the Continent of Europe, where progress backward toward the middle ages is fastest, one of the most significant bars to inflation has already been developed a considerable way, in the blurring of the distinction between taxes and loans. Paul Reynaud, who recently got a unanimous vote of confidence from the French Chambre and just published a book on "War Finance," boasted in the preface that "Domestic expenditures during the first two months of 1940 . . . were solely covered by the proceeds from taxation and loans . . ." And the Italian budget for the current 1940-1941 fiscal year of about 34 billion lire will be more than covered by estimated tax revenues of (perhaps) 29 billion lire and a recent sale of 14 billion lire of nine-year 5 per cent bonds. And we in this country are financing our deficit from taxes and bonds.

This may seem a strange grouping—"taxes and bonds" It means freedom from resort to short-term Treasury bills or to issues of legal tender paper money.

These last two are the immediate power take-off for the inflation of commodity prices. The old-time primrose fiscal path was (1) issue bonds till the yield gets too high; then (2) issue Treasury short-terms till the yield gets too high; then (3) force the central bank to buy these bills with its legal-tender notes; whereupon (4) up go prices.

Now the point is that items (2) and (3) have not been reached, and for important reasons they may not be reached at all. That reason is the blurring of the distinction between "taxes and bonds."

And the bridge between these two is "forced saving."

To put it the simplest way possible, assume a man with an income of $10,000 a year. Comes a war. He may be taxed $5,000 a year. Or he may be asked to buy —out of that income—a $5,000 government bond with a maturity almost certainly beyond the duration of the war.

Now the phrase "out of that income" is all-important. For if he buys the bond out of income the effect on the war economy is almost precisely the same as if he pays $5,000 in taxes. He only spends $5,000; the government spends the other.

Must Lower Living Standard

If, of course, he borrows that $5,000 from the bank to lend the government, then his $10,000 and the government's $5,000 are going to compete in the market for goods and services, and prices are going to go up.

But that isn't the plan. One fiscal step after another is being taken to make sure his personal spending is cut—other than by having prices raised against him. He is being high-pressured into raising that $5,000 by the painful process of curtailing his living standard.

The process by which war loans have been democratised from the banker-loans of the Renaissance down to Mr. Keynes "deferred savings" of the costermonger is a long and gradual one. Our Liberty Loan campaigns began to introduce the element of social pressure. Mussolini began talking of "forced loans" about a decade ago. They have become a commonplace under the Hitler regime. Social pressure in some communities is as strong as Gestapo pressure in others. Mr. Keynes' deferred savings brings the final democratization home.

The test of the real distinction between taxes and these forced loans big and little will come, of course, after the war is over. The chances are they will turn out to have been taxes, not loans. Millions of Germans are still waiting for those Strength-Through-Joy automobiles they have been paying for. Millions of American bachelors have seen their Social Security old-age premiums turn into taxes as the latest amendments to the act confiscated their premiums for the married beneficiaries. The stronger the state (as against its citizens) the less reliable its word.

After-War Situation

What will happen at the end of the war is anybody's guess. It is certain that the supply of civilian goods and the machinery for their immediate manufacture will be very scarce. In one year after the 1918 Armistice Europe imported seven times its previously normal food takings. The civilian population will presumably want to replenish clothing, food, homes, and equipment the moment the war is over, and unless price control is continued (and it would be very unpopular), this demand, meeting the curtailed supplies, would bring a sharp price rise. On the other hand, there would be a sharp let-down in the military demand for labor and staples, in contrast to the demand for civilian essentials.

Judging by the way the business cycle usually works, these two influences wouldn't simply offset each other. One would take effect, then the other, just as the stock market and other barometers of business sentiment usually take apart the bearish and bullish implications of a big news event and react first to one, then to the other. It will probably be a toss-up which comes first. It is somewhat like the question of how a person feels after a period of great emotional strain is over. He may be first depressed, then elated, or first elated, then depressed at the new monotony.

After the 1918 Armistice there came first a few months of letdown, then about a year of speculative enthusiasm, then a sharp depression in 1921, and then a long prosperity. All were somehow psychologically related to the war. Such vigorous ups and downs have followed other wars.

But it looks as though inflation is due to stay around the corner "for the duration."

(Part 2 on methods of preventing or resisting inflation)

★4% INSURED INVESTMENTS

Accounts insured up to $5000 for each account. Current dividend rate 4% per annum. Write: L. W. Fuller Treasurer, for Information and statement.

FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS and LOAN ASSOCIATION of ORLANDO

38 E. PINE ST., ORLANDO, FLORIDA

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

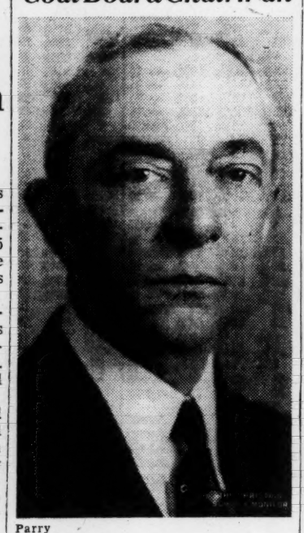
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 10
Union Savings Bank	May 10
Warren Institution for Savings	May 10
East Boston Savings Bank	May 15
Eliot Savings Bank	May 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 15
Wildey Savings Bank	May 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Somerville Savings Bank	May 1
Brookline Savings Bank	May 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	May 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 20

Coal Board Chairman



Parry

Augustus K. Oliver

Elected Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, to succeed A. M. Scaife, who retired.

Montgomery Ward Offers New Stock

WASHINGTON (AP)—Montgomery Ward & Company, Chicago merchandising firm, has filed with the Securities Commission a proposal to sell 772,910 shares of new common stock, of no par value, at $40 a share.

Present stockholders would be permitted to buy one of the new shares for each six and three-quarters old shares they owned.

Of the proceeds, $6,000,000 would be spent in the next two years for additions to capital assets. The balance would be added to working capital.

Industrial Banking Firms' Consumer Loans at Peak

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department reported that loans by industrial banking companies to consumers reached a new high of $488,900,000 in 1939.

This figure, said Secretary Harry Hopkins, was about 17½ per cent higher than the previous record in 1938. The "depression low," he said, was $201,600,000 in 1933, while the high point prior to that time was $413,200,000 in 1929.

Finance Company Offering

NEW YORK—New financing of Prudential Personal Finance Corporation, Baltimore, is announced with the public offering of $250,000 of its 25-year 6 per cent convertible debenture bonds, series B, and 17,000 shares of its class A common stock, no par value, by W. W. Henry and Company, New York. The bonds are priced at par and the stock at $15 per share.

Big Concerns' Gains 50 P. C. In '40 Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—Profits of the first 250 corporations to report for the initial quarter of 1940 were 50 per cent greater than the same period a year ago, a compilation by the Associated Press disclosed.

Net income of the group totaled $272,291,000 compared with $181,375,000 in the first three months of 1939.

Excluding the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, whose large earnings weigh heavily in the total, first quarter profits went up 60 per cent.

Big Rail Equipment Gains

All major industrial groups for which comparisons could be made showed larger incomes than a year ago. Biggest gains were recorded by manufacturers of railroad equipment and by the petroleum and steel industries.

Food and finance companies, public utilities and manufacturers of business machines showed the smallest improvement.

A large backlog of unfilled orders from late 1939 enabled nine railroad equipment companies to report earnings of $4,365,000, compared with $906,000 in the first three months of 1939.

Eight petroleum companies more than quadrupled last year's results, showing net income of $13,269,000 compared with $3,256,000 in the March quarter last year. Heavy demand for heating oils, plus good profit margins, made it an excellent quarter for the petroleum industry, climaxing a year of steady improvement in earnings from a relatively unsatisfactory level a year ago.

Twenty-six steel companies rolled up profits of $25,134,000 against $6,865,000 a year ago, despite the decline in operations since November.

Paper Makers Do Better

Fourteen food companies, on the other hand, increased their first quarter net income only slightly from $17,091,000 to $17,656,000. Several companies in the group showed smaller profits than a year ago as prices of wheat, corn and other raw materials rose faster than prices obtained for manufactured food products.

Earnings of pulp and paper manufacturers reflected the higher prices prevailing since the war jeopardized shipments from Scandinavian countries. Profits of seven companies totaled $2,544,000 compared with $1,267,000 a year ago.

First quarter earnings of other industrial groups compare as follows:

	1939	1938	P. C. Gain
15 chemical companies	$43,836,000	$30,230,000	45
13 auto accessory	7,280,000	4,372,000	67
12 public utility	17,073,000	15,821,000	8
11 metal mining	6,958,000	5,387,000	29
10 building material and equipment	3,908,000	2,384,000	64
8 railroads	13,767,000	6,141,000	124
7 finance	8,672,000	8,002,000	8
7 coal	1,366,000	1,386,000	...
4 business machines	3,732,000	3,458,000	8
4 electrical equipment	16,548,000	9,884,000	67
85 miscellaneous	84,373,000	66,059,000	28

Arkansas Farmers Give More Time To the Production of Livestock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JONESBORO, Ark. — Turning from the one-crop farming system, dominated chiefly by cotton and rice, Arkansas farmers are giving increased attention to production of livestock. Pure bred stock is being brought into the State to build up dairy and beef herds, while some headway is being shown in growing registered hogs.

In 1925, the value of livestock on Arkansas farms was $17,694,000, while cotton income was $122,788,000. In 1938 the livestock value had risen to $67,929,000, while cotton had dropped to $58,290,000. The estimated value of 1939 livestock industry in the State is over $71,000,000, compared to the cotton income of $62,040,000.

Exhibit Success

When the first State-wide livestock show was held in Little Rock in 1938, some 1,000 head of livestock, not including poultry, were exhibited, but that year the show was open to out-of-State exhibitors and raisers. Some 12 States other than Arkansas exhibited animals.

However, last October, at the 1939 show, where stock entries were limited exclusively to Arkansas raisers, almost 1,900 head of purebred stock were exhibited by Arkansas farmers. This was almost a 100 per cent increase, even including the out-of-State stock shown in 1938.

What the livestock industry means in terms of "cold cash" to the farm, the community, and to the business man is reflected in stockyards records such as those at Pine Bluff, North Little Rock, Fort Smith and many smaller yards throughout the State.

Good Sales Reported

At Pine Bluff, for instance, sales in 1939 were $2,195,986. The North Little Rock yards averaged in 12 months monthly payments of $150,000 to livestock raisers, while at Fort Smith, receipts for 1939 totaled more than $3,000,000. Smaller yards and auction barns such as those at Rogers, Jonesboro, Harrison, Batesville, Morrilton, Hope, Texarkana, Searcy, Paragould, Nashville, Arkadelphia, El Dorado, Camden and other towns enjoyed monthly sales averaging $20,000 to $25,000.

Many of the large cotton plantations in Eastern Arkansas, which previously have not been interested in producing livestock, are becoming more active in production of feedstuffs, including alfalfa and soy beans, which are being used to cut down on feeding costs of livestock introduced into this area.

National Investors Value Up While Market Declines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Showing further increases in the face of declining markets, National Investors Corporation reported an asset value at March 31, 1940 of $6.27 per share compared with $6.05 on December 31, 1939, an increase of 3.6 per cent compared with a decrease in the Dow-Jones averages of industrial stock prices of 1.5 per cent during the same period, according to Fred Y. Presley, President.

"It will be observed from the changing character and composition of the portfolio," Mr. Presley stated, "that increasing emphasis is being given to younger and less well-known situations under the recently inaugurated growth investment policy of this company.

"This management is adhering to the policy of investing its capital in companies whose earnings are fundamentally recurring in nature. Consequently, companies heavily dependent for their earning power on the European war have been avoided."

During the first quarter new positions were established in Allied Laboratories, Fruehauf Trailer, and Master Electric; eliminations included Abbott Laboratories, Johns-Manville, Sears Roebuck, and Sperry.

Bank Says Research to Pave Way for Unsurpassed Progress

"The motivating force behind research is discontent with things as they are and a desire to make them better," says The First National Bank of Boston in its current New England Letter. Continuing the Bank says, "In its broadest sense, research covers all forms of activities that have to do with the discovery and the improvement of old products as well as devising better methods, processes and the like. In other words, the principles of research have universal application—in the office, farm, factory, kitchen and store as well as in the scientific laboratories.

"Progress is cumulative. From the dawn of history to about the seventeenth century there were but few mechanical inventions. As a matter of fact, it required thousands of years to make improvements on some of the simple devices such as the cutting of flint. But during the last one hundred years especially, mechanical devices multiplied because of the cumulative heritage of the fundamental elements that serve as a basis for inventions.

Invention Goes Ever Faster

"We have reached the stage where they tend to multiply in geometric progression. That explains the appearance of the telephone, telegraph, radio, movie, automobile, airplane, subway, and skyscraper within the past few decades. For the ten years ending in 1860, there were 23,140 inventions but for the decade ending in 1930 there were nearly 423,000 inventions.

"Modern communication and transportation facilities made possible by research developments have greatly accelerated the tempo of life and have wrought great changes in the economic and social sphere. They have made the whole world closely knit. Important events are known virtually simultaneously in New York, London, Sydney and Capetown, Africa. Today one can leave New York by plane after 5 p m. and be in California the next morning in time for breakfast while in 1849 it took seven months to make this transcontinental trip by caravan.

"By means of the radio a national speaker today can command an audience of about 75,000,000 persons in this country as well as many more millions throughout the world. The movies also have a tremendous influence upon the social habits and customs of people in practically all countries. It is said that attendance at movies in the world averages 35,000,000 daily. The net effect of these new developments has been to entend our frontiers of better living.

Research Now Mandatory

"The irresistible forces set in motion by modern developments make continued research mandatory. Fashions change with bewildering rapidity. Products may become obsolete virtually overnight and markets disappear. The consumer is in the saddle and all lines of business must anticipate his desires, habits and wants. The industries that have applied scientific methods and have adopted modern appliances have, without exception, made the greatest progress in this country.

"Competition today is on a broad front. Coal, gas and oil vie with one another in the heating of homes. Fabrics, rubber, wood in addition to leather are used in the manufacture of footwear. In the building industry, cement, brick, steel, copper, glass and many other products are offered as substitutes for lumber. Not only is there keen rivalry among commodities for the same uses, but in a large sense all commodities are competing with one another for the consumer's dollar.

"Competition today has become elusive—it has resolved itself into a mighty strife for consumer's preference. No business can escape this type of competition and the best protection is through research that makes possible adjustment to the dynamic forces at work.

"Nations Need Not Grow Old"

"Some authorities hold that we should declare a moratorium on invention and new processes since we are suffering from overproduction. The same cry of defeat has been heard during every major depression in the country. But this would mean hoisting the white flag of surrender and inevitably retreating to stagnation and regimentation.

"If this philosophy had been adopted early in our history we would use the oxcart for transportation, obtain our water supply from the old oaken bucket, read by candlelight, get our news from the town crier and live in a log cabin, while we would be working twelve hours a day to eke out a bare subsistence. Life would be the monotonous drudgery that it is today in most parts of the world where modern capitalism does not prevail.

"Restraint on scientific developments has been advocated because our economy is reaching a state of maturity. But a nation need not grow like an individual. Time and again this has been demonstrated in the case of countries much older than our own. Japan, for instance, traces its history back for thousands of years yet during the present generation it has made spectacular economic gains by applying modern methods. The fact is that the aging process can be overcome by the revitalizing forces that research facilities provide.

"In other words, instead of curtailing we should extend research facilities into every nook and corner of the land. If this were done and necessary adjustments were made, the way would be paved for an unsurpassed industrial expansion in this country."

Baltimore Shipping Line Asks to Buy Competitor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Baltimore Steam Packet Company, better known as the Old Bay Line, which for 100 years has operated passenger and freight steamers on regular schedule between Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, has filed an application in the Federal District Court at Norfolk, asking authority to purchase the assets of the Chesapeake Steamship Company, a competing line that has been operating between the same two ports for the last 45 years.

Legal permission to make the purchase will have to be obtained because the Baltimore Steam Packet Company became a subsidiary in 1901 of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, which now is in the final stages of a nine-year-old period of receivership.

The Chesapeake Steamship Company, whose bay steamers and services are practically identical with those of the Old Bay Line, now is owned by the Southern Railway System, which holds two thirds of its capital stock of $600,000, and the Atlantic Coast Railroad which holds the remaining one third.

Socony Net Earnings Drop 14 P. C. in '39

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net earnings of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc. for 1939 totaled $34,452,710, after deducting $5,300,000 for certain foreign reserves or write-offs and after excluding $2,600,000 of estimated earnings of some European subsidiaries, John A. Brown, President, announced in a letter accompanying the annual report for the year. This was equivalent to $1.10 per share, and represents a reduction of 14 per cent from the reported earnings for the previous year. Net in 1938 of $40,106,917 was equal to $1.29 a share.

The assets and liabilities of all foreign subsidiaries at the close of 1939 were put at $206,000,000 out of $929,652,687 total assets. After allowing for deductions due to possible war losses, the company's net current assets amounted to $189,357,083 at the end of the year, a decline of $16,525,657. There was little change in current liabilities. Capital expenditures for the year (not including those of partly owned companies not consolidated) were $84,100,000, of which about 92 per cent was spent in the United States.

Pointing out that prices of petroleum products in this country during the year were too low in relation to crude oil prices, Mr. Brown stated: "Socony-Vacuum's net production of crude oil in the United States in 1939 was 53,575,021 barrels, an increase of 11.8 per cent over 1938. The company was producing crude oil from 8,787 wells in this country at the end of the year. Crude runs in refineries in the United States increased 3.9 per cent to 99,832,939 barrels. Sales of crude oil and petroleum products in the United States increased 8.9 per cent to 104,745,194 barrels.

"Total estimated sales of crude oil and products abroad in 1939 (including half of sales of 50 per cent-owned companies) were 42,575,400 barrels, an increase of 5 per cent over 1938. There was almost no physical destruction of property during 1939, and there has been no confiscation except in that part of Poland seized by Russia, where the value involved is relatively small.

"The difficulties of business under war conditions are a further indication of the adverse effects of war upon industry. This company's business is a peace time business, and no possible profits here or there under special war conditions can benefit us in the long run compared with the results of orderly, peaceful progress."

$81,602,000 Bonds Of Union Pacific Offered Publicly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A new issue of $81,602,000 Union Pacific Railroad Company refunding mortgage 4½ per cent bonds, series A, to be dated June 1, 1940, is being offered to the public by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. The bonds, which will mature on June 1, 1980, are priced at 102 and accrued interest.

Proceeds from the sale of these bonds will be used, together with other funds, to redeem the company's first lien and refunding mortgage 4 per cent and 5 per cent bonds, due in 2008. These issues are to be redeemed at 107½ to Sept. 1, 1940.

The new 3¼ per cent bonds are redeemable in amounts of $5,000,000 on 45 days' notice, at 106 to June 1, 1950; at 105 thereafter to June 1, 1955; at 104 thereafter to June 1, 1960; at 103 thereafter to June 1, 1965; at 102 thereafter to June 1, 1970; at 101 thereafter to June 1, 1975; at 100½ thereafter to June 1, 1978, and at par thereafter to maturity.

They are redeemable for sinking fund at 103 through June 1, 1950; at 102½ through June 1, 1955; at 102 through June 1, 1960; at 101½ through June 1, 1965; at 101 through June 1, 1970; at 100½ through June 1, 1975; at 100¼ through June 1, 1978, and at par thereafter.

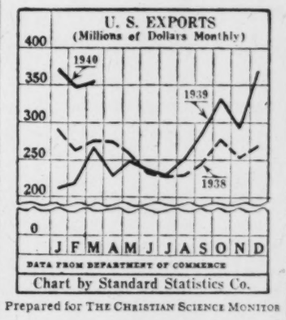
The issue and sale of the bonds is subject to approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

This offering represents the first public financing for the Union Pacific other than equipment trust obligations since September, 1936, when Kuhn, Loeb & Co. sold $20,000,000 of 3½ per cent debentures, due in 1970.

Reynolds Metals Co.

NEW YORK (AP) — Reynolds Metals Company and wholly-owned subsidiaries for the March quarter reported net profit of $671,666, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 59 cents a common share, compared with $193,993 or 12 cents a share in the like period last year. The main plant is at Louisville, with other key properties at Chicago, Richmond, Glendale, N. Y., Harrison, N. J., and San Francisco.

Exports Hold Sharp Gains Over 1939



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Exports are continuing the favorable year-to-year comparisons in evidence since last August. As may be noted on the chart, the March total was nearly 40 per cent above the March, 1939, figure.

B. & M. Seeks New $124,054,000 Issue For Reorganization

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Boston & Maine Railroad has formally asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to issue $124,054,000 of new securities to carry out a voluntary reorganization plan of its capital structure.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is co-operating in the refinancing, and the road said 65 per cent of the present security holders have assented to the plan.

The new bonds would consist of $72,160,000 first mortgage, 4 per cent bonds and $51,894,000 income mortgage 4½ per cent bonds.

Of this total, $51,893,250 first mortgage 4s and a like amount of income 4½s would be offered to holders of the road's $103,766,500 of presently outstanding bonds.

For each $1,000 bond outstanding, holders would be given the option of taking $500 in the new first mortgage 4s or cash, and $500 of income mortgage 4½s.

To provide cash for holders who elected to take cash, the Boston & Maine proposes to sell $40,750,000 of 4 per cent first mortgage bonds to the RFC, which has agreed to make the loan.

The cash received also would enable the road to pay off an RFC loan, now outstanding, of $14,766,630.

Banks that now hold $5,500,000 Boston & Maine notes would be given an equal amount of the new first mortgage 4s.

USHA to Sell $126,000,000 Short Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Public sale of $126,000,000 of temporary loan notes by 31 local housing authorities to private bidders offering the lowest rates has been announced by the United States Housing Authority.

This is the fourth offering of six months' maturity notes which, when sold, will bring the total of private funds directly invested in slum clearance to about $235,000,000.

This short-term paper, which will be non-callable, wholly exempt from Federal income taxes and, in most cases, also exempt from State taxes, will be offered in two groups, one advertised today, April 30, with opening of bids on May 7 and the second to be advertised for bid openings on May 14.

The sale of these short-term notes makes possible very substantial interest savings because local authorities will pay interest rates which are less than a sixth of what the USHA is required to charge for its loans.

These savings in interest will reduce the cost of projects by at least 2 per cent and thus reduce the Federal subsidies, which are computed on the capital cost of the projects. With part of the lower-interest funds obtained from these sales the local housing authorities concerned will repay to the USHA $73,296,506 in advances and accrued interest, leaving $53,148,495 available for new construction.

Local housing authorities in the following cities will participate in the present offering: Akron, Ohio, $1,000,000; Anniston, Ala., $400,000; Atlanta, Ga., $11,000,000; Baltimore, $13,950,000; Birmingham, Ala., $3,500,000; Butte, Mont., $530,000; Charleston, S. C., $900,000; Charleston, W. Va., $2,100,000; Chicago, $7,500,000; Cincinnati, $2,100,000; Denver, $1,050,000; Detroit, $6,700,000; Frederick, Md., $230,000; Gary, Ind., $750,000; Great Falls, Mont., $425,000; Hattiesburg, Miss., $350,000; Helena, Mont., $180,000; Lexington, Ky., $670,000; Louisville, Ky., $8,030,000; Mobile, Ala., $1,500,000; Newark, N. J., $7,500,000; New Bedford, Mass., $800,000; New Orleans, $20,000,000; Pensacola, Fla., $900,000; Peoria, Ill., $3,600,000; Phenix City, Ala., $800,000; Philadelphia, $11,000,000; Pittsburgh, $13,300,000; Savannah, Ga., $700,000; West Palm Beach, Fla., $1,000,000; Washington, D. C., $3,980,000.

You and the carpenter should get together

There are so many things about a place that seem to want to be done in the spring—and done by a carpenter.

Maybe your winter experience suggests weather-stripping, the finishing of another room in the attic, or making the cellar into a playroom.

Perhaps last year you determined not to go through another summer with just that dinky porch, or without doors to dustproof your pantry shelves. Now is the time to have that work done.

Add a new room—build a fence—convert the attic or cellar—repair the porch—enlarge the garage—modernize

A new room can add immeasurably to your comfort and convenience. A picket fence will keep stray dogs and children out of your yard—and your own safely in. A new rail by the back steps will contribute a sense of security. Dormer windows will relieve the cramped condition in that upstairs bedroom. A board floor before the set tubs will make a hit with the laundress. And you *must* get those broken shutters repaired!

Why not look the house over, then consult the advertising in The Christian Science Monitor for a competent carpenter!

ADVERTISERS IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ARE READY TO HELP YOU FIX UP

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 600,000
Previous day's sales 566,950
1940 volume to date 71,829,538
1939 volume to date 83,875,085

Faint Revival Signs Seen In Stock Market

NEW YORK, April 30 (AP)—Steels, motors, aircrafts and utilities attracted a little buying in today's stock market, but many leaders were neglected.

In one of the slowest sessions of the year to date, fractional gainers had a shade the best of it near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 600,000 shares.

Wall Street apparently was unable to form any real opinion on conflicting war shifts in Norway, and the result was that many traders continued to stand aside.

Domestic business news, on the other hand, was fairly encouraging and some optimism was derived from the numerous favorable first quarter corporation earnings statements.

European markets steadied after early hesitancy. Bonds and commodities were a trifle uneven.

Among stocks accorded support were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Douglas Aircraft, Sperry, North American, American Water Works, Westinghouse, Briggs Mfg., and Standard Oil of N. J.

The majority of rails, coppers, shippings, papers, mail orders, and rubbers lacked rising steam.

Inclined to tilt forward in the curb were Cities Service, Cooper-Bessemer, Electric Bond & Share, Puget Sound Pulp, and Singer Mfg.

Oil company shares were not particularly depressed by word Socony-Vacuum would cut gasoline tank car prices ½ cent a gallon in Eastern sections, beginning tomorrow. The reduction was understood to reflect partly unsettled conditions in the Gulf cargo market.

Foreign Bonds Under Pressure

Foreign loans turned soggy again today as domestic corporate issues moved over a narrow path.

Near the final hour industrial and rail groups boasted a considerable number of gains running from fractions to around a point.

Boston & Maine liens again took over market leadership with average advances of around 4 points in fast trade. Sharing in the gains were the 5s of '67, at a new top for the year, the 4¾s of '61, and the 5s of '55.

The market quickly subscribed the new Union Pacific $81,602,000 issue of 3½s. Announcement was made books had been closed soon after the opening, when the bonds were quoted at a premium in the over-the-counter market.

Disquieting news from the Norwegian war front and fresh uncertainty over Italy's position in the conflict appeared to influence selling of foreign issues. Losses were posted for Italy 7s, Canada 3s, Norway 6s of '43, Australia 4½s, and Japan 5½s. Several German bonds, however, inched ahead.

The U. S. Government list perked up, and gains running to around ½ point were scored.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Sharp rises in British Government bonds influenced higher prices for other issues in the securities market today. Kaffirs rallied on Cape Town and local buying and Provincial support wiped out early losses in domestic rails. Selective demand lifted some industrials a few pence. Aside from setbacks in Brazilian issues, foreign loans held steady. Speculative forces remained passive in view of war news and considered encouraging, and recent budget proposals.

Paris: Prices fluctuated uneasily today in a Bourse dominated by the unfavorable reaction to the appointment of the pro-German Dino Alfieri as new Italian Ambassador to Berlin. Rentes lost part of early gains and ended 40 centimes lower to 50 higher.

Amsterdam: American stocks recovered slightly after a lower opening in the Bourse, but final prices were still uneven. Domestic rubber, shipping stocks and industrials improved.

Liverpool: Bombay and hedging pressure sufficed to put cotton futures back 1 to 4 points today.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, April 30

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$3.52	$3.52	$8.2397
Cables	3.52	3.52	8.2397
France—franc	.0200	.0199¼	*
Belgium—belga	.1690	.1691	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2243	.2243	$
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5311	.5310	$
Sweden—krona	.2350-75	.2350-60	.4537
Norway—krone	††	††	.4537
Denmark—krone	††	††	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0068	.0068	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0200x	.0200x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1765x	.1765x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0345x	.0345x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0055x	.0055x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso*‡	.2310	.2300	.7187
Brazil—milreis*‡	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1750	.1750	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4000	.4000	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2346	.8440
India—rupee	.3025	.3030	.6180
Java—florin	.5365	.5368	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2200	.2175	*
Shanghai—dol	.0612	.0612	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4162	.4175	.9613
Phil Islands—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8512	.8500	1.0031
Meixco			
Mexico—peso	.1675x	.1675x	$

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02283 as of March 1. ‡Free market. $Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ‡Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Sears Roebuck & Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Sears Roebuck & Co. earned approximately $7,641,000 in the three months ended April 30, Robert E. Wood, Chairman, told stockholders at the annual meeting. The earnings equal $1.35 a share, compared with $5,902,000, or $1.06 a share, in the corresponding 1939 period.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	67	Abbott (1.60a)	1	68	68	68	— ⅝
52½	45	Acme Steel (3)	3	48½	48	48	+1
9	7⅛	Adams Express	2	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
27½	21	Adam-Millis (1)	1	24	24	24	— ½
19½	17	Addressog (1.40)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
58⅛	48	Air Reduc (1a)	6	48¾	48⅜	48⅝	
⅞	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	Apr25
7	6	Alaska Jun (.60)	2	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	¾	Alleghany Corp	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12½	9½	Alleg pf xw	1	10½	10½	10½	— ½
145⅜	103¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	123⅜	12	12	— ⅜
17¼	13¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Apr26
25¼	18¼	Alleg-L Stl(¼e)	6	24¾	24¼	24¼	— ¼
12¾	9⅛	Allen Ind (¼e)	1	12¼	12⅜	12¼	— ¼
182	171	Al Ch &Dye (6)	5	180	180	180	+ ½
14	11¾	Allied Kid(.80)	2	12⅞	12½	12½	Apr23
16¾	13½	Allied Mills	5	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
9⅜	7¾	Allied Stores	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
73	63¾	Allie Str pf(5)	2	72½	72½	72½	— ½
41⅞	33¼	Allis-Ch M (¼e)	9	34⅝	34	34⅛	— ½
16	13¼	Alpha Cem(½e)	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
23⅝	15⅜	Amal Leather	5	21⅝	2	2	— ⅛
18	14¼	Amal Leath pf	2	18	18	18	Apr23
58½	53	Amerada Cp(2)	4	56	55¾	56	Apr29
21	18	AmAgCh(.30e)	5	18	18	18	Apr25
75	41¾	Am Airlines	6	72⅝	71¾	72¼	— ¼
12¾	9⅞	Am Bank Note	8	11⅛	11	11	
83¼	51¼	Am Bosch	6	8	7⅞	8	— ⅛
45¾	38¼	Am Br Sh (.30e)	1	39½	39½	39½	+ ½
116½	112	Am Can (4)	2	115	115	115	
176½	169⅝	Am Can pf (7)	1	175⅜	175⅜	175⅜	+ ⅛
32½	23½	Am Car & Fdy	8	29	28⅛	28¾	— ⅛
51¾	38½	Am Car pf	6	48¼	48¼	48¼	—1
23½	19¼	Am Ch&C(.80e)	4	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
112½	106	Am Ch&C pf(5)	4	112½	111¾	112½	Apr22
138	136	Am Chicle (4a)	2	138	138	136	Apr17
9¾	6	AmColtype(¼e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Apr16
8¼	6⅝	Am Com Alco	3	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
15¼	10½	Am Crystal Sug	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
3¼	2½	Am Encaus Til	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Apr27
6⅝	5	Am European	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Apr16
2⅜	1½	Am&For Pow	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
24¼	18	A&FPS6pf(.60k)	6	21½	21	21½	+ ½
28¼	21¼	A&FPS7pf(.70k)	9	25¾	25	25¾	+ ¾
7¼	4¾	Am & F P 2 pf	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	Apr26
45⅜	38⅞	Am Haw SS (1)	82	46½	44¼	46½	+1½
6⅝	4⅛	Am Hide & Lea	11	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
38	35⅜	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35⅜	35⅛	35⅛	Apr29
66¼	56¼	Am Home (2.40)	3	64¼	64¼	64¼	+ ¾
3⅞	2⅜	Am Ice	5	3¼	3⅛	3¼	Apr29
35	24¼	Am Ice pf(½e)	4	31½	31½	31½	Apr26
6⅝	5	Am Internat'l	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
45	40½	Am Inv Ill(1.35e)	1	45	45	45	Apr26
57	50¾	Am In Ill pf(2½)	11	56⅞	56½	56⅞	
22¾	18⅛	Am Locomotive	5	19½	19½	19½	— ½
63	51⅛	Am Loco pf (1k)	3	61	61	61	
14⅞	13	Am M & F (.80)	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ¼
3⅜	2⅝	Am M & Metal	1	3		3	Apr27
25	21½	Am Metal (1e)	7	22	21½	21½	— ⅜
121	116	Am Met 6½pf(6)	1	116	116	116	Apr20
5¼	3	Am Power & Lt	14	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ¼
63¼	51¼	APL 6 pf(2¼k)	2	57	56⅜	56½	+ ½
54	43	APL $5 pf(1⅞k)	9	48¾	47¼	48⅜	+1⅝
10⅝	8	Am Rad & St S	18	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
17½	13⅜	Am Roll Mill	3	15¼	15	15	— ⅜
70	64¼	Am R M pf (3k)	1	67	67	67	Apr26
12¾	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	Apr27
11⅜	9⅛	Am Seat (½g)	6	11	10½	10¾	+ ½
54	46	Am Sm & R (1e)	3	50½	50¼	50¼	— ¼
147	142	Am S & R pf (7)	5	1443⅜	1443⅜	1443⅜	—15⅜
70	63½	Am Snuff (3a)	3	63½	63½	63½	
33⅜	25¾	Am Steel F(½e)	4	29¼	28⅝	28⅞	— ⅜
14⅝	12	Am Stores (¼e)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
17¼	15	Am Stove (½e)	3	15½	15½	15½	Apr29
23⅜	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	3	22	21¾	21¾	Apr29
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	3	88⅞	88	88	Apr26
18	14¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	Apr17
175¼	167¾	Am T & T (9)	4	173¼	172¾	172¾	— ¼
89½	85	Am Tobacco (5)	4	88½	87¾	88	+ ⅛
91¾	86¾	Am Tob B (5)	7	90¼	89½	90¼	+ ½
150½	144¾	Am Tob pf (6)	3	150½	150½	150½	Apr29
5¾	4¾	Am Type Fdrs	4	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
12⅜	8¾	Am Water Wks	43	10½	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
101½	95	Am W W pf (6)	1	100	100	100	+1
12	7	Am Woolen	4	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅜
52½	39	Am Wool pf(3k)	3	47¾	47	47	—1
8⅛	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	6	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
45½	39	Am Z p pf(2½k)	1	44½	44½	44½	— ¼
32	26⅛	Anaconda (¼e)	38	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝	— ¼
41¼	35	Anacon W & C	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	Apr26
22⅝	19	Anchor H (.15e)	1	19½	19½	19½	
15¾	11	Andes Cop (¼e)	1	14¼	14½	14¼	Apr20
4¼	2⅛	A P W Paper	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
35½	31½	Arch-D-M (.35e)	2	34	33¾	34	— ½
110	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	7	110⅛	109¾	110⅛	+ ¼
7⅝	5⅛	Armour Ill	43	7⅛	7	7	
64¼	46¼	Armour Ill p pf	3	60½	60½	60½	—1½
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	37	Arm Cork (½e)	3	41½	41¼	41¼	— ¼
11	10	Arnold C (⅜e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
9½	7½	Artloom Corp	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Apr29
9	7¼	Assd Dry Goods	7	7¾	7¾	7¾	
78	74¾	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	77	77	77	+1
85	70	AsDG2pf(11½k)	2	76½	76	76	Apr26
45	36⅝	Associates In (2)	1	43½	43½	43½	Apr25
25¼	21½	Atch T & S F	6	22¼	22⅛	22¼	— ⅛
57½	50½	AT&SF pf(2½e)	1	56½	56½	56½	
23½	16¼	Atl Coast Line	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	Apr29
22⅜	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	2	22⅜	22	22⅛	— ⅛
22½	13¾	Atl G&W In pf	5	22	20½	20½	—1½
24½	20½	Atl Refining (1)	16	24⅛	23⅞	24	— ¼
110	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	107	107	107	Apr26
97⅛	83⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	12	9	9	9	
51	47	Atlas Cp pf (3)	18	48⅝	48	48⅝	Apr29
77	63	Atlas Pow (¾e)	1	77	77	77	Apr29
8⅝	6	Atlas Tack	4	7	7	7	— ½
2⅞	1½	Auburn Auto	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Apr25
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	7	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
8⅜	6	Aviation Corp	11	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
B							
18½	14	Bald Loco ct	51	17⅞	16⅞	17⅛	— ⅝
6⅜	4¾	Balt & Ohio	8	5		4⅞	— ⅛
8	5¾	Balt & Ohio pf	3	6⅛	6	6⅛	Apr29
14⅞	10	Bangor & Ar	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Apr29
165⅝	133¾	Barber As (½e)	1	155⅝	155⅝	155⅝	Apr29
8⅜	7	Barker Bros	1	7	7	7	Apr29
133⅜	103¾	Barnsdall (.30e)	25	11¼	11	11¼	
36¾	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¼e)	5	35½	34¾	34¾	— ¾
35¾	26⅜	Beat Cream (1a)	1	33¼	33	33¼	— ⅜
112⅛	109⅜	Beat pf ww (5)	1	112⅜	112⅛	112⅛	Apr22
127	120¾	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	124	122	122	—2
9⅞	9	Beld-Hem(.40e)	*1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
67½	63¾	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Apr24
36⅜	26⅜	Bendix Av (1e)	5	34¼	33⅞	33⅞	— ½
22½	21	Ben Ind (.45e)	7	22⅜	22¼	22¼	
56¾	53½	Ben In L pf(2½)	2	54	54	54	+ ½
39	35½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
85	70⅛	Beth Steel (2¼e)	57	84¼	82½	83	— ⅜
125	115	Beth S 7% pf(7)	4	125	125	125	
34½	25⅛	Bigelow-S (1e)	1	25½	25½	25½	Apr27
22½	19½	Black&Dk (¼e)	3	21	20¼	20¼	— ¾
11⅜	9¼	Blaw-Knox	8	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅜
23¼	18	Bliss & L (¼e)	3	21	21	21	Apr24
28⅜	19⅛	Boeing Airplane	24	24⅞	24⅜	24⅞	— ⅛
26	21½	Bohn A&B (¼e)	24	28¾	27½	28⅜	+ ⅞
29¼	22	Bond Strs (1.60)	9	29¼	29	29	+ ½
24¼	21⅜	Borden Co (.60e)	2	23⅜	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
25⅞	21¾	Borg-Warn (½e)	23	22⅞	22⅜	22¾	+ ¼
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	2	2¼	2	2¼	Apr24
35¾	31⅛	Bower Roll B(3)	7	35	35	35	
7	6	Brew Corp (.60)	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
13¾	10¼	Bridgeport B	71	13¾	13½	13⅝	+ ¼
23¾	19⅛	Briggs Mfg (½e)	81	23¾	22¾	23	+ ⅝
39⅝	38	Briggs & Str (3)	1	39	39	39	Apr29
53¾	50¼	Bristol M (2.40)	1	51½	51½	51½	+ ½
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	13	3¾	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
19⅜	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	1	19	19	19	
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	51	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
106	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	107	107	107	+1⅛
63⅛	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	4	61⅞	61⅝	61⅞	+ ¼
25½	20	Bkly Un G (½e)	4	21½	21¼	21¼	+ ⅝
37¼	35	Brown Sh (½e)	1	37½	37¼	37½	+ ½
29½	21¼	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	3	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
10⅛	8¾	Bucyrus-Erie	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
6¼	4¾	Budd Mfg	12	5⅛	5	5	
6¾	4¾	Budd Wheel	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
33¼	20	Bullard Co (¼e)	7	32¾	31½	31½	—1¾
24¼	23½	Bullova Watch(2a)	3	30	30	30	+ ¼
3½	2¼	Burling Mill (1)	6	20½	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
35	27	Bur Ad M(.20e)	3	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
20½	16⅜	Bush Terminal	3	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
6½	3⅞	Butler Br (.15e)	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
23¼	20¾	Butt Cop&Zinc	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	
4⅛	3⅛	Byers (AM) Co	3	11⅝	11½	11½	Apr27
15½	13⅜	Byron Jack (1)	3	14	14	14	Apr26
C							
26⅞	21½	Calif Pack (¼e)	8	25¾	25	25	— ⅝
52½	51	Calif P ⅌ (2½)	1	52	52	52	Apr22
17⅜	1⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1½	1⅜	1½	
8⅛	6½	Cal & Hecla(½e)	2	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ¼
19½	13¼	Camp Wy (.65e)	6	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
23½	16½	Can Dry	10	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ½
6⅜	4¾	Canadian Pacific	32	5⅝	5½	5½	
40½	37¾	Cannon M (½e)	1	39	39	39	Apr29
6	5	Capital Ad A	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	Apr29
28½	23	Carpent (½e)	1	27½	27½	27½	
3⅛	2½	Car & Gen (.05e)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
75	66	Case (JI) Co	1	70¼	70¼	70¼	Apr27
56½	47¼	Caterpill Tr (2)	14	50¾	50⅝	50¾	
35½	26⅜	Celanese (½a)	42	35⅜	34½	34½	— ⅜
12½	9⅞	Celotex Corp	8	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
26½	21¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	25½	25½	25½	+ ¼
3⅜	2⅜	Cent Foundry	5	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
5⅞	4¼	Cent RR NJ	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Apr29
11¼	6¾	Cent Violetta S	2	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
6	5½	Century Rib M	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
41½	36⅜	Cerro de Pas(2e)	5	36¾	36¼	36½	— ⅛
8⅜	6⅛	Cert-teed Prod	5	6⅜	6½	6½	— ¼
21	18¼	Chain Belt (½e)	1	20½	20¼	20¼	Apr29
30¾	21	Cham P&F(.15e)	6	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¼
29½	15	Checker Cab		25	25	25	Apr26
42⅜	38¾	Ches&Ohio(2½)	10	39¾	39⅛	39½	+ ¼
97½	94	Ches & O pf (4)	1	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	Apr26

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
47⅛	4¼	Ches Corp	5	4½	4½	4½	
2½	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1			2	Apr 4
⅜	¼	Chi & N West	2	¼	¼	¼	
1⅛	⅝	Chi & N West pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Apr27
2⅛	1½	Chi Great W pf	3	1½	1½	1½	
12⅛	9¾	Chi Mail Order	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr29
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	2	¼	¼	¼	
14¾	10⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	5	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	Apr29
35⅞	33¾	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	Apr25
50	46	C P T pr pf (2½)	2	48	48	48	— ⅜
⅜	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Apr23
⅝	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
¾	⅜	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	Apr29
11½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	5	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ¼
16⅛	11⅞	Chickasha Cot	6	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Childs Co	8	6½	6	6⅛	+ ¼
91⅝	79½	Chrysler (1¼e)	18	87	86	86⅛	
14¼	12⅜	City I & F (.30e)	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
4⅛	2⅞	City Stores	5	3½	3½	3½	— ⅜
40¼	28	Clark Equip(1a)	1	38	38	38	
43¼	35½	Clev Gr B (.40e)	5	40½	40¼	40¼	
41½	35⅛	Climax M. (1.20)	2	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
45½	35⅞	Cluett P (½e)	3	41	40¾	41	+ ¼
131	118	Coca-Cola (¾e)	1	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝	Apr27
63	60¾	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61½	61½	61½	Apr25
20	15¾	Colgate P (½)	11	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
103¾	102⅝	Colgate pf cld(6)	3	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	M'r 5
35½	28	Collins & A (2e)	2	31¾	31¾	31¾	
21⅝	17	Col Fuel & Iron	6	21½	21	21	— ⅝
26⅜	23	Col Br A (.45e)	14	25	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
26¼	22¾	Col Br B (.45e)	15	24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅞
7½	5⅜	Col G & E (.20e)	33	6⅝	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
93½	86	Col G&E pfA (6)	1	89¾	89¾	89¾	— ¼
8½	6¾	Colum Pict	1	7	7	7	+ ¼
23½	19½	Colum P pf(2¾)	*1	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
98¾	87⅞	Col Carb (1e)	1	93	93	92	
48	45	Coml Credit (4)	2	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	+ ⅜
108⅛	104	Com Cr pf (4½)	1	106	106	106	— ⅛
56	51¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	7	53½	52⅞	53⅜	+ ⅜
113	110	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	110	110	110	Apr25
113¼	105	Coml Solvents	9	15	14⅞	14⅞	
11⅝	9⅞	Com'th & South	44	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
1½	1	Com & Sou pf(3)	4	68	67¾	68	+ ½
73¼	62⅛	Com & Sou (1.80)	34	32⅝	32½	32⅝	
33	30⅞	Conde Nast	1	5½	5½	5½	Apr25
6¼	5	Congoleum(¼e)	2	22⅜	22	22⅜	+ ⅜
24⅜	21¾	Congress Cigar	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
13¼	8	Consol Aircraft	4	29½	28¾	28¾	—1
31½	25⅛	Consol Cig (¾e)	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
35⅞	33¾	Consol Cp (.15e)	18	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
9⅞	7¾	Cons Edison (2)	56	32⅛	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅛
110⅛	107	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	108¼	108¼	108¼	+ ¼
1⅛	⅞	Con Film Ind	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
10½	8½	Cons F pf (¼k)	7	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	
4½	3¾	Cons Laundries	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Apr27
8⅛	7	Consol Oil (.80)	13	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
2¼	1⅝	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Apr26
4½	3⅛	Consol'n Coal	2	4½	4½	4½	Apr29
18½	14½	Consol'n Coal pf	1	18	17½	17½	Apr26
104	100¾	Con Pow pf(4½)	4	102⅝	102½	102½	Apr29
19½	14⅝	Container (½e)	5	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
15⅜	12¼	Cont Bak (A)	6	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
18	1	Cont Bak (B)	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
97½	86	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	90	90	90	Apr29

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Power Counsel Hits Practices Of Assoc. Gas

WASHINGTON (AP)—A charge that practices of Associated Gas and Electric System's holding and service companies were "damnable to the utmost" brought to a close the Federal Power Commission's four-year investigation of the effect of these practices on rates charged by six Pennsylvania operating subsidiaries.

The charge was made by Lambert McAllister, commission counsel, after Edward F. Huber, attorney for the Pennsylvania companies, asserted in his closing statement the practices complained of had not existed since the beginning of 1939 and were "improbable" of recurrence.

Mr. McAllister has punctuated the 15,000-page record with charges that holding and service companies of the A. G. and E. System have assessed exorbitant and unnecessary charges against operating subsidiaries.

"It is of little grace to come forward now and say they are relics of the past," he said in reply to Mr. Huber's statement. "The fact that they have been discontinued is an admission of their perniciousness."

As a matter of fact, Mr. McAllister added, the complained-of practices "are continuing . . . through the utility management corporation, . . . which today is paying charges for which there is no justification."

The utility management corporation is one of the system service companies whose activities have been studied during the investigation.

Reserving to Huber the right to cross-examine Daniel Starch, former A. G. and E. official, Commission Examiner Frank Hampton announced at the conclusion of the session the investigation was ended and he would study the record preparatory to making a report to the commission. Mr. Huber indicated he might wish to question Mr. Starch on a report, to be filed later in the week, on operating expenses of A. G. and E. companies and a comparison of expenses of non-system companies.

The investigation started in January, 1936, and was delayed more than two years by litigation which resulted in a Supreme Court order refusing the request of the Pennsylvania companies for an injunction to block the inquiry. The respondent companies are the Metropolitan Edison Company, the Northern Pennsylvania Power Company, the Pennsylvania Electric Company, the Erie Lighting Company, the Clarion River Power Company, and the Solar Electric Company.

Boston Stocks

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
6.00	Bigel-Sanf pf	97	97	97	97
.40	Bird & Son, Inc	11¼	11¼	11¼	12
8.75	Bos & Albany	82	82	82	82
8.00	Bos Edison	144¾	144½	144¾	144
5.00	Bos Elevated	46	45¾	46	47
2.	Bos & Me pr pf	9½	9⅛	9⅜	9¾
..	Bos & Me st Anf	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2¼
..	Bos & Me st D pf	3¼	3	3	3
..	Bos & Prov	16½	16½	16½	17
1.12½	East Gas & F pf	23½	23½	23½	23¾
..	East M St Istpf	62	62	62	62
..	Eastern SS	6¾	6	6	6¾
1.00b	Employers Grou	25	25	25	25½
..	Mergenthaler	16⅜	16½	16½	17
1.75a	NE Tel&Tel	132	131.	132	132
..	North Butte	70c	68c	70c	70c
..	Maine Cent	7½	7½	7½	7⅞
..	Mass Util As	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
..	Old Col ctf dep	11c	11c	11c	12c
.40	Shawmut As	11	10⅞	10⅞	11⅛
..	Sulliv Mach	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	13
.25a	Un Twist Drill	31	30	30	30
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	73½	73	73¼	73½
..	Warren S D	31	31	31	29¼

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1940, no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1940 on account of accumulations.

Hamilton Watch Co.

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Hamilton Watch Company showed net profit in the March quarter of $78,031, or 7 cents on common, against $12,250, or 36 cents on 6 per cent preferred, in the corresponding 1939 quarter.

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
1	3¼s 45-43	109.22	109.22	109.22
8	3¼s 46-44	110.16	110.16	110.16
1	3s 48-46	111.10	111.10	111.10
2	3¼s 49-46	111.30	111.30	111.30
7	2s 50-48	104.13	104.12	104.13
8	3s 55-51	111.12	111.8	111.8
27	2¼s 53-51	104.13	104.7	104.13
9	2¾s 60-55	108.20	108.16	108.18
1	2¾s 60-55 reg	108.16	108.16	108.16
10	2¾s 59-56	107.16	107.16	107.16
5	2⅜s 63-58	107.6	107.6	107.6
52	2¾s 65-60	107.9	107.5	107.9

Federal Farm Mortgage

1	3s 47-42	104.26	104.26	104.26

Home Owners Loan

2	3s 52-44	107.28	107.28	107.28

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
5	Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	108	108	108
17	Alleghany cv 5s '44	82¼	82	82
1	Allegh Val 4½ '42	105½	105½	105½
5	Allied Strs 4½s '51	98¾	98¾	98¾
33	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
4	Am & For P 5s 2030	65	65	65
22	Am T & T 5½s '43	107	107⅜	107⅜
5	Am T & T 3¼s '66	109	109	109
12	Am T & T 3¼s '61	109⅜	109⅛	109⅛
1	Am W W & E 6s '75	109	109	109
2	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	102¾	102¾	102¾
2	Arm Del 4s '55	104	104	104
43	AT & SF 4s '95	106⅛	106	106⅛
7	AT & SF 4½s C-A '62	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1	A C Line 4½s '64	53½	53½	53½
2	Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	37¼	37¼	37¼
1	Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	32	32	32
1	AtlGu&WI 5s '59	75¼	75¼	75¼
35	AtlRefin 3s '53	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
22	B&O 95 st A	26¾	26½	26¾
10	B&O 95 st C	30¼	30	30
10	B&O 2000stD	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
117	B&O 96 st F	26¾	26½	26¾
42	Bost&Me 4s '67 st	52¾	50⅞	52½
42	Bost&Me 4¾s '61 st	56	54¼	56
75	Bost&Me 4¾s '61 st	52⅜	50¼	52⅜
8	Bost&Me 5s '55	57	54½	57
99	Bost&Me 5s '55St	52⅜	50¼	52⅝
6	BklyManTr 4½s '66	102⅜	102⅜	102⅝
55	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66ct	91	90¾	91
1	BklyUnEl 1st 5s '50ct	90¾	90¾	90¾
2	BklyUn Gas 6s '47	115	115	115
15	BklyUGas 5s '57B	107	106¾	106¾
31	Buf R&P 5s '37 St	40¼	39½	40¼
1	BushTerm 5s '55	45¾	45¾	45¾
4	CanNat 5s '69 Jly	101	101	101
2	CanNat 5s '69 Oct	101½	101½	101½
2	CanNat Ry 4½s '51	97¼	97¼	97¼
3	CanNat Ry 4½s '56	97¼	97	97
11	CanNor 6½s '46	108½	108½	108½
2	CanPac 5s '54	80	80	80
25	CanPac 4½s '60	74⅛	73⅞	73⅞
18	CanPac 4s perp	63½	63	63¼
4	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	88½	88¾	88½
1	Cen of Ga 5s 59	2½	2½	2½
2	Cen RR NJ 5s 87	17¼	17	17
10	Cen RR NJ 4s 87	14½	14½	14½
3	Certain-td 5½s 48	81½	81⅜	81⅜
1	C&O 4½s 2013 A	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜
17	C&O 3½s 96 D	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
2	C&O rfg 3½s 96E	99⅞	99¾	99¾
3	C&O rfg 3½s 63F	105½	105½	105½
3	CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	89¾	88⅞	89¼
1	CB&Q 4½s 77	83	83	83
11	CB&Q gen 4s 58	91⅝	91	91
2	CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
10	Chic Gt West 4s 59	29⅜	29	29⅜
1	Chi Ind&L 6s 47	8½	8½	8½
10	CMSP&P 5s '75	6⅝	6½	6⅝
14	CMSP&P 4¾s 89F	1¾	1⅝	1¾
10	CMSP&P 4½s 89C	27	27	27
3	CM&StP gen 4s 89	26¾	26¾	26¾
7	CM&StP 3½s 89 B	26½	26¼	26¼
5	Chi&NW gen 5s 87	17	17	17
46	Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞
3	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜
5	Chi & NW 3½s 87	16	16	16
16	CR&I 4s 88	17	16⅞	17
1	CRI&P 4s 88 ct	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
2	CRI&P rfg 4s 34	7¼	7¼	7¼
21	Ch & W Ind 4s 52	94½	94⅛	94½
4	Ch&W Ind 4¼s 62	94½	94⅛	94⅛
1	Ch Un Sta 3½s 51	106¼	106¼	106¼
63	City of NY 3s B80wl	95⅞	95¾	95⅞
49	City of NY 3s I 80wi	95⅛	94⅞	95
5	CCC&StL 4½s 77	49½	49½	49½
5	Clev Elec Ill 3¾s 65	108	108	108
2	Clev UnTerm 5½s 72	85¾	85⅝	85⅝
5	Clev n UTerm 5s 73	76	75⅞	75⅞
2	Clev NnTerm 4½77C	68	68	68
2	Col F&I 5s 43	105	105	105
2	Colo&So 4½s 80	28	28	28
7	Colombia G 5s 52 May	105¼	105¼	105¼
7	Colmbia G 5s 1961	105½	105⅜	105½
5	Comwlth Ed 3½s 1958	111⅛	111	111
48	Comwlth Edcv3½s 58	130	129⅜	130
5	Con Edis 3¼s 65	106¼	106	106¼
5	Con Edis 3⅜s 58	109¼	109¼	109¼
10	Con Edis 3½s 56	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
10	Con Oil ev 3½s 51	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	Con Rys 4s 56	18¼	18¼	18¼
1	Consol'n Coal 5s 60	61¾	61¾	61¾
4	Consum Pow 3½s 70	111	111	111
2	Consum Pw 3½s 65	108½	108½	108½
2	Consum Pow 3¼s 66	109	109	109
14	Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	107½	107½	107½
2	Crane Co 3½s 51	102½	102½	102½
5	Crown Cork 4s 50	106	106	106
1	Crucible Stl 4½s 48	105¼	105¼	105¼
9	Del&Hud 4s 43	56½	56¼	56½
10	Del P&L 4¼s 69	104½	104½	104½
1	D&&R G West 5s 78	61½	61½	61½
1	Det Ed 4½s 61	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
6	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107½	107¼	107½
10	E Ten V&G cn 5s '56	93½	93½	93½
2	Erie rfg 5s '67	15	15	15
7	Erie rfg 5s '75	15	15	15
29	Trie gen lien 4s '96	27¾	27⅝	27¾
12	Fla E Cst 5s '74	67¼	67⅛	67¼
10	GenMotAccp3¼s '51	104¼	104	104
5	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	69¼	68¾	69¼
1	Goodrich 4¼s '56	105	105	105
1	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	100½	100½	100½
1	Gt Nor 5s '73	93½	93½	93½
1	Gt Nor 4¼s '77 E	87⅞	87	87½
14	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	105	104½	104½
35	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	95¼	95⅛	95⅜
4	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	78⅝	78½	78½
6	Gulf M & N 5s '50	81⅞	81½	81⅝
5	Hor & Co 1st mtg '44	76	76	76
5	Hudson Coal 5s'62A	31	30	30
1	Huds Co Gas 5s'49	127	127	127
18	Ill Cen 4s '53	45⅞	45⅛	45½
21	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	48¼	48	48¼
1	Ill Cent 4s '66	43½	43	43⅛
6	IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	47⅛	47	47⅛
6	IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	44¾	44⅜	44¾

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	148.52	30.71	25.12
Net change	—.11	—.03	—.14
Previous close	148.41	30.74	24.98
1940 high	152.80	32.67	26.45
1940 low	144.65	29.78	24.02

*Preliminary.

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
6	Indus Rayon 4½s'48	105¼	105	105¼
5	Inspirat Cop 4s'52	100	100	100
21	Interb R Tr 7s'32 ct	74½	74	74½
15	Interb R Tr 6s '32	38¾	38¾	38¾
10	Interb R Tr rfg5s'66ct	77¾	77⅝	77¾
8	Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	77½	77½	77½
3	Interlake Iron cv 4s'47	86¼	86¼	86¼
4	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	111¾	111	111¾
17	Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	68⅝	68⅜	68½
16	Int Mer Mar 6s'41	76½	76	76
11	Int Paper 6s'55	102¼	102	102¼
3	Int Paper 5s'47	103	103	103
6	Int T&T 4½s'52	36⅝	36½	36½
5	Int T&T 5s '55	39¾	39¼	39¼
5	Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
1	K C South 5s '50	65½	65½	65½
5	K C South 3s '50	65¼	65⅛	65¼
5	K C Term 4s '60	108½	108½	108½
2	Koppers Co 4s '51	105½	105½	105½
2	Lac Gas 5½s '53	48	48	48
5	L E & West 2nd 5s '41	91	91	91
8	L S & M S 3½s'97 reg	81	81	81
8	LehValCoal 5s '54 st	25	25	25
3	LiggettAM 7s '44	126¾	126⅝	126⅝
36	LongIsl rfg 4s '49	94⅝	94	94⅝
1	Lorillard Co 7s '44	125½	125	125½
1	Louisia&Ark 5s '69	84¼	84¼	84¼
2	Lou&N 5s 2003B	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
9	L&N Pad & M 5s '46	104½	104½	104½
1	Lou&NSo Ji M 4s '52	77½	77½	77½
2	LouGas&El 3½s '66	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
2	Maine Cen 4s '45	81	81	81
9	Maine Cen 4½s '60	53¼	53	53¼
3	ManatiSug 4s '57	45¼	45¼	45¼
3	ManhatRy 4s '90	83¼	83¼	83¼
10	Marion StShov 6s '47	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞
1	Market St Ry 7s '40	76¼	76¼	76¼
2	Market St Ry 7s '40 rct	66	66	66
11	McKess&Rob 5½s '50	97½	97	97½
10	Mich Con Gas 4s 63	103¾	103⅝	103¾
1	MilSparta&NW 4s 47	14½	14½	14½
1	MSP&SSMar 4s 2049	11¼	11¼	11¼
1	MSP&SSMar 5½s 78	59	59	59
5	Mo-Ill 5s 59	72	72	72
1	M-K-Tex 5s 62A	15¼	15¼	15¼
1	M-K-Tex adj 5s 67	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1	M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	27¼	27¼	27¼
13	Mo Pac 5s 65A	19⅞	19¾	19⅞
4	Mo Pac 5s 77F	19½	19⅜	19½
2	Mo Pac 5s 77F ct	19	19	19
6	Mo Pac 5s 78 G	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
3	Mo Pac 5s 80H	19⅜	19½	19⅝
28	Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1	MoPac 3rd ext 4s 38	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
1	Mon & O 4½s'42	77	77	77
2	MonWPa Pub Svc 6s65	111¼	111¼	111¼
2	Mont Pow 3¾s 66	102	101⅞	101⅞
2	Mor & Essex 4½s 55	32¾	32⅝	32¾
16	Mount StT&T 3¼s 68	100	100	100
12	Nasash El 4s 81 Ct	54⅝	54¾	54⅝
2	Nat Dairy 3¾s 51ww	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1	Nat Distill 3½s 49	106¼	106	106¼
1	NY Rt Mex 4½s 57 Jly	1	1	1
1	NY Rt Mex 4s 51 Apl	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
8	Natl Steel 3s 65	104¼	104¼	104¾
1	N O Pub Sv 5s 55 B	103¾	103¾	103¾
3	NO Tex & M 4½s56	34	34	34
5	NYC rfg 5s 2013	58¾	58½	58½
16	NYC 3½s 2013 A	53	52⅝	53
6	NYC cn 4s '98	58½	58	58½
2	NYC 3¾s '46	80¼	80	80¼
11	NYC cv 3¼s '52	58¼	58¼	58¼
3	NYC & HR 4s '42	94½	94⅝	94⅝
8	NYC&HRR 3½s '97	77¾	77¾	77¾
3	NYCh&StL 6s '41	83	83	83
8	NY Ch & StL 4½s '78	56½	56	56
1	NY Ch&StL 4s '46	85½	85½	85½
1	NY Dock Co 4s '51	55½	55	55
3	NY Edis 3¼s '65	109¼	109¼	109¼
2	NY Edis 3¼s '66	110⅞	110⅝	110⅞
3	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	21	21	21
3	NYNH&H cv 6s '40	15½	15½	15½
7	NYNH&H 4½s '67	20¾	20¾	20¾
6	NYNH&H 4s '56	19	19	19
6	NYNH&H 3½s '54	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
18	NY O&W 2rfg 4s '92	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
12	NY O&W gen 4s '55	3	3	3
2	NY & R Gas 6s '51A	103¾	103¾	103¾
5	Canada 2¼s '44	92¾	92¾	92¾
5	Canada 2¼s '45	92¾	92¾	92¾
3	Canada 2¼s'62asd	92¾	92¾	92¾
3	Chile 7s '42 asd	14½	14¼	14½
1	Chile 6s '60 asd	14½	14½	14½
1	Colomb 6s '61 Oct	29	29	29
1	Cordoba Pv 7s '42	80	80	80
1	Cuba 5s 1904 '44	100	100	100
17	Denmark 4½s '62	21¾	21½	21½
5	GerGov 5½s'65	14	14	14
1	Ger Govt 7s '49	15	15	15
2	Greek 6s '68 pt pd	13	13	13
67	Ital Pub Util 7s '52	45¾	45⅛	45¾
20	Italy 7s 1951	52¼	52¼	52¼
3	Japan 6½s'54	88	88	88
4	Japan 5½s'65	63⅝	62⅜	62⅝
1	Lombard El 7s '52	65¼	65¼	65¼
1	Medellin Mun 6½s '54	9¾	9¾	9¾
2	Fet Water 5½s'50	68	68	68
4	Milan City 6½s'52	38¾	38	38
12	N Sou Wales 5s '57	63½	63	63
1	Norway 6s '44	45½	45½	45½
2	Norway 6s '43	44	44	44
2	Norway 4½s '65	33	33	33
2	Norway 4s '63	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
1	Orient Dev 5½s '58	56¼	56¼	56¼
1	Peru 1st 6s '60	9½	9½	9½
2	Queensland 7s '41	99¼	99¼	99¼
2	Rhodesian 8s '36	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
1	Rio Gr do Sul 7s '66	9½	9½	9½
8	Rio Gr do Sul 8s '68	9½	9⅜	9½
6	Rome6½s '52	44½	44	44
3	SaoPaulCity 6½s '57	9	9	9
2	SaoPaulo St 7s '56	9¾	9¾	9¾
1	Sou Calif St 7s '40	34	33½	33½
5	Serbs Cts St 7s '62	11	11	11
2	Sydney 5½s'55	65	65	65
2	Tokyo City 5½s'61	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
9	Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	60	60	60
7	Urug 4½'33-44½s'79	53¼	53¼	53¼
10	Urug 4s4½s4½s'78	53⅛	53	53
1	Yokohoma 6s '61	60	60	60

Total today, 3,851,000; previous day, 4,691,500; week ago, 4,982,000; year ago, 4,625,500; two years ago, 4,238,100; Jan. 1 to date, 564,642,300; year ago, 595,304,400; two years ago, 610,267,930.

Foreign Bonds

14	Abitibi P&P 5s '53	57¼	56¼	57¼
1	Antioquia 7s '45 B	11½	11½	11½
12	Antwerp 5s '58	72	71	71
6	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	84⅞	84½	85
10	Argentine 4½s '48	96⅜	96¼	96⅜
2	Argentine 4½s '71	91	91	91
8	Australia 5s '55	65½	63	63
18	Australia 5s '57	64¼	62⅜	62⅜
14	Australia 4½s '56	62⅜	60	60
12	Belgium 7s '55	101½	100¾	101½
18	Belgium 6½s'49	91	89⅜	91
5	Belgium 6s'55	88⅜	88¼	88¾
1	Brazil 8s '41	18½	18½	18½
14	Brazil 6½s '27-57	14¾	14½	14½
10	Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	14¾	14¾	14¾
1	Brisbane 5s '57	60½	60½	60½
1	Brisbane 5s '58	59	59	59
3	Buen A 4½s Aug '76	58½	58½	59
4	Buen A 3¾s '75	61	61	61
4	Canada 5s '52	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
14	Canada 4s '60	95⅜	94⅝	94⅝
13	Canada 3¼s '61	86¼	86¼	86¼
15	Canada 3s '68	82½	82¼	82¼
5	Canada 3s '67	82⅝	82½	82½
2	Canada 2¼s '45	92¾	92¾	92¾
5	Canada 2¼s '44	92¾	92¾	92¾
5	ChileMtgBds '62asd	13¼	13¼	13¼
3	Chile 7s '42 asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
1	Chile 6s '60 asd	14½	14½	14½
1	Colomb 6s '61 Oct	29	29	29
1	Cordoba Pv 7s '42	80	80	80
1	Cuba 5s 1904 '44	100	100	100
17	Denmark 4½s '62	21¾	21½	21½
5	GerGov 5½s'65	14	14	14
1	Ger Govt 7s '49	15	15	15
2	Greek 6s '68 pt pd	13	13	13
67	Ital Pub Util 7s '52	45¾	45⅛	45¾
20	Italy 7s 1951	52¼	52¼	52¼
3	Japan 6½s'54	88	88	88
4	Japan 5½s'65	63⅝	62⅜	62⅝
1	Lombard El 7s '52	65¼	65¼	65¼
1	Medellin Mun 6½s '54	9¾	9¾	9¾
2	Fet Water 5½s'50	68	68	68
4	Milan City 6½s'52	38¾	38	38
12	N Sou Wales 5s '57	63½	63	63
1	Norway 6s '44	45½	45½	45½
2	Norway 6s '43	44	44	44
2	Norway 4½s '65	33	33	33
2	Norway 4s '63	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
1	Orient Dev 5½s '58	56¼	56¼	56¼
1	Peru 1st 6s '60	9½	9½	9½
2	Queensland 7s '41	99¼	99¼	99¼
2	Rhodesian 8s '36	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
1	Rio Gr do Sul 7s '66	9½	9½	9½
8	Rio Gr do Sul 8s '68	9½	9⅜	9½
6	Rome6½s '52	44½	44	44
3	SaoPaulCity 6½s '57	9	9	9
2	SaoPaulo St 7s '56	9¾	9¾	9¾
1	Sou Calif St 7s '40	34	33½	33½
5	Serbs Cts St 7s '62	11	11	11
2	Sydney 5½s'55	65	65	65
2	Tokyo City 5½s'61	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
9	Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	60	60	60
7	Urug 4½'33-44½s'79	53¼	53¼	53¼
10	Urug 4s4½s4½s'78	53⅛	53	53
1	Yokohoma 6s '61	60	60	60

Total today, 3,851,000; previous day, 4,691,500; week ago, 4,982,000; year ago, 4,625,500; two years ago, 4,238,100; Jan. 1 to date, 564,642,300; year ago, 595,304,400; two years ago, 610,267,930.

Metal Prices

NEW YOSK, April 30 (AP)—Copper steady, electrolytic spot Conn. Valley, 11.25-50; export fas N. Y., 11.25. Tin steady, spot and nearby 47.25; forward 46.87½. Lead steady, spot New York 5.10-15; East St. Louis 4.95. Zinc steady, East St. Louis spot and forward 5.75. Quicksilver 171.000-173.00 nominal. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, platinum, Chinese wolframite and domestic scheelite, unchanged.

Heard in Wall Street

The Supreme Court's overwhelming (8 to 1) decision on the Walsh-Healey Act will have much wider interest than just for the seven little steel companies (not to be confused with the big "little steel companies") who lost.

The Walsh-Healey (Public Contracts) Act said that if you sell as little as $10,000 to the Government (enough for five tons of battleship) you have to pay the prevailing wage in the locality. Ma Perkins said there are only six steel localities in this country, and the one in the east includes 14 States and the District of Columbia, with prevailing minimum 62½ cents. This would make the small-town companies have to pay the big-city rates in Pittsburgh. They said "that's an abuse of the word 'locality.'"

The Government said maybe the word was being a bit strained but that Congress had argued at considerable length over the word and had made a point of using it instead of "city, town, village, or other subdivision" as used in the Bacon-Davis Act of 1931 which required prevailing wages on local public works. The United States Court of Appeals said maybe so, but this didn't justify stretching the word to 14 States and the D. C., and up went the case to the Supreme Court, though the Government said the law contained no power of review and that the little steel companies had not suffered—yet.

The Supreme Court didn't seem much concerned about either the dictionary meaning of "locality" or about Congress' struggles with the bill. It seemed to assume Congress in effect passed the buck to the "Secretaryess" of Labor to define "locality," and the Supreme Court thought there was no earthly use in bothering the Government with a suit over every little administrative act like defining a word after Congress had specifically delegated the authority.

This will mean that the small-town, steel companies will either have to raise their minimum wages or give up their Government business. Six of the seven have been getting such business for a long time. It will also affect many other industries. In the paper industry, for example, there are only three localities in the United States now so far as wages go for companies seeking Government business.

Still broader meaning is that this is the first time the new Court has passed on a similar non-Commission order. It foreshadows the Court's future views on the decisions of Colonel Fleming and the Wage and Hour Division. And most broadly of all, it indicates that even if the American Bar Association gets its Walter-Logan bill through Congress and over a veto, it won't make so much difference as before. It may extend the right of review, but the right won't have so much value.

* * *

The refined statistical calculation of ultimate foreign purchasing power here seems as futile as was, in the past, the calculation of "hot money" balances and before that of the international capital movement. About the only thing certain appears to be that the Allies have so far only scratched the surface of their ability to pay—particularly so long as they can get $35 an ounce for gold here. As Dr. Goldenweiser was recently quoted in the Savings Bank Journal, if we stopped buying gold, "it would . . . mean that England and France would be deprived of a very large part of their buying power in this country. . . . "

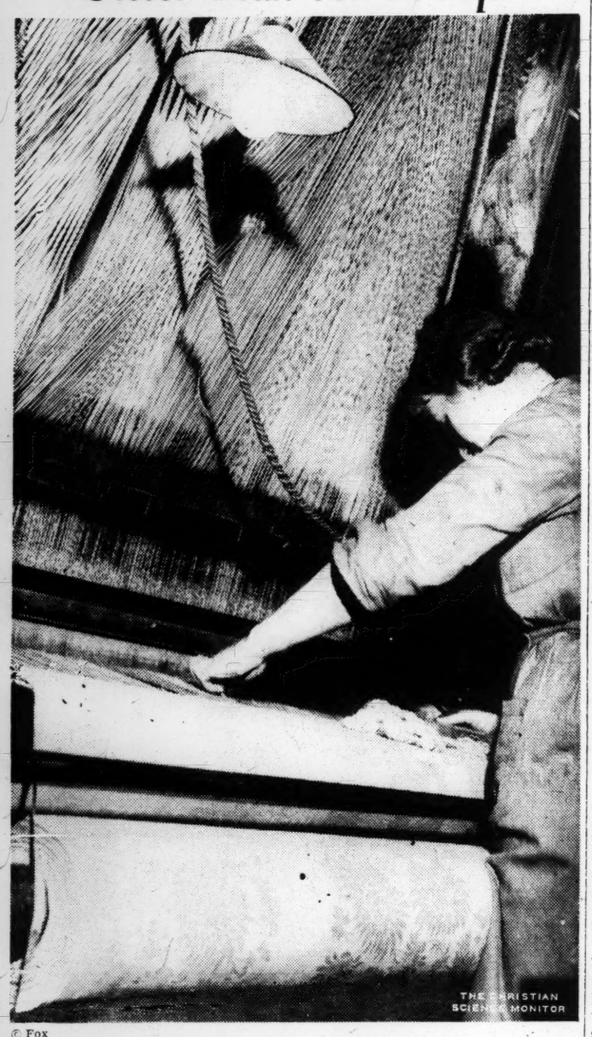
H. F.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
200	Aero Sup B(.20g)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
200	Ainsworth (.14g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
100

Ulster Flax for Troops



© Fox

It's Also Produced for Export

In addition to its great effort in furnishing man power for the British service, Northern Ireland is also working at full pressure on the home front, producing linen goods of all kinds from Ulster's famous flax mills for use of the troops and for sales abroad. Photograph shows the weaving of damask, destined for the American market.

Southampton-Lisbon Route Stresses Spain's Air Role

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Permission to cross Spanish territory, which will enable the British to fly directly from Southampton to Lisbon, emphasizes the important role now played by Spain in the European aviation picture.

Under the terms of the permission British Airways last week began an experimental service from Southampton connecting with the American trans-Atlantic clippers at Lisbon, by way of Bordeaux and Salamanca. Regular service will follow in May. The rights do not include the privilege of stopping in Spain.

The fact that the British right is only a "crossing" permission in Spain discloses that the Spanish Government intends to trade upon its important geographical position to advance its own company, the Linea Iberia. Accordingly, vigorous trading has been conducted by the British, the French, the Germans, the Swiss, the Netherlanders and the Italians for rights either to cross Spain as a "bridge" to Lisbon, or upon a reciprocal basis for Spanish traffic.

Italians to Share

Italy and Germany are, quite naturally, in a favored position. Under the terms of an air convention with Italy signed recently, Linea Iberia and Italy's Ala Littoria will operate a joint service between Genoa and Lisbon. Previously Ala Littoria had a monopoly from Italy to Barcelona.

Switzerland, by the terms of a recent air pact with Spain, has just established a new service between Locarno and Barcelona. American-bound passengers, however, must continue west of Barcelona on either Spanish or Italian planes. The principal object of the Swiss permission is to facilitate an air service between Germany and Spain and Portugal by means of neutral air operators.

Refusal to Dutch

In the case of the Netherlands it was the refusal of Spain to permit Dutch planes to fly across Spanish territory that has produced the unique overwater landplane service of K. L. M. between Amsterdam and Lisbon. The twice-weekly service of the Royal Dutch Air Lines, which employs American Douglas planes, crosses the Channel and southern England, avoiding France which has also refused permission to the Dutch to fly over its territory. From the tip of England the Dutch service then hops the 1,150-mile water gap to Oporto, Portugal, avoiding Spanish territorial waters. The Dutch service then goes overland to Lisbon.

Eventually, it is understood, K. L. M. plans to extend its service to the Cape Verde Islands and across the South Atlantic to its possessions in South America.

At present the Dutch service carries only freight and mail in its Lisbon service though passengers may soon be carried, it is learned. For the long overwater flights the Douglases have been equipped with special cabin tanks providing 160 extra gallons of gasoline.

French Negotiation

France is negotiating with Spain in an attempt to re-establish Air France's service to French West Africa by way of Barcelona and Alicante.

American Export Airlines, Inc., an American company, also has landing rights in Spain and Italy. These were willingly granted to American Export Lines, the parent steamer company, which enjoys a great export trade with both Spain and Italy. A recommendation has just been made by an examiner of the Civil Aeronautics Authority of the United States that American Export Airlines be permitted to operate a trans-Atlantic air service in competition with Pan American Airways.

If the CAA acts affirmatively upon the favorable report of the examiner American Export Airlines intends to inaugurate immediately a fortnightly service from New York to Rome, stopping at Lisbon, a port in Spain not yet named, and thence to the Italian capital. It will operate a freight and mail service at first using the Consolidated flying boat in which it made the survey flights.

Later, when the Vought-Sikorsky flying boats which it has ordered are available, American Export will begin a New York to Rome service with passengers, mail and freight, which will proceed non-stop from New York to Lisbon.

Quizzical Students Quickly Quelled In Quiz-Bee With Akron Professors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—Regretfully, but in sportsmanlike manner, Akron University students are admitting that professors are smarter than their pupils, after all.

They had that fact proved to them recently when they challenged the faculty to a quiz-bee in which a team composed of the best students contended with a team composed of a number of professors.

A local radio announcer served as master of ceremonies at the bee and fired such questions as "What color is the roof of the student building?" "What relation is the present King to Queen Victoria?" "Where is the Kentucky Derby held?" and, "Who is Nick Gatt," to the contestants in a five-round battle of wits.

From the beginning the faculty members held the lead as non-combatant instructors cheered them to victory from the side lines and hundreds of students groaned at the failure of their team to stage a come-back.

When the quiz-bee was finished the teachers had won by a margin of 37.1 points.

Spectators attributed the big victory to the professors' cool headedness when under fire. And the students themselves admitted afterwards: "Where we made our mistake was in choosing such smart professors to serve on the team."

Labor Unions in France Give Up May 1 Holiday

PARIS (AP)—Abandoning a traditional holiday, French labor unions have instructed workers to remain on the Job May 1 to maintain wartime production.

Britain Turns to Eire To Keep Larder Filled

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 30 — Plans for Eire to fill the gap caused by Denmark's present inability to supply British breakfast tables are being discussed at a conference of British and Irish ministers which was opened here by Mr Anthony Eden, Dominion Secretary, this afternoon.

Reports that Eire's dairy and bacon producers are eager to fill the role of the unfortunate Danish farmers has heartened British housewives who have been given a clear hint lately of an impending egg shortage and the likelihood of a general tightening in food rations by next fall now that Danish supplies have been cut off.

Besides the material benefit to both Britain and Eire which is confidently expected to result from the talks, the presence in London of Dr. James Ryan and Sean Lemass, Irish Ministers of Agriculture and Supply, is seen as evidence of a trend toward better Anglo-Eire relations and closer co-operation which, it was hoped here, would be one outcome of the war.

Eire's New Position

Eire's position as an entirely independent neutral in this war as compared with its status of a partner by compulsion in the World War is believed to offer a unique opportunity for eradicating the age-old difference between the British and Irish peoples.

Freed from Empire ties, Eire can take an objective view of the present struggle and it is felt here that in such circumstances the people of southern Ireland are in good position to forget old animosities and recognize that Britain's cause is in reality their cause, both morally and materially.

In the World War, Irishmen rebelled against British rule; today it is estimated by Eire political leaders that about 95 per cent of the people of independent Eire desire an Allied victory. Nevertheless Eire is as determined as the United States to stay out of war. But by increasing its trade with Britain it sees a chance of benefiting its own economy as well as aiding in the struggle against aggression. This policy also suits Britain.

Cut in Imports Planned

The extent to which Eire depends on the British market is shown by the fact that Britain normally takes about 90 per cent of Eire's exports—predominantly agricultural produce. It is estimated that the output from Eire's arable land could be increased 50 per cent and that a speeding up in production of Irish eggs, butter and bacon would go a long way to replace Danish supplies.

Although Eire's prewar dairy produce exports to Britain amounted to only about one fifth to one sixth of Denmark's, it is pointed out that just before the German invasion of Denmark Anglo-Danish negotiations were far advanced to cut Danish dairy imports to Britain by about 40 per cent. This was due in the case of butter to the fact that rationing and rising prices in Britain had driven many households completely, and some partly, from butter to margarine. In fact Denmark was sending more than Britain could absorb.

In addition, British purchases of food from the Dominions, especially Canada, have increased considerably since war.

In return for an expansion of Eire's food production, the Irish Ministers are seeking a long-term British buying policy—not just for the duration of the war; a guaranteed supply by Britain of fertilizers, feeding stuffs, and adequate allocation of shipping space. In addition, Eire wants for its young domestic industries an assured supply of raw materials such as steel tinplate, farm implements, woolen yarn.

Mr. Lemass will put forward a strong case to the British Ministers for Eire to become permanently a much larger source of British food than at present. He will point out that about 50 per cent of Eire's imports originate in Britain and most of the rest cannot be imported without British assistance.

Favorable Factor

This is seen as a favorable factor in British-Eire trade from the currency standpoint.

Whether the Irish can persuade the British to offer them a long-term agreement remains to be seen since, even in the case of home agriculture, the British Government is still hesitating to adopt a really bold far-sighted policy.

For Eire, one of the most important outcomes from the present London talks may be an adoption in the lush fields of the Emerald Isle of intensive farming on the Danish pattern. Such a course is being strongly urged by Dr. Henry Kennedy, expert of the Irish Department of Agriculture, who contends that Scandinavian methods applied to Ireland's natural fertility would produce remarkable results.

Eire's ministers are now seeking an assured and permanent market in Britain to justify such an experiment.

Decline in Nazi Agriculture Forecast by U. S. Department

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 30—A decline in Germany's agricultural production, rather than a maintenance or increase in present output, is likely as the war progresses and the disruption of life through the blockade and mobilization continues, the United States Department of Agriculture predicted today.

In a 40-page analysis of "Wartime Agricultural and Food Control in Germany," the Department's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations points out that "official German data indicate that the 1937 diet of the working family (in Germany) was at least 15 per cent below the 1927 (and the pre-World War) level."

"And there are reasons to assume that the German diet further deteriorated between 1937 and August, 1939," it continues. "It appears, therefore, that Germany entered the present war with a large proportion of its population already inadequately nourished. While that fact alone is not likely to result in serious maladjustments during the first year of the war it is believed that the staying power and probably the health of those not in a preferred-ration category may be seriously endangered during a war of longer duration.

German Data Used

The Department's study is based largely on official and other German material and was prepared by Harry L. Franklin, senior agricultural economist, who spent 12 years in Germany, one of which was under the National Socialist regime.

The study declares that despite strenuous efforts by the Government since 1934 Germany has failed to achieve self-sufficiency in food-stuffs, domestic agriculture producing only about the same proportion of the total food requirements in 1938-39 as during the five years 1909-13, that is, about 80 per cent.

"Complete of near self-sufficiency has been achieved for sugar, potatoes, bread grains, cabbage, carrots, plums and cherries," it adds. "However, for such essential items as meat—the production of which is to a considerable extent dependent upon imported feedstuffs—and particularly for edible fats and oils, German output remains heavily on the deficit side. The 'fat group' is the most serious food problem confronting Germany, because nearly one-half of normal requirements must be imported."

Dairy Output Endangered

The study also holds that Germany's dairy output may recede, thus intensifying the edible fat problem, since German live-stock is fed, to a considerable degree, upon the residue of processed oilseeds now being reduced by the Allied blockade.

Mr. Franklin's analysis is seen here to coincide with reports reaching Government officials that German food rations are substandard in quantity and quite frequently in quality, and that Europe's exceptionally heavy winter had done considerable damage to Germany's potato and cabbage crop, part of which has been left in the ground due to the mobilization of farmers and farm-hands.

At the same time, the study admits that there are several imponderables in the current German agricultural system. It is not known, the study declares, just how much food and feed Germany will be able to obtain from Russia and the Balkans and to just what extent the large importation of Polish field-hands will fill the gap left by the German farmers called to the colors.

Unfamiliar Implements

The Polish field-hands are used to much cruder types of instruments than are the German farmers, many of whom have turned to mechanization during the Nazi drive for self-sufficiency, it is said. In addition, the Department points out that the agricultural area of the old Reich has decreased during the past seven years due to the construction of air fields and highways and that there seems little chance for expansion either in the old Reich or in the territory conquered during the past two years.

A final difficulty which the Department sees facing German agriculture is the acute shortage of phosphate-fertilizers to match the potash and nitrogen fertilizers which Germany possesses in sufficient quantity.

"The present phosphate quota for old Germany (Germany before the territorial acquisitions of 1938 and 1939) of only 40 per cent of the 1936-37 consumption, if kept in effect longer than one growing season, is apt to have a serious effect on total farm output," the report said. 'This is because most field crops require a balanced application of plant nutrients in the form of chemical fertilizers, and a deficiency in phosphate cannot in many instances be offset by the increased use of potash or nitrogen."

$8,710 of Oyster Shells In Virginia Distribution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Oyster shells aggregating 303,500 bushels and costing $8,710 have been purchased by the Virginia Commission of Fisheries for distribution over the depleted oyster bottoms of tidewater Virginia this year.

These shells will be moved and planted by the Work Projects Administration as part of the State program financed jointly by the WPA and by the Commission, through its bushel and gallon tax on oysters.

A large number of the shells will be planted in the Rappahannock River, which is in the most unfavorable condition of any river in the State, from the standpoint of oyster growth, according to Commission surveyors.

Farm Animals in Virginia Rise in Number and Value

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The number of farm animals in Virginia increased from 2,046,000 in 1931 to 2,274,000 in Jan. 1 of this year, the Fifth Federal Reserve Bank here estimated. Their value was believed to have jumped to $74,113,000, an increase of $19,878,000 over the same period.

The bank said the number of mules, cattle, and hogs increased, while horses and sheep decreased. Despite the decrease in the number of horses, however, it was reported, their value went from $13,290,000 to $17,728,000. The 379,000 sheep and lambs in Virginia at the first of the year were valued at $2,610,000, as compared with the 3,306,000 value set on the 495,000 of the animals in 1931.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ADVERTISING SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Distinctive copy and layout for folders and other advertising; low-cost service. A. RANDALL SANFORD, 600 20th St., N. W. Tel. REpublic 6292.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL RENT
HUBBARD 6767 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
660 Park Square Building, Boston

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs, custom made and ready to wear.
Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices. Cold storage — cleaning. 345 Seventh Avenue at 30th Street, N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279.

HELP WANTED

COLLEGE MAN AND WIFE to teach languages and music; care of boys; school; September; apartment, food, small salary. EDWARD WILLCOX, Leesburg, Virginia.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Counselor, swimming; small camp; must be Christian Scientist. Write, state salary. Mrs. Clarke, 84-74 169th St., Jamaica, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Maid for general housework; 6-room apartment, 4 in family; winter in Washington, summer at the shore. MRS. VIGEANT. Phone North 2363.

YOUNG experienced nursemaid to help with 3 young children; shore for summer. Blackall, 76 Foxcroft Road, West Hartford, Conn.

MFRS. REPRESENTATIVES

WILL represent concern catering to cutting up trade in needle industry, have a large acquaintance on friendly basis with many outstanding concerns. Write Box J-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

MOVING AND STORAGE

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

AGENTS, DISTRIBUTORS AND SALESMEN wanted by corporation manufacturing low-priced, money-saving and efficiency-producing utilities which are now used by many thousand concerns everywhere and highly indorsed. The utilities are fast and profitable sellers. Every store, factory, mill, etc., good prospect. Exceptional opportunity for reliable men to go into business for themselves without investments. Good commissions. Particulars on request.
NATURLITE CO., 122 5th Avenue, N. Y.

ROOMS and BOARD WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Wanted, board and room, $50; 2 meals. 3149 Adams Mill Rd., N. W. Phone Col. 0033.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—STUDIO room near State House; ample closet, shower; quiet; all privileges; business girl. LaL. 4339.

N. Y. C., 55th at Seventh—Large room for 2 business women, semi-private bath; references; private family. CO. 5-1398.

SILVERWARE

Discount all kinds of Silverware—Replating and Repairing. Old Silver bought. Anne Einsohn, 507 5th Ave., N. Y. C. VA. 6-2870.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

HOTEL STEWARD and BUYER, thoroughly experienced, with qualifications of integrity, loyalty, honesty, desires position with hotel, club, school or industrial organization; go anywhere. Write Box X-22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

THOROUGHLY experienced girl, colored, wishes position; good cook; country preferred. Write Box M-14, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N.Y.C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

Instruction in the arts of Singing, Interpretation—Diction—Correct Breathing—Pure tone production and projection for readers and speakers.
Georges Baillard, former member Metropolitan Opera, N. Y. Write or telephone for appointment. Fl. 9-8237-W. 46-33 156th St., Flushing, N. Y.

SINGERS WANTED — SPRING FESTIVAL (A. W. A. Ballroom). ROBERT MALONE, Carnegie Hall Choral. COL. 5-9739, N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

BEST PRICES PAID
Furniture, Rugs, Silver, Bric-a-Brac, Books, etc.
LAWNERS, 81 University Pl. GR 5-1618, N. Y. C.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

GIRVAN, AYRSHIRE (Scotland) — Guests welcomed at Beach House, Girvan; beautiful situation on sea front; moderate charges. Apply: MISS TAIT, Phone Girvan 59.

CLEANING AND DYEING

EDINBURGH — McLAUCHLANS, Dyers, Cleaners and Hat Remodelling specialists. Prompt service. Moderate charges. 129 Rose Street (near Castle Street).

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.A.e.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W.C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR — Modern, comfortable, peaceful; delightful Shropshire border country; near Eccleshall, Staffordshire. Adbaston 247.

BLACKPOOL, STUART PRIVATE HOTEL, Clifton Drive, New South Promenade—Facing sea; h. and c. all rooms; highly recommended; personal supervision. Tel. 42188.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST-CLIFF — LYNTON COURT
Next door Christian Science church
46 rooms (16 due South, 8 ground floor), 4 Lounges, Recreation Room; acre ground. Everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 2½ gns. Tariff on request.
O. HOSIER

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD — ARNCOTT HALL
A modern, comfortable hotel; 45 bedrooms, fitted h. and c. and radiators, private bathrooms, electric lift; inclusive terms 3½ to 5 gns. Telegrams and Tel. Bournemouth 3050.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND
(Continued)

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) — BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

BOURNEMOUTH — YENTON
GERVIS ROAD EAST
Modern with comfort and restfulness at a country house. P. H. Benn. Tel. 2752.

BOURNEMOUTH E., "Craigerie," Southern Road—Close sea; excellent cooking; every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk. Tel. S'bourne 1180.

BOURNEMOUTH — Sunshine Corner Hotel facing sea. All modern conveniences and comforts. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Southbourne, Overcliff Drive.

BOURNEMOUTH E., 80 Parkwood Road—Comfortable home, H. and C., near sea, shops; from 2 gns. Mr. and Mrs. Parker. Tel. Southbourne 2716.

Filey—WHITE LODGE HOTEL
E. Yorks. R. A. C. Open all year. 4 to 7 gns.

LAKE DISTRICT. Mrs. Hazlehurst, Kenilworth, Holly Road, Windermere — Board residence; pleasantly situated, central; h. and c. main bedrooms; highly recommended.

ILFRACOMBE: St. Martins, Torrs Park—Board residence; lovely position; restful; near Christian Science church. Tel. 444. MISS HALL.

LAKE DISTRICT
NEWBY BRIDGE HOTEL
Overlooking the southern end of Lake Windermere. Quiet English country house atmosphere. Ideal center for the Lakes or for a restful holiday. Unusually high standard of comfort and cuisine. A. A. (Three-star). R. A. C. Tel. Newby Bridge 222.
"Where rest and peace are found"

Lake District. Bainriggs, Grasmere. Board residence. Charming position on lake. All conveniences. Terms moderate. Mrs. Wilson.

Live in London at
STRATHCONA COURT
198 Cromwell Road, S. W. 5. WES. 2828
A visit to inspect the modern Service Rooms, with the atmosphere and charm of home, would be appreciated. Special terms during the present situation. Spacious dining room and lounge. Cuisine specialities.

London, EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL, 31-32 Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5. FRO. 3357. For the benefit of those wishing to remain in London we are keeping open. H. and C. water; well appointed. From 2½ gns.

LONDON: Mrs. Hodgson, "Sixty Seven" Porchester Terrace, Bayswater, W. 2.—Comfortably furnished rooms; H. and C., bed, bath, breakfast, 6/6; permanent guests from 27/6, reduction sharing. LANgham 2679.

LONDON—Private Hotel, 13 St. George's Sq., Westminster; H. and C.; comfortable beds, lounge; walking distance Christian Science church. MISS BAKER. VIC. 3306. Bus 24 passes.

Tel. Liv. 3262, London
PEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL
South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25
QUIET COMFORTABLE
150 Feet back from road
CENTRAL RUNNING WATER
HEATING IN BEDROOMS
Modern terms. Brochure on request.

LYNTON, DEVON
NORTH CLIFF PRIVATE HOTEL
Central heating, running water, excellent position facing sea; own garden produce; moderate tariff. Proprietors: Mr. and Mrs. SLOUGH.

SOUTH DEVON
Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel Tel. 158
The peace of a beautiful environment

St. Leonards-on-Sea — ABBOTSFORD
Private hotel overlooking gardens and sea; excellent cuisine, electric lift. H. and C.; reasonable terms. Tariff: MISS N. V. STRUTT.

TORQUAY
ROBIN HILL HOTEL
Close sea, shops, amusements; central heating, h. and c.; garage, modern beds, excellent food; moderate terms. MR. and MRS. S. HALE.

SCOTLAND

DUNFRUIN PRIVATE HOTEL, Clyde Street, Kirn—Small, comfortable hotel, near pier; pleasant garden; all modern conveniences; garage. Phone Dunoon 182. CLARKSON.

England

ACCRINGTON

EDWARD TIPPING
Grocer and Provision Merchant
QUALITY SERVICE PRICE
Mitchell Diadem Flour
192 Blackburn Road and 50 Abbey Street

BIRKENHEAD

ROBBS
FOR COATS, COSTUMES
DAY FROCKS
AND EVENING GOWNS
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING
IS A SPECIAL FEATURE.
—PERMANENT WAVING—
DAILY LUNCHEONS OAKROOM CAFE
ROBB BROS. LTD., Birkenhead
Tel. 2880 (5 lines)

BLACKBURN

SEVEN-ONE-O-ONE
"Call Us Over the Coals"
SCHOLES
COLLIERY AGENT
Tel. 7101
Brunswick St. and Stout St., Blackburn

BRADFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bradford 8644, 10 to 12 noon daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TAYLOR & WHITE LTD.
20/22 Wilton Street, Bradford
For Every Variety of Decorations and Painting
ESTIMATES FREE
TELEPHONE BRADFORD 875

Brown Muff's
of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

CURTAINS MADE-UP FREE
If desired, any of our Fabrics will be made up in Net Curtains, Pull-On Curtains or Valances FREE OF CHARGE TO your own measurements.
TAYLOR & PARSONS LTD.
BOND STREET & ALDERMANBURY
PHONE 9540 (8 LINES)

For a Brighter Outlook
CONSULT
CHAS. A. BROWN
Window Cleaning, Limewashing and General Contractor
8a BOWER STREET Telephone 2186

DARLINGTON

GEORGE MICHIE
Ironmonger
108, Northgate.
General Requisites for the House, Garden and Workshop
Warranted Quality. Keen Prices
TELEPHONE 2643

HALIFAX

ARTHUR GLEDHILL
For Gentlemen's Hosiery, Hats and Tailoring
ALL KINDS OF MILITARY TAILORING AND ACCESSORIES
Note the address:—
2 Crown Street, Halifax, Tel. 3354

ENGLAND

HALIFAX
(Continued)

TRAVEL GOODS
For "Air", "Rail", "Steamer" or "Coach" Journeys
All the latest up-to-date styles, including "REVELATIONS" and "ZIP" HOLDALLS
LADIES' HANDBAGS A SPECIALITY
GRIMES
of Silver Street, Halifax. Tel. 2996

HARROGATE

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT, CAFE
Station Square
Branch Stores 20 West Park Tel. 4390

HUDDERSFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Huddersfield 671 daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Have Your Old Fur Coat or Muff Remodelled Into a Fashionable Cape
Every kind of fur repairs done on the premises.
MARTIN SILVER
Tailor and Furriers
Dyers and Dry Cleaners
14 IMPERIAL ARCADE

LIVERPOOL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Birkenhead 4365 12:30 to 1:30 p.m. daily, except Saturday & Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EASE YOUR DAY
THE LAUNDRY WAY
Let Us Call for Your Washing
Salisbury Laundry Ltd.
193 Smithdown Rd. Tel. Wavertree 568

COOPERS
"The Modern Food Store"
CHURCH STREET
for the Things That Are DIFFERENT

SLOAN LTD.
42-50 Bold Street
SPRING MODELS
RODEX COATS
in Gorslan Tweed

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone SALe 3016 9 to 12 daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions

RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, Manchester

Why not try the "Comsence" Shoe?
FITTED BY
FINLEY & BABER
16 St. Ann St., Manchester 2

KENDALS
Where quality comes first
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
Manchester 3

Hill & Eckersleys Ltd.
Printers · Poster Writers
Stationers · Bookbinders, etc.
Needham Ave., Chorlton-cum-Hardy
Manchester 21
TEL. CHORLTON 1069

B. ALEXANDER & SON
House and Church Decorators
209, Broom Lane, Levenshulme
Manchester 19
Tel. Rusholme 4964

MANSFIELD

LONGFORD DAIRY
Town Hall Buildings
High Class Dairy Products
We stock
CREAMOLA FOOD PRODUCTS

Spring Footwear
WILLSON & WARD Ltd.
THE SHOE MEN,
31, Church St., Mansfield
are well stocked to meet your needs for the season.

F. H. WALKER LTD.
Ironmongers and Builders Merchants
14 Handley Arcade, Toothill Lane, Mansfield
Greenhouse and Garage Apparatus. Hardware in All Branches. Crompton & Kye Electric Lamps. Good Assortment of Bird Cages on hand.
Unbeatable: Barrows of all types. Any Special Article required, quickly obtained at short notice. Personal attention given.
TEL. 681

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

SLATERS
BLUE LINE TAXIS
No Extra Charges
TEL. 22111
Central Station, Newcastle

ROCHDALE

Quality and Service at
HALFPENNEY'S
THE LADIES' OUTFITTER
All the Latest Fashions for Summer and Holiday Wear
12, DRAKE STREET

ENGLAND

ROCHDALE
(Continued)

MERCHANT
Milkstone Place, opp. Victory Cinema
MODERN PLUMBERS AND HEATING ENGINEERS
Specialists in Grates and Mantels
Fire Range Repairs and Property Repairs
PHONE 2480 Promptly Executed

Footwear Repair Specialist
S. SCHOFIELD
102 Durham Street
We call for and deliver orders

SCARBOROUGH

GROW MORE FOOD
From
ROGER'S SEEDS
15 St. Nicholas St., Scarborough
TEL. 1387
Catalogues free on request.

SHEFFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71787 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

W. E. FRANKLIN
26-32 ECCLESALL ROAD
CARPETS CLEANED
Bedding Cleaned and Remade. Eiderdowns Re-Covered
NEW BEDDING
Dry Cleaning and Dyeing
PHONES 22051 (3 lines)

Fresh Home Made Chocolates
E. G. STAUBER
Cream Cakes, French Pastries
All Home Made
Cafe George Street off High Street
76 Pinstone Street

Alfred Grindrod & Co.
for
CENTRAL HEATING and HOT WATER SUPPLY
122-126 Charles Street Tel. 20790

SOUTHPORT

See the
Furnishing Galleries
at
Broadbents Ltd.
CHAPEL STREET, SOUTHPORT

Scotland

EDINBURGH

Exclusive Knitwear
by
MONTGOMERY
The Knitwear Specialists
117 GEORGE STREET
Let us make your Knitwear to your own measurements in exclusive designs.

GLASGOW

Spring Furs
Attractive New Designs
Coats, Wraps and Stoles in
SABLE OCELOT
ERMINE SQUIRREL
FOX MOLE
INDIAN LAMB MINK, etc.
Suggestions and Estimates for all kinds of Remodelling and Renovating given free.
COUPAR LTD.
241 Sauchiehall Street
Glasgow Tel. Douglas 2389

CARPETS
Plain carpets, specially made for abroad, cancelled owing to shipping difficulties, offered at
25% LESS THAN TODAY'S PRICE
Examples:
Fawn, Green, Blue, Rose, Rust, Brown
9 ft. x 7 ft. 6 in. — £7.10.- for
12 ft. x 9 ft. — £12 for
£5.12.6 £8.19.6
A. GARDNER & SON, Ltd.
36 JAMAICA ST., GLASGOW, C. 1

RADIO
NEW SEASON'S MODELS
All wave receivers from 8 gns.
J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
226-230 Sauchiehall St., Glasgow
Also at 111-115 High St., Ayr
5 Gilmour St., Paisley

JOHN LINDSAY & SON
DECORATORS
15 ELMBANK ST GLASGOW C 2

Tile, Stone and Brick
FIREPLACES
Install Modern Fireplaces and Save Coal
Geo. McAlpine & Sons Ltd.
FIREPLACE SHOWROOMS
66, Bath Street, Glasgow, C. 2
Apply for Catalogues Tel. Douglas 0108

REID & TODD LTD.
202-212 Sauchiehall Street
Gift Specialists
UMBRELLAS, HANDBAGS, BRUSH CASES, FOUNTAIN PENS, TRAVEL GOODS

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
TEL. BRIDGETON 2616

HELENSBURGH

Tailoring and Valeting
THE NORMAN SERVICE
87 West Clyde Street, Helensburgh
Tel. 95
Alterations—Repairs
Cleaning of every kind

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Miss Peppermint's Surprise

A Story for Children

"It is quite a while, Uncle Peter," said Jennie, "since you have told us anything about Percy Pig."

"And Edward Elephant," said Jimmie.

"Pig?" said Uncle Peter. "Elephant?"

"You haven't forgotten about them, even if you have been traveling," said Jennie and Jimmie.

"Now I remember," said Uncle Peter. "Yes, I happened to meet Mr. Arthur Pig, Percy Pig's uncle, on a train. Now, what was he telling me? Oh, yes, the surprise Percy and Edward sprung on Miss Persimmons, who teaches the school."

"I think you mean Miss Penelope Peppermint," said Jennie. "She's the schoolteacher."

"So I do," said Uncle Peter. "It is Miss Mary Persimmons who keeps the candy shop."

"Where?" asked Jimmie.

"Not far from the Post Office," said Uncle Peter. "That's how it happened. You see, Uncle Arthur was visiting the Pigs, and he gave Percy and Edward five shiny pennies apiece to post a letter for him."

"'Oh, no, Uncle Arthur,' said Percy, 'One penny would be quite enough.'

"'And most generous, Uncle Arthur,' said Edward."

"Only he isn't Edward's real uncle," said Jimmie.

"No," said Uncle Peter. "He is a Pig, not an Elephant. But once when Percy told him he didn't feel right to have an uncle that Edward didn't have, Uncle Arthur said all right, all right, he would be Edward's uncle, too. So, as I was saying, when Percy and Edward said one penny would be enough, Uncle Arthur replied, 'Pooh! Pooh!' and gave them five shiny pennies apiece."

"Were they new pennies?" asked Jimmy.

"They were old pennies," said Uncle Peter, "that Mr. Pig had had for some years. But he shined each one with his silk handkerchief before giving it to Percy or Edward.

"So off they went to the Post Office with Uncle Arthur's letter and three more pennies to buy the postage stamp. When they had posted the letter, Edward looked at Percy and Percy looked at Edward.

"'We have performed our task, Edward,' said Percy, 'and now we have five pennies apiece.'

"'That is just my thought, Percy,' said Edward, 'and we are not far from Miss Persimmons's.'

"'Miss Persimmons was in my thought, too, Edward,' said Percy. 'I was thinking how happy it would make her to sell us 10 cents worth of candy, all at once.'

"'So was I, Percy,' said Edward. 'What better could we do with our uncle's generous gift than to make Miss Persimmons happy!'

"'Nothing, Edward,' said Percy."

"I thought that would happen," said Jimmie.

"It's like them," said Jennie.

"So they went to Miss Persimmons's," continued Uncle Peter, "and 'One of those, Miss Persimmons, please,' said Edward, and 'One of those, please, Miss Persimmons,' said Percy, till they had expended ten shiny pennies.

"But while Miss Persimmons was putting their purchases in two paper bags, Percy looked at Edward and Edward looked at Percy and then both looked at Miss Persimmons.

"'Put it all in one bag, Miss Persimmons, please,' said Percy and Edward. 'We have thought of a surprise for Miss Peppermint. Instead of giving her a spring flower, we will give her a bag of candy.'"

"Didn't they have any themselves?" asked Jennie and Jimmie.

"Some," said Uncle Peter. "On their way to the schoolhouse."

Daily Quotation

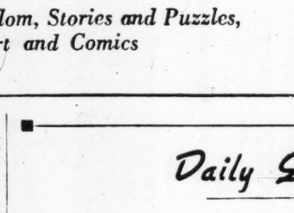
NOT in the clamor of the crowded street,
Not in the shouts and plaudits of the throng,
But in ourselves, are triumph and defeat.—LONGFELLOW.

Did You Ever Wonder

If a Suit That Is 100 Per Cent Pure Wool Can Contain Shoddy?

It might seem as though a garment or fabric that is actually "100 per cent wool" must necessarily be entirely free from shoddy. This, however, is not the case, for shoddy may be pure (though reclaimed or remanufactured) wool.

Shoddy is made by garnetting (running through rollers fitted with special teeth) soft rag worsteds or knitted or loosely woven woolens. The woolen fibers thus reclaimed may then be mixed or "blended" with new wool, or may be woven directly into fabrics. Another type of reclaimed wool is called mungo, which is made from felt and hard-spun woolens. Shoddy differs from mungo in that the fibers are longer and better materials can be woven from shoddy than from mungo.



Because there are so many grades of shoddy, and so much difference in new wool, a suit with 25% poor shoddy and 75% low grade wool might be inferior to one with 50% good shoddy and 50% fine wool.

There are many grades or qualities of shoddy. Some grades have a definitely legitimate place in woolen and worsted manufacture. Good shoddy may possess most of the qualities of new or virgin wool excepting tensile strength — the ability to withstand pulling or tension without tearing.

First-rate shoddy has the warmth, the ability to take and hold dyes, and many of the spinning qualities of new wool. This makes it possible to manufacture fabrics which resemble fancy piece goods on all points excepting resistance to long and continuous wear, yet at a price considerably below that of new wool fabrics.

On items having rapid style changes, fabrics made from shoddy may easily more than outlast the fashion which called them forth. And, too, this cheaper, reclaimed wool makes it possible to place style woolen fabrics within the reach of many purchasers who would otherwise have felt themselves obliged to forego the thrill of keeping up with Dame Fashion's fleeting fancies.

The 1910 census showed that there were 88 establishments in the United States producing shoddy, the value of the product being nearly seven and a half million dollars. At about that time Great Britain (where the shoddy industry is more important than in any other country producing wool extensively) manufactured in the neighborhood of 60,000,000 pounds of shoddy a year.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Brevities

Detroit News: What ever became of the old-fashioned lad who won the job by bringing the "Boy Wanted" sign in with him? And what ever became of "Boy Wanted" signs?

Milwaukee Journal: Two political types that baffle us are the one on the fence with his ear to the ground, and another who talks through the hat he is pulling rabbits out of.

How to Build a Model Airplane

To help youngsters who want to join the million and a half boys and girls who will be flying their own model airplanes this spring, here is the first of five articles on model planes. Each article will give full directions for building an inexpensive model, each one more advanced than its predecessor.

All-Balsa Wood Glider

(P) Feature Service

This first model plane in our series of five is an all-balsa wood glider. You don't have to have experience to build it. You can buy materials at your nearest hobby shop. Cost of building the models varies between 10 to 50 cents.

Instructions: Make full-size drawing of model, following dimensions on plan. Cut wing and tail members from a piece of sheet balsa 1-16in. x 3in. x 36in. Sand all parts smooth. The fuselage stick is ¼in. x ½in. x 11in. balsa. Drill a small hole in the nose of the fuselage 1in. from nose and insert small weight.

Assembly: Cement the two wing panels together, placing a small block under each wing tip to form the angle where the wing panels join (dihedral). The rudder is cemented to the elevator and can be pinned in place until the cement has dried. Then cement tail unit to fuselage stick.

Adjustments: Examine position of wing after attachment to fuselage so that leading (forward) edges are inclined slightly upward. Trailing (rear) edge of rudder should be warped upward. Hold model about at center of stick and launch it with a straight overhand motion, into the wind. If the model climbs too fast and stalls, add weight in the nose; if it dives, remove some nose weight and warp up the elevator and leading edges of wing.

If you have any difficulty with the construction, consult the leader of your home town model airplane club or Air Youth of America, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Air Youth is a non-profit, non-membership organization headed by Winthrop Rockefeller and interested in advancing junior aviation activities.

Next Tuesday: Simple stick model.

Model Plane Builders Need But Few Tools

The model airplane builder doesn't need many tools, and those he does are fairly inexpensive. Here's a list of the major requirements:

Waxed paper	Center punch
Architect's rule	Coping saw
Metal-edge ruler	Rubber bands
Pencil	Sandpaper block
Scissors	Straight pins
Gas pliers	Black thread
Long-nose pliers	Art brushes
Thumb tacks	Model airplane cement
Razor blade	Dope
Scalpel	Acetone
Graph paper	
Penknife	

New Wings Are Sprouting Over America

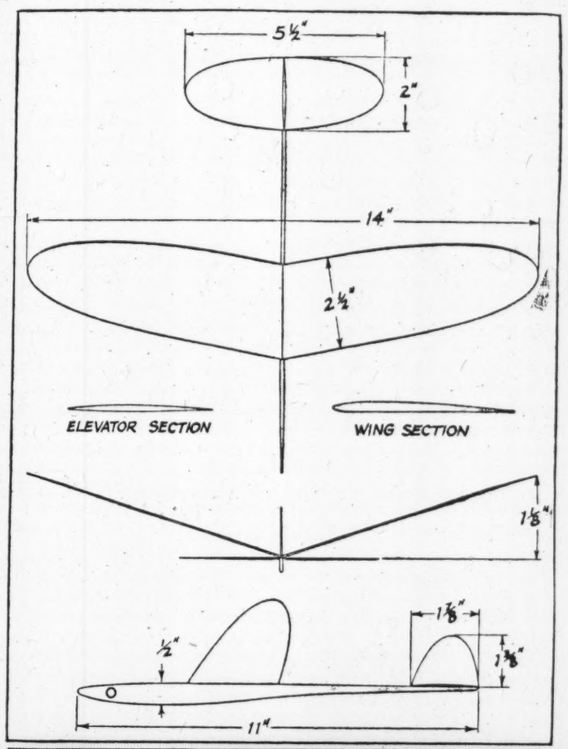
Associated Press Feature Service

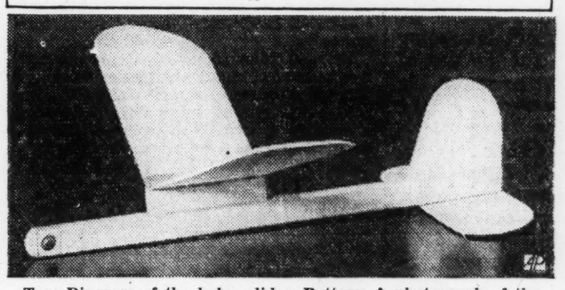
With a growing list of model airplane contests piling up, Arthur J. Vhay, technical director of Air Youth of America, has predicted the total this year will set a record.

Interest in aviation is soaring and, with several states taking a hand in promoting contests, Vhay says the United States soon should have more than 2,000,000 model plane flyers. He predicts designing will make tremendous strides, particularly in the gasoline-powered and radio-control groups.

Here are some contests scheduled for the next few weeks:

May 4—Sixth annual New York University championships for high school flyers, New York.
May 12—Seventh annual Southern Wisconsin and Northern Illinois model meet, near Beloit, Wis.
May 19—Free-for-all gas model contest, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Annual invitation meet for rubber and gas-powered models, Syracuse.
May 30—New Jersey rubber-powered championship meet, Linden.
June 1—Invitation meet, Bloomfield, N. J.
June 8 and 9—New England championship contest, Boston.
June 9—Gas and rubber-powered contest, Columbus, Ohio.
June 16—Missouri state contest, Columbia.





Top: Diagram of the balsa glider. Bottom: A photograph of the finished product.

In Lighter Vein

Long Journey

The local railway was very leisurely. The train rumbled along at a snail's pace. The passenger started a conversation with the guard to kill time.

Guard: "Yes, I've been traveling on this train now for twenty years."

Passenger: "What station did you get in at?"—Aftenbladet.

The Rebuke

Bloomingdale's book department got a sharply worded note from one of its charge customers last week. "Will you please call for a book?" it said. "Among the books purchased from an ad in the Sunday paper, I bought 'A Thousand Ways to Please a Husband.' You in no way indicated this to be a cookbook. Please credit my account."—New Yorker.

Civic Pride

A New Yorker, just back from a visit to Chicago, says that he was being shown around the Art Institute when the guide proudly pointed out the bronze lions at the entrance to the building. The New Yorker murmured that they were very nice, but that the lions at the New York Public Library were also very nice. "Yes," said the guide triumphantly, "but these lions have the longest unsupported bronze tails in the world!"

Where Would You Find—

1. The birthplace of Andrew Jackson?
2. The largest ship afloat?
3. Clingman's Dome?
4. The Gulf Stream?
5. A country whose flag consists of three horizontal bars, a red, a white, and a blue, in that order?
6. The City of Elms.
7. The Riviera?
8. The Lachine Rapids?
9. Miami University?
10. The Red Crescent Society?

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Belated Recognition

An Egyptian architect was employed by one of the Pharaohs to build a lighthouse at the mouth of the Nile. On a piece of rock, duly selected, Onidus, the architect, erected the building. Engraved upon the cement which covered the outside of the lighthouse was the name of Pharaoh. In a few years the effect of wind and rain had worn the cement away and Pharaoh's name had vanished. Then it was discovered that the wily Onidus had engraved his own name in the masonry beneath.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Highway Amenities

College Station, Texas

No one acquainted with Texas and its people will be surprised to learn that the cadets of Texas "A. & M." receive special consideration when they indicate to passing motorists a desire to be picked up along the highway.

These cadets have an unwritten but undeviating code of conduct under such circumstances. A cadet nevers enters a car which has stopped for him without extending his hand and introducing himself; and upon leaving it hands to the motorist to whom he is indebted a card on which appears the cadet's name, that of the military unit to which he is attached at the school, and an invitation to the motorist to stop and visit him if ever passing through his home town. And many have learned, most agreeably, that this invitation is a very genuine one.

Moreover, when such cadets are taken into an automobile they refrain from entering any conversation being carried on, unless invited to participate in it; then they strive to do so in an informative manner. And if a tire needs repair, they are the first to jump out of the car and either take entire charge of the job or assist in it as may be desired—ever ready to lend their aid in motor trouble or, if the need be for gasoline, to obtain and bring back an emergency supply.

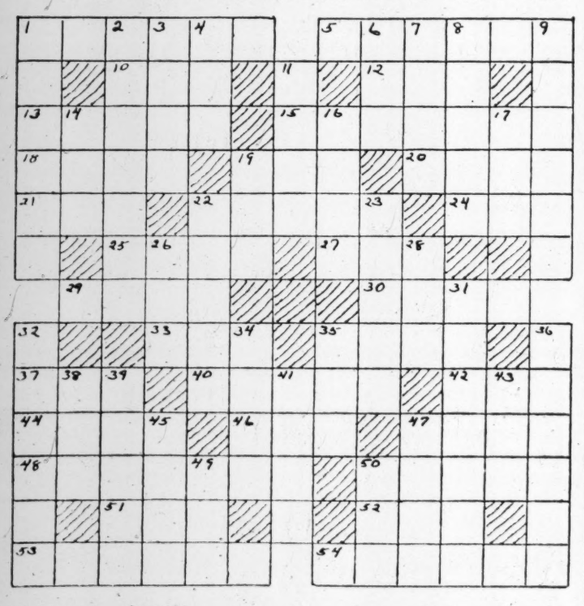
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. In the Lancaster district of the Waxhaw (New Lancaster County, S. C.), pioneer settlement on the North Carolina-South Carolina line, March 15, 1767.
2. The British ship "Queen Elizabeth" tied up in New York City recently after making a dash across the Atlantic from the war zone.
3. The highest peak in the Great Smoky Mountains in North Carolina and Tennessee; 6,619 feet.
4. A vast warm ocean current flowing from the Gulf of Mexico northward through the Atlantic.
5. The Netherlands.
6. New Haven, Conn.; so called because of the great number of elms it contains.
7. The coast of France and Italy from Nice to Spezzia.
8. Rapids in the St. Lawrence River above Montreal, Canada.
9. Oxford, Ohio.
10. This is the Red Cross in Turkey; the crescent is used instead of the familiar cross.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who was the Poet of the Piano?
5—What is the City of Bridges?
10—How many years in a decennary?
12—Where is Corvallis (abbr.)?
13—What American actor and playwright celebrates birth on July 4?
15—What is a commune of Switzerland?
18—A suggestion, without a full explanation, is what?
19—What Greek god was patron of shepherds, hunters, fishermen, etc.?
20—What river of eastern Bavaria, Germany, flows to Danube?
21—Samuel was brought to what high priest?
22—If you visited Albia, whom would you see (sing.)?
24—What is a municipal borough of Sussex East, Eng.?
25—If you were in Nantes, France, in what direction would you travel to reach Dijon?
27—Would an avadhuta be an owl, hut, or man?
29—What river of Germany flows to North Sea at Cuxhaven?
30—What is a river of southern Tasmania?
33—The grampus is what?
35—What is relationship of Betsy Trotwood to David Copperfield?
37—What do you call a fisherman's tackle or gear collectively?
40—What is either of two large African antelopes?
42—Who, with Aaron, held up hands of Moses on mountain at battle with Amalek (Ex. 17:12)?
44—What is a Spanish jar with a wide mouth?
46—Who was one of sons of Jether?
47—Who was son of Zophah, of tribe of Asher (I Chron. 7:36)?
48—Where is Alexander City?
50—In pastoral poetry, what is a name for a ladylove?
51—In archery, what is a protector, as a thimble of leather for the drawing fingers?
52—Every one.
53—What was Oliver Perry's middle name?
54—What was first name of Rubinstein, Russian Jewish composer and pianist (poss.)?

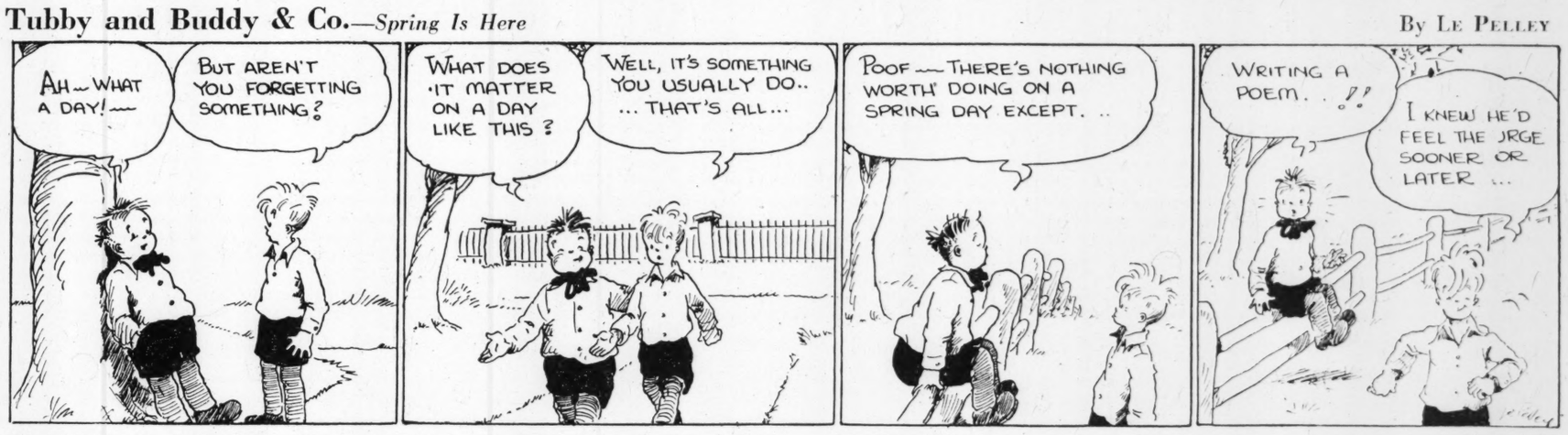
Down

1—What is a seaport of Portuguese Guinea, Africa?
2—Who was son of Kenaz and younger brother of Caleb (Judges 3:9)?
3—What is dried and used as a fuel?
4—What river flows from eastern Switzerland to Danube?
6—What is a bird of "Arabian Nights"?
7—A monitor lizard is called what?
8—What was a very ancient city south of Gaza (Gen. 10:19)?
9—Who was one of heads of people who sealed covenant with Nehemiah (Neh. 10:24)?
11—The tatouay has twigs, claws, or wings—which (sing.)?
14—Nuts of the lumbang yield what?
16—Who was one of sons of Shobal (Gen 36:23)?
17—What negative answer is used in Bible?
19—A pipkin is a hut, nut, or pot—which?
22—What is a department of southeastern France?
23—What is a commercial town of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan?
26—What is another name for Turku?
28—What is a cape of southwestern Morocco?
31—What Shakespearean character marries Desdemona?
32—What city is one of oldest ports in western India?
34—A fresh-water mussel is what?
35—What is a town of northwestern Iraq?
36—What are John and Laurence of "Romeo and Juliet"?
38—Where is Blue Island (abbr.)?
39—What is a manufacturing town of Prussia on Neisse River?
41—Who was a Benjamite, son of Beriah (I Chron. 8:15)?
43—Who was father of Bezaleel, one of architects of the tabernacle (Ex. 31:2)?
45—Who was son of Rehoboam (I Chron 3:10)?
47—The North American Indians used wampum to make what (sing.)?
49—Washington Irving was born in what month (abbr.)?
50—Who was Jacob's fifth son?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

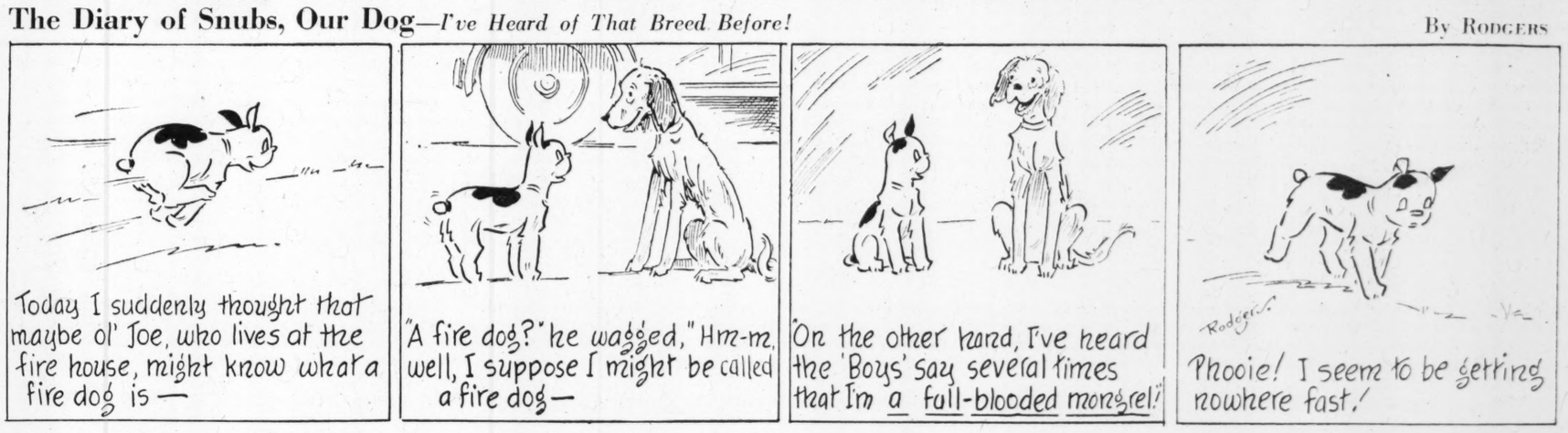
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Spring Is Here*

By LE PELLEY


AH—WHAT A DAY!—
BUT AREN'T YOU FORGETTING SOMETHING?
WHAT DOES IT MATTER ON A DAY LIKE THIS?
WELL, IT'S SOMETHING YOU USUALLY DO.. ... THAT'S ALL...
POOF—THERE'S NOTHING WORTH DOING ON A SPRING DAY EXCEPT..
WRITING A POEM.. !?!
I KNEW HE'D FEEL THE JRGE SOONER OR LATER ...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I've Heard of That Breed Before!*

By RODGERS


Today I suddenly thought that maybe ol' Joe, who lives at the fire house, might know what a fire dog is—
"A fire dog?" he wagged, "Hm-m, well, I suppose I might be called a fire dog—
On the other hand, I've heard the 'Boys' say several times that I'm a full-blooded mongrel!
Phooie! I seem to be getting nowhere fast.!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Hire a Hall!*

By THE HAGERS

?
EGGS
SWISH
MY LIFE WITH COUSIN BUMBALO WAS VERY, VERY FAR FROM SLOW.
HE WAVED A STICK AND GAVE A PAT: OUR BREAKFAST EGGS CAME FROM HIS HAT.
THE GLASS OF MILK I RAISED TO DRINK TURNED SUDDENLY AS BLACK AS INK.
I CRIED, "YOU'RE CLEVER, I CAN SEE, BUT WHY PLAY ALL YOUR TRICKS ON ME?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Challenge to Christians

Few readers of The Christian Science Monitor are likely to underestimate the gravity of the challenge to Christianity in the essentially pagan ideologies which have taken possession of certain nations today. But there is in addition another, less frequently recognized challenge—the need to uncover and repudiate the pagan elements that have for long, in some cases for centuries, been part of the structure and life of nations which are today called Christian democracies.

It is always a temptation to be satisfied with merely fighting the blatant objective manifestation of an evil outside oneself, instead of waging an equally determined warfare on the elements of that same evil to be found in one's own thinking. Yet this is the Christian method as opposed to the method of well-intentioned legalistic social reform. Christianity welcomes reform and in fact initiates it, but always as a result of first disclosing the need for self-reform, self-regeneration.

T. S. Eliot, in a profound and provocative little book called "The Idea of a Christian Society," has declared that so far as a man sees the need for converting himself as well as the world, he is approximating to the religious point of view. "But," he continues, "for most people, to be able to simplify issues so as to see only the definite external enemy, is extremely exhilarating, and brings about the bright eye and the springy step that go so well with the political uniform. This is an exhilaration that the Christian must deny himself. It comes from an artificial stimulant bound to have bad after-effects. It causes pride, either individual or collective, and pride brings its own doom."

In considering the paganism of societies other than their own, the democracies cannot, then, afford to neglect the pagan elements in their own, the widespread preoccupation with the acquisition of wealth, power, material ease, and pleasure, or the attempt to alter this through purely material means. And finally—or rather, initially—we need to look for the root of the evil in our individual thinking and there set about destroying it in the truly Christian way.

This Week's Appreciation

To Sarah Gertrude Knott and the Washington Post for organizing and sponsoring the seventh annual National Folk Festival, a three days' program of folk music and folk dances, entertainment that comes from the hearts of the everyday people. This year's participants included groups from twenty-seven States and the Territory of Hawaii—Kiowa Indians, cowboy square dancers, lumberjacks, coal miners, fiddlers, dancers of Irish jigs, English Morris dances, French, German, and Lithuanian folk dances, and singers of Negro spirituals, sea chanteys, mountain ballads, and Spanish-American, Finnish, and Yugoslav folk songs. Launched in St. Louis in 1933, the National Folk Festival Association has brought the sweetness, simplicity, and joyousness of American folklore to the national capital, and its reception there promises to make the folk festival a tradition and an institution.

Tetrazzini

Luisa Tetrazzini was not only a voice; she was a flood of sunshine. She brought sound that was sweet to the ear; and more, she brought geniality that warmed and gladdened the listener's heart. By second nature, it may be imagined, rather than by mere force of study, she knew the art of Italian song. She took her vocal equipment as she found it, applied the rules to it in a sort of instinctive way, and then went on to express her feelings, which even in a sad role had in them an echo of joy.

Her tone was of a tinkling and so-called infantile quality that was often heard in florid soprano singing of the old school; but neither that nor her inadaptability to acting a part in drama caused her particular disadvantage. She could awake a happiness in her hearers that was worth the top price of an opera ticket any time.

Mme. Tetrazzini had devices that were outside the range of analysis altogether; and she had others that were pikestaff plain. One of her tricks, inevitably executed and always with effect, was to drop her handkerchief as she struck high E, and pick it up with the ease of a circus rider doing something next to impossible.

Though she represented with entire musical success the tragic characters, Violetta and Gilda of Verdi, she seemed, by inclination, to be a comedienne. For she was in no part more at home than in that of the heroine of the "Daughter of the Regiment," beating a drum. One of her strange ambitions was to appear as the title figure in "Aïda"; and great must have been the distress of directors when she broached the question. Her zeal for the inappropriate, however, may have been, to a degree, the secret of her success. Possibly she should never have gone on the stage anyway. Nevertheless, she made the stage, after her fashion, her own; and in her case, delight and offense stood as a thousand to one.

Ham and Eggs, Warmed Over

Proposals for economic panaceas do not down easily. Especially when economic conditions are such as to press heavily on thousands who for one reason or another are in want.

The "Ham and Eggs" plan in California, as well as the organization supporting it, has undergone modification since the defeat received at the polls in November, 1939. But a slate of candidates for State offices on this platform will seek nomination on the Democratic party ticket at the California primaries next Tuesday, and the Retirement Life Payments Association is gathering signatures to petitions to place its revised constitutional amendment on the ballot for another referendum at the general election November 5.

Instead of "Thirty Dollars Every Thursday" the new plan is content to promise $20 a week in pensions to citizens over fifty. It now advances prominently the slogan that it would repeal all present State taxes. In lieu of these; and to finance the pension system as well, it proposes a tax on gross income. Publicity matter speaks of this as being limited to 3 per cent, but the text of the amendment would empower the State Board of Equalization to fix the rate "at, above, or below 3 per cent."

To obviate objections that the pension requirements would divert State revenues from education and other present functions of local government, the proposal provides that the budgets for these shall be made up and submitted to the Board of Equalization in advance of its setting the rate of the tax. If the rate were to cover all these needs, it would almost certainly rise above 3 per cent. Furthermore, whatever criticisms may properly be made of property taxes, it should be clear that a gross income tax, bearing heavily on the poor and on the merchant with the lowest profit margin, would not be a satisfactory single substitute for all present State taxes.

Altogether, the plan holds greater probabilities of doing deep harm to the State economy than of accomplishing the generous purposes on which its appeal is based.

Roman Rapture

If you were an Italian newspaper editor which of these two stories would you have "played up": the report that Lord Halifax and Signor Bastianini were talking cordially in London about blockade and trade matters, or the announcement of Dino Alfieri's appointment as Italian Ambassador to Berlin? Quite right. The latter report serves Italian ends at the moment, so the London talks are "buried."

Does this prove that Italy is pro-German? Reichsführer Hitler can hardly think so. He wrote in "Mein Kampf" that no statesmen can be anything but pro-their-own-country. Then what is the meaning in the selection of the Alfieri appointment for rapturous treatment in the Italian press while the Halifax-Bastianini talks get barely a few paragraphs?

It is simply this: that Rome at this moment sees little to bargain over with Berlin, and seizes an opportunity to improve its bargaining position with London by seeming to be difficult. Any State in Italy's position would likely follow a similar course. Premier Mussolini for years has made diplomatic dividends out of the "bad boy" role. It has been particularly useful in dealing with London. The raptures over the Alfieri appointment to Berlin will do Italy no harm in Britain, may even stress the desirability of more lenient treatment of Italian shipping by blockade authorities.

Thus there is a point at which the significance of Italian friendliness toward Berlin evaporates in its own warmth. When Italian spokesmen open their arms widest toward Berlin they usually have their eyes on London.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Patriotism Is Not Enough"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent letter to the Monitor from Switzerland, a reader backs up a severe criticism of American isolationism with the following statement: "The democracies would be stronger today if there were first, fewer so-called peace societies to sap the Nation's vitals of old-time virtues, and second, more admirable characteristics as given expression by patriots whose love for country exceeded all else." As a patriot whose love for country does not exceed all else, I can see little hope for America if either patriotic isolationism or patriotic belligerence dominates the thinking of those who should be putting above all else love for God, love for the Prince of Peace, love for mankind.

The same writer quotes with fervent approval Nathan Hale's words: "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country." If we are to fall back on emotional slogans at a time of crisis like this, may I suggest the words of a more recent martyr, Nurse Edith Cavell: "Patriotism is not enough." But slogans are not enough, either. If we wish to really see the inadequacy of the "old-time virtue" of a blind, belligerent patriotism, we have only to look at Nazi Germany where thousands of sincere and courageous but tragically deluded young men and women whose love of country exceeds all else are no doubt regretting that they have but one life to lose for their country.

No, if war seems necessary at present as a lamentable substitute for intelligence and love, let us at any rate refrain from glorifying it on the basis of a self-congratulatory patriotism. What men need today is not devotion to Germany, to the British Empire, to the United States of America, but devotion to that universal, divine Principle, Love, which will lead them humanly into whatever seems nearest right under the circumstances.

WORLD PATRIOT

Cambridge, Mass.

A Composer Replies

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your recent criticism of Alan Hovaness underestimates a composer who has been recognized by an outstanding British conductor as "a young genius, powerful, virile, and musically very solid, who . . . sticks to fundamentals, does not indulge in the chromaticisms which tempt so many young composers."

The sophisticated malice of pseudo-intellectual critics is insidious. Their shallow and illogical condemnation of simplicity, sincerity, and genuine originality, undermines a creative artist's very existence. It is the injustice of a decadent culture.

Boston — ALAN HOVANESS

"What's the Horse's Name?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With regard to your recent editorial, "What's the Horse's Name?" may I say that there is in my family a very old picture of this steed with Washington in the saddle, and my grandfather, who passed on in 1868, always said the horse was called "Blue Skin." I hope this may be of aid to the Trenton Historical Society. I have been a subscriber to the Monitor since its first issue.

(MRS.) ELLA H. JOHNSON

Nashville, Tenn.

"Pouring" It On

Mr. Blennerhassett Has an Idea

Mr. Blennerhassett cocked an eye at the early morning sky and went back to his bacon and eggs.

The prospect pleased him. The sky was blue, with little cloud fleeces, and the air was balmy. Light breezes stirred the sere oak leaves and sweet earthy smells rose from patches of wet ground warmed by the sun. Yes, it was a day and Mr. Blennerhassett, filled with its essence, hastily swallowed his breakfast.

Once on the road Mr. Blennerhassett turned on the heater and the radio and rested a heavy foot on the gas pedal. The heater was too much for him and he turned it off and opened the windows to let in the sweet spring air. A bluebird trilled and a robin sang from the tip of an apple tree on the road over Scribner Hill.

Yes, it was a day.

At the Prescott home in Billbury he caught Mrs. Atkinson digging up the soil around her peony beds.

"What ho," he roared, "gettin' right down t' earth I see. Where's Ben?"

Mrs. Atkinson faced him.

"Dan Blennerhassett, I declare you do show up at th' worst times; stay 'way f' months an' then jus' pop in like this. Ben's out in th' backyard."

Mr. Blennerhassett chuckled.

"S'manthy, y'got a smudge on your cheek an' your hair's comin' down an—"

He dodged a clump of sod, and Mrs. Atkinson laughed.

"Well, I'll get a batch of flapjacks an' some sausage together. Guess that's what y'need. An' get Ben in."

* * *

Mr. Blennerhassett said nothing about his bacon and eggs. He could always eat flapjacks and sausage.

After his fourth helping he pushed back his plate.

"Well, Ben, got so's you can lick y'self yet?"

Mr. Prescott jiggled the tufts of white whisker under each ear and rubbed a pink and shining pate.

"When y' think y'can beat me at backgammon that'll be th' day I be'n waitin' for."

Mr. Blennerhassett stretched long legs.

"Ben, y' be'n playin' so long against y'self y've plum' forgot how to handle a real man. But some day I'll take you on. Jest now I'm too busy."

Mrs. Atkinson came in wiping rosy hands on her apron.

"What y' b'en up to now, Dan?"

"Explorin'. Yes, sir, jest like these fellers do in Egypt an' down t' Mexico. You know, ruins an' all that."

Mr. Prescott grunted.

"Been diggin' in those ol' cellar holes again I s'ppose."

Mr. Blennerhassett put on a knowing look.

"Well, yes, y' might say. But there's somethin' else, too. Got me a lot of ol' time brick that was brought over from th' old country before th' Revolution from some of th' old chimneys an' I'm sellin' 'em to a feller who's buildin' copies of old houses for rich men who want as near as they can get to th' real thing an' got th' money t' pay for it."

Mrs. Atkinson sat down and regarded Mr. Blennerhassett with a quizzical blue eye.

"Always on th' make, ain't you, Dan? I declare t' goodness, such a man."

Mr. Blennerhassett turned to her brother.

"Ben, jest listen t' her. Here I go an' do good deeds like a Boy Scout an' this is what I get."

Mr Prescott snorted.

"Good deeds, huh. Deed t' some widder's house, mebbe."

Mrs. Atkinson flared at her brother.

"Now, Ben, you got no call t' say a thing like that, You know better."

* * *

Mr. Blennerhassett waved a horny hand.

"I was readin' t' other day 'bout places bein' found two, three thousan' years old an' things in 'em jest as they was put there all that time ago, an' I got an idea. I dug up a soft spot back of th' shed couple of feet deep an' then I went to th' bank an' got $5 in pennies, nickels, dimes, a few quarters an' a couple of half dollars as kind of a grand prize."

Mrs. Atkinson tucked a stray wisp of white back of her ear.

"Dan, what in th' world?"

"Yes, sir, I scattered th' lot in the ground an' shoveled two feet of earth on top of 'em. This summer th' weeds'll cover 'em an' there they'll be hundred, thousan', perhaps ten thousan' years, an' some day somebody'll come along an' dig 'em up an' museums an' professers an' sich like'll wonder what they are an' how they came there an'—an'—"

Mr. Prescott grunted.

"An' some boy diggin' fer worms'll get th' surprise of this life some fine day."

Mr. Blennerhassett still glowed.

"What if they do? But th' chance is they won't, an' I'm goin' t' think five thousan' years ahead."

Mr. Prescott grunted again.

"How come you t' loosen up that way an' waste five dollars?"

Mr. Blennerhassett scratched the tip of his nose and looked out of the corner of his eye at Mrs. Atkinson.

"Well, y' see, Ben. 'Twan't exactly all waste. While I was diggin' I dug up what an anteek feller said was a genuine ol' iron ladle used, he said, fer meltin' lead for bullets. Prob'ly be'n layin' there couple hundred years."

Mr. Prescott chortled.

"Humph, you had an ol' iron spoon an' y' five dollars was gone."

Mr. Blennerhassett sighed.

"Ben, you'll never understan'. Th' anteek man paid me ten dollars for it."

GEORGE LAWSON

Down the Middle of the Road

The Republican Decision Draws Near

By Erwin D. Canham

In scarcely over six weeks, the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia, complete with bandwagons, favorite sons, and smoke-filled rooms, will be choosing a nominee for the Presidency. At this moment the candidate with the most popular momentum is undoubtedly Thomas E. Dewey. The candidate with the largest party-leadership support is Senator Robert A. Taft. Both candidates claim to have sizable groups of delegates lined up, but neither appears to be certain of enough to assure his nomination on the first ballot. Mr. Dewey now claims something like 400 delegates, and Senator Taft's friends assert more than 300 are pledged to his cause. Over 500 are required to nominate.

The inside-party situation is extraordinary. Mr. Dewey, soon to return east from an apparently successful delegate-hunting trip to the Pacific Coast, has shown a great ability to attract interest and support of the rank-and-file voter. His breezy, confident, hard-hitting political technique, added to his racket-busting record, have appealed to those voters who want a popular paladin to shiver lances with the New Deal. Mr. Dewey has been a modern candidate, a well-publicized candidate, a smart, snappy, aggressive kind of candidate.

Yet the chief question in Republican political circles is: "Can Dewey be stopped?" and most party leaders, in the East at least, ask the question wishfully. The plain fact is that they do not know what kind of man or President Mr. Dewey really is, or might be. He has had no traditional political seasoning. He owes them no great political debts. He has not definitely established himself as a conservative, liberal, or moderate. His views on the all-important question of foreign policy have varied from being apparently interventionist at first to pretty explicit isolationism lately. He is obviously a strong-minded man, richly possessed of self-confidence.

And so it is plain reporting to say that the national Republican leaders, the men in Washington, actually mistrust Mr. Dewey. He is not their kind, they cannot fathom him, and they do not like the prairie-fire publicity tactics with which he is sweeping across the country. They do want a candidate who—like Mr. Dewey—can grip imaginations and probably win votes, but to put things candidly, a good many of them are just plain scared of Mr. Dewey.

* * *

Now Senator Taft is their kind of person. They know where to place him. He is a "safe" candidate. They would have liked Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg just as well, but his candidacy was seriously set back by Mr. Dewey in the Wisconsin primaries. So the Stop-Dewey movement is now concentrated behind Senator Taft. Yet the Ohio Senator is doing none too well. He was not prepared to face a contest with Mr. Dewey in Maryland, on the inglorious theory that "They can't lick you in the fights you stay out of!"

Foreign policy is swiftly becoming a more important issue for the Republican candidates. Until recently, nearly all of them thought it sufficient to declare that they oppose any involvement in the war. They apparently sought simply to convict President Roosevelt of interventionism, and take advantage themselves of the anti-war feeling in the country. But now these tactics are becoming inadequate. Too many leaders of public opinion are declaring that the political candidates are not being candid with the people. There is a strong suspicion that events will take charge of policies—that leadership cannot simply wash its hands of Europe—and that some kind of concrete and constructive discussion by candidates will soon be imperative.

* * *

Most criticized foreign-policy statement of the Republican candidates was Mr. Dewey's dictum in a recent speech that the United States should do nothing to affect the war's outcome, should use nothing but the narrowest moral suasion to help restore peace, and should have nothing to do with either political or economic post-war adjustments. Probably Mr. Dewey will modify this extreme statement before mid-June.

While Mr. Dewey and Senator Taft stand out as candidates with most pledges, the possibility of deadlock is apparent. That means, perhaps, a "dark horse." Wendell L. Willkie has been gaining admirers for his forthright and capable speaking and writing, but his public utility and Wall Street connections are still stumbling blocks to politicians. Representative Bruce Barton, Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, Senator Styles Bridges, Herbert Hoover, and Alf M. Landon are doubtless all hopeful.

About the only safe conclusion is—as things stand these six short weeks before the day of decision—that if Mr. Dewey isn't nominated on the first or second ballot, it is anybody's race. It is certain that any of these possible Republican nominees will be an aggressive, hard-hitting, effective campaigner. His wisdom and experience remain to be seen.

The Wide Horizon

"We Must See It Through"

By Sylvia Pankhurst

The author of this article, with her mother and sisters, founded the British woman suffrage movement in 1904. She was fifteen times imprisoned in the struggle for votes for women. During the World War she took a prominent part in relieving civilian distress in the East End of London, establishing maternity and infant welfare centers, cost-price restaurants, unemployment and distress bureaus, and a co-operative factory for unemployed women and girls, as well as serving on the official Prince of Wales's committee for the relief of civilian distress in her area. Many of her innovations afterwards formed the basis of work by Government departments.

Britain is bearing very bravely its hardships. They are there, though you might not know it from the calm of the people.

The evacuation from London and other great cities organized by the Government for the poor, and officially advocated for all, has dealt a heavy blow to the shopkeepers, the theaters, and a multitude of other people.

A Bond Street jeweler keeps open her shop, just to show she is not downhearted. Her landlord praised her courage. "But what," she observes, "will he say about my rent? I can't pay him unless my tenants in the offices above pay me, and I don't see how they can."

There is a great arrest in the movement of the national life, a great quietude and suspense.

Proprietors of boarding houses and residential clubs find themselves faced with ruin, their clients being dispersed into the rural areas, with rent and rates running into several hundreds of pounds per annum. Unemployment among women clerks and shop assistants is tremendous. Men also suffer, but not to the same extent. There is no unrest, no demonstration. Quiet resignation holds the field.

* * *

In the East End, where every penny must do its full share of service, being in meager company, the blackout is arrived at mainly by not lighting up. There are heavy curtains, black paper, or blue paint on the window of one room only. In the rest of the house the family gropes about in the dark.

Mrs. Amos of Custom House is the wife of a small hairdresser now away in one of the distantly evacuated areas. Her little kitchen is bare, just sheer utility, the deal table, the chairs, the fixture cupboards, provided by the landlord, the few utensils for eating, the curtains, essential for the blackout, not a picture, not a flower.

Outside in the little yard is the Anderson steel shelter, sunk to a depth of three feet, with the dusty gray earth of East London, which will scarcely grow a weed, on top—"dirt," they call the goodly soil in East End cockney.

She praises the shelter—her son fitted it. "Isn't it comfortable?" She points to the wooden benches and the bit of old carpet, the blankets at the entrance to be wetted to keep out gas.

"Do you want to go down into it? There's the bucket of water they tell us to get ready, and there's the box of dirt." She indicates a little box on the ground, barely a foot at the longest and scarcely four inches deep. With this earth she is supposed to put a fire out!

She insists on refreshments, so hospitable and so kindly; tea and white bread, she has butter still—and little tomatoes, only twopence a pound. "They have not gone up yet, but the meat is awful! Only we don't eat much meat anyway."

* * *

A little girl of some 12 years glances at us shyly, unbelievably lovely, black-haired and violet-eyed, enhanced by a simple frock and these bare surroundings; one scarcely could turn one's gaze from her. "Little Ivy would not go away with the school," her mother tells us.

"But you won't have any school at all now."

"Oh, yes," the child said gravely, "they are going to open again; a good few wouldn't go."

"And many have come back," the mother added, "especially the women; they felt they weren't wanted in another woman's home."

Evacuation is a tremendous problem. Homes are desolate bereft of their children. The teachers and foster-mothers have the problem of clothing the very poor boys and girls and infants evacuated from the slums. They went to the country in frail, old summer garments, with flimsy cheap slippers. The chills of winter brought demands for warm coats, and the rough lanes, wet and stony, demand stout boots. Our Evacuated Children's Supply deals with thousands of teachers' appeals.

* * *

All the tragedies of little parlors with jim-crack furniture and precious little souvenirs invaded by boisterous billeted youngsters from the submerged poverty, where ornament is not, can never be disclosed. All the loneliness of mothers transported from home and family in town, to new, strange country life with unaccustomed folk, whose lives and living room were all complete without them—the sum of that cannot be told.

And yet there is so much kindness, so much willingness. A great people, a brave people is facing the worst, ready to do its bit for liberty and justice.

"We had no alternative. It could not go on, aggression spreading from country to country. We had to act." That is the thought of Britain, regretful and resolute; there is no flag-wagging, only the general thought: "It was inevitable. We could not avoid it. Duty called us."

"War solves nothing," a few say, but the majority answer: "Conciliation was tried, promises were believed, till we had grown ashamed of it, conscious of the agony of smaller nations.

"We must see it through." That is the dogged thought of millions of average men and women.

Mirror of World Opinion

In Defense of Crows

I have been reading your letters "From the People." And I must say a word in defense of the crows. Every man's hand is against them. And they are really the friend of the farmer, for they are great grasshopper, cutworm and slug destroyers. I have watched them in early spring hunting grasshopper eggs.

Farmers pay out their money for poison for the hoppers and kill the crows, skunks and snakes, all their friends, who would rid them of hoppers.—From a letter to the *Milwaukee Journal*.